

I. ATTITUDES

D. Economic

Organization

2. Labor Organization & Activities

a. Unions

(4) Strikes

Continued

I D 2 a (4)

I D 2 a (3)

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 5, 1921.

PREPARATIONS ARE BEING MADE FOR THE PROTECTION OF PACKING HOUSES

In accordance with an order issued by Chief of Police Fitzmorris, all police captains within the vicinity of the Union Stockyards will prepare two hundred men to protect the packing houses in the event of a strike, which will probably be called today. Over twenty thousand persons will take part in the strike, and according to an estimate, over forty-five thousand union men throughout the country will participate. Officials of the packing houses assert that the strike will be disastrous to the union. Armour and Company has notified its workers that any employee who takes part in the strike will be automatically discharged. Besides this, the firm has made announcements in Kansas City and Chicago that it is looking for men to replace the strikers.

Fifteen major cities will be affected by the strike in the event that it is called, as well as all the large packing houses and their affiliates.



I D 2 a (4)

- 2 -

POLISH

I D 2 a (3)

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 5, 1921.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The workers claim that the strike is being called because the company will not recognize their union. The recent cut in pay is also a factor.

I D 2 a (4)
I D 2 a (3)

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 3, 1921.

STRIKERS WILL LOSE THEIR JOBS

"Every employee of Armour and Company who goes out on strike will immediately lose his job." This was the ultimatum that was adopted yesterday at a conference held by the so-called counsel committee, consisting of representatives of the Chicago packing house industry and members of Armour and Company. Twenty-four members of various packing houses made up the committee, including many representatives of workers.



The resolution adopted states further that any worker that listens to a strike leader who tries to incite him to strike, will also be discharged. It was also revealed at the meeting that the present rate of pay, after a thorough investigation and much deliberation, was compulsory. Consequently, the reduction in the hourly rate was necessary.

I D 2 a (4)
I D 2 a (3)

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 3, 1921.

There is no grave danger that there will be a shortage of meat for public use. The officials of the packing house industry contended that operations of the plants will continue in the event of a strike being called.



I D 2 a (4)

I D 2 a (3)

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 2, 1921.

MONDAY IS SET AS THE DAY FOR THE STOCKYARDS' STRIKE

Monday, December 5, has been set as the day for the strike in the Stockyards, according to an announcement issued by the secretary of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, who is acting under the orders of the members of the union. At a joint meeting recently called 35,000 voted in favor of the strike, while 3,000 voted against it.

The employers do not consider the contents of this proposal as serious, for the organized workers represent only a small portion of those employed in the packing house industry.

Dennis Lane, secretary of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters (sic), issued the following announcement: "In the event that negotiations for a better understanding between employees and employers is not reached, a committee



I D 2 a (4)
I D 2 a (3)

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 2, 1921.

composed of the various international unions will ask all their members who have been affected by the wage cut to strike Monday, December 5, at 6 A. M. Over 20,000 workers will leave their ranks of employment in Chicago. The entire number of strikers will reach a figure of 45,000. Of these, 8,000 will be from other unions, such as: machinists, firemen, tin platers, blacksmiths, carpenters, etc.

"The strike will take place in the following cities: St. Paul, Chicago, Milwaukee, Sioux City, Omaha, Kansas City, Wichita, Oklahoms City, St. Louis, Albert Lea, Cedar Rapids, Austin, and Dubuque."



I D 2 a (4)

POLISH



Harod Polski, Vol. XXIII, No. 32, Aug. 6, 1919.

PROFITS TO SOME ARE A LOSS TO OTHERS(Editorial)

During the last few days two incidents happened in Chicago. The first of great importance; the second less important in comparison, but which is worth while considering. From Tuesday, July 29th, to Saturday, August 2, the motormen and guards of the elevated lines and the motormen and conductors of the surface lines were on strike. On the streets of a great city we saw only automobiles and wagons. Some workers went to their work on foot; some rode in automobiles; others remained at home. However, we are not so much concerned about that. We withstood these few days. But what will be the consequences? In reality, the conductors and motormen will receive a better pay because it is now 67 cents per hour. They will gain by this. On the other hand, the factory workers are being wronged, as they must use the street car to and from work, since with the raise in pay to street car men, the price of carfare may be raised.



Narod Polski, Vol. XCIII, No. 32, Aug. 6, 1919.

lose nothing. The street car men gain. The owners of automobiles and the wealthier class of people who do not use the surface or elevated lines, will not be touched at all by this. It will be the poorer classes that will be wronged, who cannot afford automobiles or coaches.

The second incident: In a Polish section there is a Polish theatre named Kosciuszko. We do not know the owner of this theatre, but we did hear that he is not a wealthy man. Generally, Polish owners of theatres in America have not as yet acquired millions.

During the past week some malefactors placed a bomb which exploded and damaged the little theatre. We do not know who was the wrongdoer, but we surmise that it was a person from the poorer class, or maybe, as they are saying, a member of a union, since this theatre employed non-union men.

And what is the consequence of this? It is that there was an attempt,



Harod Iolski, Vol. XXIII, No. 32, Aug. 6, 1919.

either through jealousy or hatred, to take away from a non-wealthy man the means of earning his daily bread.

The above incidents attest to the fact that during the present time a battle is being waged, not only between capital and labor, but also among the working class itself, that is, among workers of different trades.

To what this will lead us, it is hard to predict.

I D 2 a (4)

I D 2 a (2)

IV

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 11, 1917.

FROM THE GARMENT WORKERS UNION STRIKE
Magdalene Milewski, Director of the Polish
National Alliance, Speaks at Strikers' Meeting

Mrs. Magdalene Milewski, director of the Polish National Alliance, was one of the speakers at a meeting held day before yesterday on Milwaukee Avenue by the strikers. Since she is not a member of organized labor, we particularly emphasize the fact that her words come from a person who has no personal interest in the strike.

"Every individual," said Mrs. Milewski, "sees the injustices which are perpetrated against the girls working in garment factories. Invited by your organizer, who, parenthetically speaking, is a member of our organization, I came here to tell you that although we do not have much in common with the battle which you are waging, nevertheless we observe carefully everything which is happening in this strike."

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I D 2 a (4)

I D 2 a (2)

IV

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 11, 1917.

"If a girl working in a factory cannot earn more than what she does, if, as your organizers maintain, there are among you girls who earn only four dollars a week, then it is high time that the factory owners who pay such wages cease producing dresses and blouses. The average woman who has not worked in a garment factory does not realize that every time she puts on a silk dress to go to a ball, she is putting on a shroud of the tear-stained labor of a sister-woman who is unable even to eke out a mere existence at this work.

"Your battle is just. It is the protest of women against abuse as such. It should meet with the support of Polish organizations, the Polish press, and all people of good will. Your victory will be woman's victory, because, truly, your battle is against abuse."

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

I D 2 a (4)

I D 2 a (2)

I D 2 a (3)

I E

POLISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Narod Polski, Vol. XVIII, Aug. 19, 1914.

WALKING DELEGATES

Being on duty as newspapermen and looking into the life of our workmen, we would like to say a word in this regard.

In a copy of our newspaper we noticed an article as follows:

"His world is built by the worker; and from his labor, the industrialist, merchant, priest, publisher, etc., makes a living and profits. On the workingman's back ride certain major and minor politicians. The politician flatters the worker while he is running for a well paying office, toward which the workingman contributes his hard earned pennies. Into organizations, solely for the protection of the worker, force themselves certain individuals speculating on the good faith of the working class, and by possessing good vocabulary and an aggressiveness which brings them to leadership of industrial unions and their locals, in which they pose as friends and supporters of workingmen's rights. But instead, the workingman is often disgracefully exploited and in reality these individuals are his enemies.

I D 2 a (4)

I D 2 a (2)

I D 2 a (3)

I E

- 2 -

POLISH

CPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Narod Polski, Vol. XVIII, Aug. 19, 1914.

"This truth comes out when scandals arise which are caused by such friends of the workingman.

"What is decent and honest in the working class, they exploit for their own purpose, from which arise the scandals degrading the good name of the average union organization.

"It is known that a strike is a powerful weapon against the capitalist who exploits labor, which the working class uses as a last resort to gain better working conditions and higher wages. Some of these strikes were called because the workingman was badly treated and exploited by his employer. The workers have a right to live and struggle for their betterment, and every honest friend of the workingman wishes to see him victorious and even helps with good advice and money, in order that the working class can get what properly and justly belongs to them.

"There is also another kind of strike organized and brought about just because some workingmen's leader, organizer, or agitator, in a low-down, under-

I D 2 a (4)

- 3 -

POLISH

I D 2 a (2)

I D 2 a (3)

I E

(ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Narod Polski, Vol. XVIII, Aug. 19, 1914.

handed method for a large sum of money, calls a strike in another concern, a competitor, in order to crush that competitor materially and force it out of business.

"Such strikes have been called everywhere, but mostly in Chicago, brought about by the corruption from both sides - the capitalists, and leaders of workingmen. Such strikes are mostly lost; because after the workingmen's leader receives his share of the graft, he goes back to the workers and announces that they can not gain better conditions, and that they must go back to work under the same old conditions. Even if they receive a few pennies more per day, when you figure the loss suffered during the strike, you can not even up for some time to come; besides this, each year after there is danger of having another strike called by such dishonest leaders.

"This came to light during the strike in the stockyards, when drivers, tailors, builders, and brick-layers, etc., 2,000 workers prevented 150,000 workers from working, so that the city was paralyzed and lost a colossal sum of money. Particularly when some dishonest labor leaders called the builders' strike,

I D 2 a (4)

- 4 -

POLISH

I D 2 a (2)

I D 2 a (3)

I E

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Narod Polski, Vol. XVIII, Aug. 19, 1914.

they demanded graft from the employers as payment to the union; but in reality they hid that money in their own pockets while the striking workers and their families were suffering misery and hunger.

"Mr. McLaughlin, a contractor of Chicago, has unmasked such grafters who had terrorized him even after he had paid them \$2,000 in checks, demanding still more and threatening him with strikes. Other contractors also came out with similar accusations, supported with facts.

"This shows what kind of friends, protectors and leaders the workingmen have. We say that not all labor leaders are dishonest, but there are many facts to prove that some of them are crooked. The workingmen must be careful whom they elect for their leaders; know who is their real friend; and who only assumes the appearance of a friend. They should throw out such traitors of the working class; they are only demagogues. There are many such in industrial unions, who profit by getting rich on the misfortunes of the workingman instead of serving the people honestly and conscientiously.

I D 2 a (4)

- 5 -

POLISH

I D 2 a (2)

I D 2 a (3)

I E

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Narod Polski, Vol. XVIII, Aug. 19, 1914.

"Workers themselves must know and decide when they should strike, and not permit some "walking delegate" to call a strike without any reason for it."

Attention, mighty army of workers! Protect your rights!

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 23, 1912.

A BLOODY BATTLE BETWEEN POLICE AND WORKERS

(Editorial)



The parade held yesterday in Lawrence, Mass., was arranged by the organization of the Industrial Workers of the World. It came to an end with a battle between the police and the marching workers, on the busiest streets of Lawrence. In this battle knives, clubs, stones, and revolvers were used.

Two policemen were badly wounded when several of the workers stabbed them with knives. One policeman was severely beaten and many of the workers were injured by the policemen's clubs and bullets.

This conflict started when the police department wanted to halt the paraders and brutally attacked them under the pretext that they did not have a police permit for the parade.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 23, 1912.



Eye-witnesses assert that the signal for this bloody fight was given by a policeman who fired the first shot at a girl who was participating in the parade, slightly wounding her. This incident made the workers very angry. They retaliated by attacking these brutal policemen with their clubs and guns, and a bloody battle started, with the above mentioned result.

About 20,000 workers participated in yesterday's parade; of these, 700 came from Boston and a few thousand from other cities of the state.

The indignation in the ranks of the workers is terrible, and it is greatly feared that the second parade which is to take place today will result in a more serious conflict than the one mentioned, if the policemen will continue to show their brutality to the workers, by attacking them with guns, clubs, and blackjacks.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, July 31, 1912.

ANGLO-SAXON EDITOR BLAMES FOREIGNERS FOR STRIKES IN AMERICA

(Editorial)

One of the Anglo-Saxon publications, when discussing in an editorial the strikes that are very often breaking out in various branches of industry, sharply attacks the workers who came to the United States from some foreign countries. He writes of the outbreaks, agitation and disrespect for the laws of America and puts the blame for all this on the immigrants.

Slinging mud at the workers of foreign origin, and especially at those of Slavic extraction, the editor in his editorial gives the following advice: "very apparent is the necessity of teaching and Americanizing these violent foreigners. It is very surprising, how rapidly these foreigners ascertain the value of the American dollar, how prompt they are in demanding higher wages, how alert they are in organizing themselves for concerted action, and how rapid they are in understanding the meaning of an American strike or considering a job. It is necessary to teach them the meaning of the American Laws, the extent of their authority and the



Dziennik Zwiazkowy, July 31, 1912.

jurisdiction of the constitution. Union leaders, on many occasions in the past, appealed to all the union locals in the coal mining regions exhorting them to calm down, and it was expected that this would be accomplished peacefully; however, the succeeding outbursts became so violent, that they surpassed all former outbreaks.

It is a great misfortune, that capitalists and unions do not energetically endeavor to Americanize these foreigners. They come to this country in hordes, colonize and work according to their own plans, being subjected strictly to police regulations and court discipline only when they commit a crime. The important coal mining industry of this country is at their mercy, since these foreigners rebel against the coal companies whenever they please. Because society does not fulfil its obligations towards them, they in return have little respect and understanding for the general welfare; therefore, this condition exists during periods of unrest and catastrophe."

So much from the Anglo-Saxon editor. He forgets or may be does not know that strikes bring to the front labor leaders belonging to unions, men



Dziennik Swiazkowy, July 31, 1918.

who were born in this country, and brought up as American citizens. He forgets that the Slavic element is doing hard and dangerous work, which pays small wages. If these Slavs go on strike, it is at a time when they realize that they are unduly exploited by the **capitalists**, or killing themselves by hard labor, which no American, German or Swede would care to undertake. Criticizing only the Slavic element for these outbreaks, is, to say the least impudence, because everybody knows that Americans and foreigners of other than Slavic extraction also participate in strikes. Americans are the first to rouse the others; then they put the blame on the foreign element. In regard to the Anglo-Saxon editor, we want to point out that he does not mention that the dynamiting Mc Namara brothers, are not Poles.

Further, the very intelligent editor, suggests the Americanization of the foreign element, so that they may quickly become familiar with the American laws and respect them. He believes that, when Americanized, they become angels; he does not see that the highest percentage of the various crimes, scandals and vice is committed by Americans. Instead of converting and civilizing foreigners, let the Anglo-Saxon editors and missionaries convert and civilize those American born persons who manifest criminal



Dziennik Swiazkowy, July 31, 1917.

tendencies by committing such acts as lynching and killing innocent negroes; slaying government officials and judges in courts; abducting and beating women; dynamiting buildings and bridges; shooting and killing their own families during family quarrels; holding up railroad trains and robbing the passengers, and many more crimes that are too numerous to mention, since they are taking place at all times. Let the Americans civilize these people, teach them to respect the American laws, because the European immigrants respect this law and are not as apt to commit various crimes, as is the element which has been living in America for several generations.



I D 2 a (4)

I B 3 c

I H

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, July 10, 1912.

MISERABLE LIFE

(Editorial)

We all have vivid memories of the textile strike at Lawrence, Mass., and of other strikes in many industrial cities of New England, where bloody battles took place; and we owe a debt of gratitude to the ruthless officials, brutal police and deputy sheriffs, who did not hesitate to injure and kill the unprotected strikers who were fighting for a livelihood. Just because of their wanton brutality this strike was brought to the attention of the entire country, and such indignation was aroused by the lawlessness of the police and militia, that shocked public opinion forced Congress to investigate the causes of the strike and to determine who was responsible for the bloody warfare.

Under pressure of public opinion, Congress was compelled to carry out an investigation. This investigation was entrusted to a special committee, with Hon. Charles P. Neill, Secretary of Commerce and Labor, as the chairman.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, July 10, 1912.

The Congressional committee performed its task very satisfactorily, when it immediately made a thorough investigation. The committee heard both sides of the story from the many witnesses, and then presented its report to Congress.

This report is very interesting, illustrating perfectly the conditions that exist in the textile factories, where the majority of the people employed are of foreign extraction; namely, Poles, Italians, Slovaks, Hungarians and Greeks.

According to the report of the committee, which confirms the recommendations of Secretary Neill, the average income of a family, consisting of a husband, wife and several children, amounts to eight dollars and seventy-six cents per week, and that at a time when the factories are going full force.

In many cases, a poor weaver was compelled to support a wife and two children on a weekly income of five dollars and ten cents. On these

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, July 10, 1912.

starvation wages, 21,922 textile workers were forced to support their families.

In one family a husband, wife, two sons, and three daughters were employed in one of these factories, and, pooling their earnings, they still were unable to live in comfort or to lay aside any savings. But there were many families where small children prevented a mother from working; therefore, the burden of supporting the family fell on the shoulders of a husband and father who was earning starvation wages. You can realize the kind of life that had to be lived by a family whose breadwinner earned but five or, at the utmost, six dollars per week. Even though there was plenty of work to be had, starvation existed in many families, because of such meager wages and the high cost of living.

When Congress passed a law that women should not be employed in textile factories more than fifty-four hours per week, instead of fifty-six, the heartless employers immediately cut wages, taking advantage of the women

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, July 10, 1912.

employees. This caused a strike, which the hirelings of the capitalists checked by the use of clubs, imprisonment, and bullets, killing poor innocent workers, and treating them like dangerous beasts, just because they demanded better living and working conditions.

The report of the committee further confirmed the charge that boys as well as girls, not over fourteen years old, were employed in these murderous factories, instead of attending school and improving their education. Of these factories' employees, forty-four per cent are women and young girls. Let us imagine the misery that would exist if the mothers and girls were not employed, and a family had to rely exclusively on a father's starvation wages!

This report, without a doubt, caused "great surprise" in Congress, as if the members did not know that such conditions existed in these factories. Why, many of them are textile manufacturers and exploiters of labor themselves. Will Congress do anything to remedy these conditions in the textile industry of the New England states? This is **very** doubtful. The

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, July 10, 1912.

representatives of the people seem to think of everything but the improvement of the standard of living of the working masses.

The one sure way the workers can improve their lot is by organizing into a united group; and then rejecting the capitalistic politicians. The workers must cast their votes for true representatives of the working class, because only a man of the people can understand the hardships of our modern slaves.

I D 2 a (4)

I D 2 a (3)

I. H

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, August 7, 1911.

THE LAW IS AFTER UNION SLUGGERS

(Editorial)

At last the law **is** after the notorious labor union sluggers who having gained the confidence of organized labor, spread terror and anarchy in the ranks of workmen, and become the traitors, rather than the friends of organized labor. The jury, which has been accepted by the state's attorney and by the attorney defending the sluggers, has found four of them guilty of criminal attacks and unmerciful beating of workmen belonging to other labor organizations. These piratical attacks have occurred quite often in Chicago, the city of dissatisfaction and crime. But even here there are laws, though still ineffectually enforced, which will eventually curb these outrages, when public opinion will be stirred. This opinion was strained even among the workmen themselves, who did not want the sluggers to enjoy themselves at the expense of the workmen's ideals; for the sluggers are just plain outlaws not having anything to do with real work.

Organized labor is a great thing, it is a battering ram crushing the walls of

I D 2 a (4)

I D 2 a (3)

I H

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Swiazkowy, August 7, 1911

capitalism. Most people sympathize with the intelligent organized working man, but they detest gangsters.

With whom did these sluggers pretending to be friends of the workingmen, fight? Did they fight against the capitalists? Did they demand shorter hours and higher wages for the working class? Did they try to eliminate abuses which cause harm to workmen employed in factories and other places? Not at all. They were settling their personal grievances at the expense of the workingmen, and, like thugs, were attacking workingmen who refused to be dominated by them.

There are many labor unions in Chicago, belonging to the same organization and yet fighting one another. Each of these unions has a leader who has nothing to do with real work. These leaders live at the expense of the workmen; they oppose one another furiously and quite often fight bloody battles. If these leaders were fighting only among themselves, if they would perforate with bullets, and stab with knives, only their own bodies, it would not be so bad; but alas, these cowards also attack the workingmen of

I D 2 a (4)

I D 2 a (5)

I H

- 5 -

POLISH

Dziennik Wiadomosci, August 7, 1911.

other unions, warning them, and then they run away in an automobile. These outrages were so terrible that the law stepped in and will undoubtedly punish them. It is high time for stopping such abuses, for even the lives of workmen belonging to the labor unions are at stake.

Just imagine a split in a labor union, on account of the intrigues of its leaders, dividing it into two factions. The workmen of either faction receive **same** wages prescribed by the regulations of the union in any of the factories. Then suddenly the slugs of the opposite faction invade the factory, beat up, slash and stab with knives the workmen and depart like cowards. Such outrageous action is a crime and should be punished severely by law.

This same condition has existed and still exists in Chicago. A very bitter conflict existed between the 'Steam Fitters' and 'Plumbers' Association, and the International Steamfitters and Plumbers. This feud was started by the leaders and caused much bloodshed. The leaders of the first union organized a band of slugs, who attacked systematically the members of the other

I D 2 a (4)

I D 2 a (3)

I H

- 4 -

ENGLISH

Dziennik swiazkowy, num 7, 1911.

union and wounded many of them. The police arrested a few of the sluggers and brought them before the justice. The evidence against the sluggers was so overwhelming that the jury, consisting of workmen, union members, and not capitalists, found the sluggers guilty of common crime. Their verdict imposed a fine of \$100. The guilty were William Connor, Peter Gentleman, Arthur O'Connor, and Michael Sturges. None of them was a mole. These men are guilty of the crime, including murder.

We sympathize with the working class, and with those who resist slugging and other outrages committed by the capitalist class. They should be punished.

POLISH

I D 2 a (4)

I D 2 a (2)

I D 2 a (3)

I D 1 a

I E

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 4, 1910.

LABOR'S FIGHT WITH CAPITAL

(Editorial)

The city of Chicago is once again the scene of a bitter war between labor and capital. Antagonism of this extent is not frequently seen in the United States. About forty thousand tailors of both sexes are now striking in Chicago. The outbreak of strikes is in various branches of the tailoring industry. Some of the strikes have been marked by bloodshed, but such determination and certainty of the justice of the cause, as is characteristic of the strike of tailors and girls employed in tailoring concerns, is rarely met. Something must really have bothered the employees of tailoring firms to make them resort to the final means--the strike--and to keep it up with all their strength. The thing that is most important is the fact that girls are leaders in this strike--girls, in fact, who were most exploited by their employers, and who were abused on every occasion. Not only were their earnings miserable in proportion to the standard of living in this country, but, in addition to that, they were persecuted at every opportunity by the

MPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

I D 2 a (4)

- 2 -

POLISH

I D 2 a (2)

I D 2 a (3)

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 4, 1910.

I D 1 a

I E foremen and "bosses". Some of these men even considered their girls as a means of satisfying their sensual desires and treated them as slaves. Girls younger than the law allowed were hired for work, and of course they were paid miserably and were overburdened with heavy and unhealthful work.

An outbreak had to come sooner or later. When a strike burst out in one firm, Hart, Schaffner and Marx, reverberations were soon heard in other firms. Masses of tailors poured out upon the streets because exploitation and immoral conditions of work existed everywhere. It was shown here, however, that the fight of labor with capital is not conducted on equal basis: the employees have moral justice on their side, but the employers are protected by the police, the courts, and the money paid hirelings to safeguard their interests. During the first of this war, tens if not hundreds of striking tailors and girl employees were clubbed by the police. The courts will undoubtedly mete out a fine against the "guilty strikers" for "disturbing the peace". The employers, on the other hand, looked through windows behind

MPA (11-1) PROJ. 30275

I D 2 a (4)

- 3 -

POLISH

I D 2 a (2)

I D 2 a (3)

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 4, 1910.

I D 1 a

I E expensive drapes and rubbed their hands in contentment at the thought that their workers were being abused by the police and packed into jails....

What is worse, it was shown in this strike, as it has been shown in all others, that the goal of solidarity of the laboring masses is still far off and that the worst enemy of organized labor is....the unenlightened laborer himself. At times abusive words and even revolver bullets served as a reply to strikers who were calling upon their fellow workers to cease working for the time being, so that the victory of labor might be greater and more definite. Working women who had been abused in the same manner, but who did not want to strike, ridiculed their striking sisters and cast aspersions upon them. How could organized workers hope for victory in the face of such conditions and such a lack of solidarity of the laboring masses? If numerous groups of strikebreakers had not appeared to take the place of the striking workers, violence would have been unnecessary. The police could not have shown off their brutality and would have been unable to pack the despairing strikers into

I D 2 a (4)

- 4 -

POLISH

I D 2 a (2)

I D 2 a (3)

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 4, 1910.

I D 1 a

I E jails. The battle would soon have been won. The employers would have been compelled to lose the economic war if they had not been assisted by the strikebreakers, because they would have had no pretext to summon the police or appeal to the courts against the strikers. Then the strikers, by sitting peacefully at home, without as much as even coming out on the street, would have been victorious.

Capital is adequately organized and prepared to conduct a war with labor. It stands behind the protective walls of gold, militia, police, and courts. Besides, it has the advantage of combination, whether open or secret. If one firm is occupied with a strike and is conducting a war against organized labor, the capitalist of another firm comes to its aid because he knows that, if this particular factory loses, the cause of other firms will be lost. An occurrence of that type would spell defeat to capital. The employees should adhere to such tactics. If they were organized as strongly as capital is at present, there would be no power strong enough to defeat them.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I D 2 a (4)

- 5 -

POLISH

I D 2 a (2)

I D 2 a (3)

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 4, 1910.

I D 1 a

I E

The violent acts of smashing windows in factories, destroying buildings or tools, and fighting in the streets with strike-breakers and with police--these are not the kinds of fighting that assure victory, sad experience and facts teach one that in localities where such disturbances are most numerous the workers gain least. The disturbances usually end with strikers wounded and many of the more impetuous and fiery of them in prison. In addition to that, the opinion of the general public, which was at first sympathetic to the strikers' cause, is turned against them, and thus capital triumphs. The goal is not attained and there is very little profit for the workers.

It is necessary to have a strong labor organization to counteract powerful and well-organized capital. The leaders of labor, instead of inciting the strikers to violence and riots, would do better if they dedicated their time to enlightening the people and organizing them into one great and powerful body, which could actually face capital on an equal basis. There is strength in labor, it can be victorious; but this strength must be used

I D 2 a (4)

- 6 -

POLISH

I D 2 a (2)

I D 2 a (3)

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 4, 1910.

I D 1 a

I E

wisely, so that victory can be assured these knights of labor
--victory without harm to the innocent.

The working people should be taught, not at a time when they come out on strike unprepared, but before--when they are working and have more peaceful times. A laborer, not being protected by police, courts, or money, must resort to organizing the labor vote in elections so that his friends, not his enemies, will be selected for public offices.

In any event, the tailors' strike in Chicago will bring about certain benefits to the working class: it will point out their shortcomings to them and encourage labor to organize more firmly against organized capital.

I D 2 a (4)
I D 1 a

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Nov. 4, 1910.

ATTENTION, POLISH TAILORS

(Local News)

The Polish newspaper Dziennik Zwiaskowy urgently exhorts all tailors of Polish origin not to work as strikebreakers. Our people are requested not to act against their compatriots who demand better conditions of labor. Those who become "scabs" will gain nothing and will lose respect among their fellow men. They will remain slaves of the exploiters--those self-centered people who, for a miserable pittance, would make prematurely old men of their employees and cause misery to our families.

I D 2 a (4)
IV

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Jan. 3, 1909.



[LUDLOW STRIKE ENDS]

The newspapers of Boston Mass. lack adequate words of praise, when complimenting Mr. John Romaszkievicz past commissioner of the Polish National Alliance, and Mr. Andrew Sadowski for - their voluntary intervention, and final solution, of the textile workers strike at Ludlow Mass.

These two gentlemen were prompted to intercede only, because of the great suffering of the striker's families. At first, they appealed to the Governor, then to the owners of the mills. A settlement was finally agreed upon, after both parties were prevailed upon to peacefully arbitrate.

Mr. Romaszkievicz and Mr. Sadowski have crystallized a settlement, and brought to a peaceful end a strike which might otherwise have ended in bloodshed and economic ruin. These men are deserving of great praise.

1918

FILE



in the, . . . , . . . , 1918.

be of
 called upon
 "re was into
 their
"

.
 himself,

 in the

I D 2 : (4)
I D 2 : (2)

20. ISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dietsch's address, 1111 N. W. St., Chicago, Ill., 1937.

CHICAGO, ILL., 1937. 1111 N. W. ST. CHICAGO, ILL.

Colleagues!

While they are closing factories by hundreds and thousands, while all of America is passing beyond a recession the commercial crisis, there are nevertheless trades which have not suffered at all in the present crisis and will not suffer. Our trade, printing, belongs among these. Especially for printing shops which edit daily papers the outlook is very good. From the one side, the general public during unemployment, having plenty of time at their disposal, reads more; on the other hand, the coming presidential election has a very important political meaning to the entire country, and the battle for the presidency will be conducted mainly in the columns of the newspapers and through numerous addresses, which you know must be passed out through us. Our outlook for work, therefore, for some time to come is very good, especially in Chicago, where in recent times two daily

I D 2 a (4)

- 2 -

POLISH

I D 2 a (2)

Dziennik Ludowy, Vol. II, No. 14, Jan. 29, 1908. (3-11) PROJ. 30275

newspapers were established (Dziennik Ludowy and Dziennik Zwiazkowy) and there is no demand for work. On the contrary, in almost every principle shop they are working overtime. The editors and owners of printing shops are conducting their enterprises for profit, therefore they demand on paying their workers as little as possible. It depends on us whether to receive the highest pay possible for our work, which constitutes our only source of income. We will receive a higher wage only when we will lay claim to it. By refusing to work for a low wage we will force the employers to give way. Laying claims individually never, or at best almost never, brings the desired results, because the employer can always find someone to take the place of one worker. But he will not find him if we will all demand together, if we will all put up the same claim, if none of us will undertake work before the employer agrees to our demands.

Desiring to make joint demands, we must all join into one organization, a union.

When two years ago we all demanded an increase in pay, all the larger

I D S a (4)
I D S a (2)

- 3 -

POLISH

Dziennik Ludowy, Vol. II, No. 24, Jan. 21, 1906.

AL) PROJ. 30275

printers, except the Dziennik Ludowy and the Dziennik Printing Shop, had to accept our demands. In the two printing shops named, work was interrupted by people who unfortunately did not sufficiently consider their interests and those of their colleagues, and maybe they were forced into this through lack of means of making a livelihood. They had to pay heavily for their inconsiderate step, because for two years they worked for a wage much lower than that of their colleagues in union printing shops.

In the Dziennik Ludowy Shop the strike has already started. There are no strike-breakers. It is time for you now, colleagues from the printing shop of Dziennik Chicago, in order to benefit from the occasion, to join the organization, which will give you the possibility of putting in your claim for a higher pay, such as is being received by other colleagues in union printing shops. Do not allow yourselves to be exploited any longer.

Through the support of all colleagues you will be assured of a victory!

I D 2 a (4)
I D 2 a (2)

- 4 -

POLISH

Gazetnik Polowy, Vol. 1, No. 14, Jan. 28, 1947. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

We understand that we are calling you to a struggle which demands perseverance, solidarity and the assurance of a livelihood for the duration of the strike. We, the organized typesetters, put out our hand to you and call you to battle, we assure you on our part brotherly, moral and material aid, which we are not scarce and will support you with all our strength and ability in your struggle - the struggle in which all of us who are organized take part. With joint efforts we will overcome the greed and obstinacy of the employers!

The Association of Polish Printers
146 I. N. W.

A meeting of the Polish Printers' Union will be held at Szymkowski Hall, corner Division and Holt Sts., at 8 P. M., Saturday, Feb. 8.

I D 2 a (4)
I D 2 a (2)
III C

POLISH

Dziennik Ludowy, Vol. I, No. 54, May 18, 1907

POLISH PRINTERS' PLEA

The struggle undertaken by the Polish Printers' Union is just, deserving support and attention from all angles.

The printers turn toward the public, because they are convinced that the existence of the world depends on them.

The public reads and subscribes to the newspapers and with their pennies upholds the high priced editors, managers and machinists of the paper.

The public who, with their cents, pay for every edition of the paper, help the "scabs."

If the public would suddenly stop supporting the papers, stop giving them their pennies, fail to support them with advertisements - where then could they possibly find the money necessary for the existence of the paper?

Dziennik Ludowy, Vol. i, No. 54, May 18, 1907

Thus, by this method the public would force the editor to bow his head before the union; before the public.

Similar action was portrayed by the people of Milwaukee and forced Kruszka, the editor of the Polish Courier to discontinue his battles with the union.

A similar method ought to be used by the people of Chicago, and have Gordon, editor of the Polish Daily News, bend his neck before the will of the thousands subscribing workers.

In unionism there is strength! United we can conquer those exploiters, those well dressed, whether in dress suits or priestly robes.

1000 (1)

101151

Chicago Tribune, Vol. 1, No. 3, March 21, 1907.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Chicago Tribune, Vol. 1, No. 3, March 21, 1907.

Chicago Tribune, Vol. 1, No. 3, March 21, 1907.

Two thousand strikers, including about five hundred of fifty
union workers, were to strike a line for the day and night
at the steel plants; the other strikers will be in the streets. Their
demand is for a steel plant to be built at the steel
plant for the steel workers to be built at the steel plant.

The strikers' demand is that the strikers be allowed with the
steel plant owners of the steel plant to be allowed of
the steel plant to be allowed. The strikers' demand is that the steel
owners threaten to have their plants closed, unless the strikers
wish to be allowed to be allowed to be allowed.

The strikers' demand is that the strikers be allowed to receive their
present demands.

Narod Polski, Vol. II, No. 8, February 23, 1898.

LATTIMER MURDER CASE



The cold blooded murder of striking miners in Lattimer county, has caught the reading eye of all Polish American citizens in the United States.

The eyes of America are focused on the outcome in this case. Most of the murdered miners were Polish.

It is a written law that all people committing crimes such as in this case, regardless of their standing socially or politically, are to be tried in court for murder.

We, the Polish American citizens should take it upon ourselves, to see that the blood of our comrades, who so gallantly gave their lives so that others may profit, will not be forgotten; their widows who are suffering and shedding tears, their children left fatherless to the mercy of the town and county, helpless, defenseless, what is to become of these poor people; will their pleas go unheard and unanswered?

The Committee for prosecution, will seek to collect damages as well as seeing them prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law.

The committee has the best lawyers obtainable to face the lawyers and the wealth of the coal company who are fighting to have the sheriff and his deputies freed.

Narod Polski, Vol. II, No. 8, February 23, 1898.



The committee has sent out letters to all Polish societies, churches, cooperative societies, also to all Polish people living in the United States to send in donations to continue the case against this wealthy coal company. Any amount, regardless how large or small, will be accepted and we give our heartiest thanks for your kind contributions. Send all money to Mr. John Nemeth,

Hazelton Luz Co.,
Hazelton, Penn.

Narod Polski, Vol. II, No. 6, Feb. 9, 1898.

FA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

LATTIMER MURDER CASE

Wilkesbare Pa. The sheriff and his deputies were placed on trial before a jury for the murder of striking coal miners in Lattimer, Pa.

McGahren the prosecuting attorney in his speech said that the sheriff and his deputies were sent out to break up the striking miners in their march from Hazleton to Lattimer.

One of the deputies said, "I bet that I'll kill a few of the strikers." Another deputy was to have said, "I have a feeling that we will have an opportunity to shoot at them."

This was some of the proofs received by attorney McGahren telling of the attitudes shown by the sheriff and his deputies before their departure to break up the striking miners.

McGahren finished his speech before the jury at 11 o'clock, after which witnesses were called.

The first witness to take the stand was Andrew Siver, a Slovak, speaking English very well.

I D 2 a (4)

Narod Polski, Vol. II, No. 6, Feb. 9, 1898.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

After being sworn in, he said, "I saw Michael Ceslak lying dead in the street with a bullet in his head." He also saw the sheriff Mr. Martin, with his gun in hand, give his deputies the signal to start shooting the miners.

John Mahala, president of the Hard Wood and Coal Union, and a member of the United Mine Worker's Union, pleaded with the miners to stop their strike march; he also threatened to shoot at them.

While breaking up the strike march, one of the deputies struck and badly injured John Rostis about the head, he also suffered a broken hand.

Burgess Jones of West Hazelton told the sheriff that he will quiet down the strikers; after the sheriff and his deputies boarded the train for Lattimer, to await the arrival of the strikers, who were given the permission of Mr. Jones to continue their strike march.

Rev. Father R. Anst of St. Stanislaus Church of Hazleton and Rev. C. Hanser, pastor of the Lutheran Church in Freeland, testified that, "on examining the killed strikers, they were all found with bullet holes in the back or in the side of their heads, which proves that the strikers never had a chance to defend themselves."

Narod Polski, Vol. II, No. 6, Feb. 9, 1898.

APR (111.) PROJ. 30275

Rev. Guscott, principal of a school in Lattimer testified that, "as the strikers marched by his church they were quiet and did not cause much disturbance or trouble; he did not see any of them carrying firearms.

When they were near the end of their march the sheriff and his deputies blocked their passage. The leader and the sheriff met in the street and talked matters over, but none of the witnesses was close enough to hear what was being said, "If you don't come back and stand with your fellow deputies you will be shot down."

As the deputy turned around to return, he was shot down by his comrades in cold blood after which the sheriff and his deputies continued shooting. The terrified strikers turned and fled; 15 of them were killed. The officers of the law did not pursue the strikers, but continued shooting at the fleeing miners. It lasted about 2 or 3 minutes.

A teacher of the school in Lattimer named some of the deputies who were shooting to kill; he also showed on a map the place where the strikers made their bold but futile stand, where the sheriff and his deputies blocked their march, and the approximate position of the wounded strikers lying in the street.

Dr. H. M. Rillar, attending physician said that most of the killed and wounded were shot in the back as they were fleeing. The doctor could name 39 of the wounded by their full names.

Narod Polski, Vol. II, No. 6, Feb. 9, 1898.

77A (ILL.) PROJ. 30273

Of this number 46 wounds were found in all; mostly caused by a 44 calibre Winchester, a few were wounded by scatter shot rifles. Of this number only 14 had wounds in the front of their bodies.

Seven of them died in the hospital and 32 are still in the hospital, and 30 were discharged from the hospital. Rev. S. R. Staffle of St. Emanuel Church said; "the strikers were orderly and quiet, and there was no need for shooting."

Miss Grace Coyle, a teacher said; "I was on a veranda, when the sheriff told his deputies to block the street before the strikers approached; when the strikers arrived, a few of them went to confer with the sheriff, who was awaiting results. None of the strikers had any firearms. A few of the strikers cried out, "march on," at which a few of them continued marching. As they passed by the sheriff, the deputies opened fire on them, and they fell mortally wounded; the strikers fled, but shots were fired at them, which lasted for about 2 minutes.

After the shooting ceased I went to help some of the wounded lying in the street, Mr. Ross, a passerby, began to laugh at me because I was helping the wounded strikers," Miss Coyle was a very interesting witness, answering all cross-examination questions to the point.

I D 2 a (4)

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 23, 1897.

POLES HELP VICTIMS OF LATIMER RIOT

(Summary)

The Polish Carpenters and Cabinetmakers Union, Group 222 of the Polish National Alliance, has sent a check for \$15 to the Central Committee, to help the widows and orphans of the victims of the massacre of miners in Latimer, Pennsylvania. Of this amount, \$2.50 was given by the Alliance proper, and \$12.50 was collected from among its members. [Article gives the names of the contributors, and is signed by the Alliance's secretary, Alexander Raczynski, 599 Noble Street, Chicago, Illinois.]

WPA (ILL.) 1703.30275

I D 2 a (4)

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 23, 1897.

DONATIONS FOR THE MINERS

The following groups of St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish have made contributions for the strike victims of LaHimer, Pennsylvania.

St. Adalbert Bishop and Martyr Society	\$ 6.00
Catholic Foresters, Group 482 (Pulaski)	20.00
St. Joseph Benevolent Society	5.00
Holy Trinity Society	25.00
St. Stanislaus Bishop and Martyr Society	2.50
St. Aloysius Young Men's Society	2.00

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3027

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 23, 1897.

Polish Plasterers' and Masons Union, Branch 3	\$10.00
St. Stephen Society	10.00
Holy Name of Mary Society	15.00
St. Michael Archangel Society	15.00
Sacred Heart of Jesus Society	10.00
The following members of the last mentioned society gave voluntary donations:	
Paul Giersch	1.00
Michael Nowicki	1.00
Dr. J. Ziolkowski	1.00

WPA 411.11501.3027

I D 2 a (4)

- 3 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 23, 1897.

Peter Ligman \$.50

Anthony Pietrzykowski25

Total \$139.25 (sic)

WPA 411.5 PRG 3027

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 22, 1897.

MONEY SENT TO HAZLETON, PENNSYLVANIA

The Immaculate Conception Parish is proud to announce that a collection has been made for the strike victims of Hazleton, Pennsylvania, by a committee headed by J. Nemeth. This collection amounted to \$129.69, which sum was turned over to the pastor, Reverend Wojtalewicz, who sent out a check to the Central Committee.

All donations are acknowledged in a book which can be inspected at the parish rectory.

Sincere thanks are extended to all donors and especially to the collectors Luksztejtow, Chmielewski, Zygarlowski, and Manikowski.

May God bless the hearts of all kind givers and workers.

F. Pawlowski

I D 2 a (4)

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 21, 1897.

COLLECTION FOR VICTIMS OF HAZLETON, PENNSYLVANIA

The following is a report of collections made in the Bridgeport district for the strike victims of Hazleton, Pennsylvania.

S. Buszkiewicz and C. Pacholski collected \$31.52; Kuffel and Konczol, \$26.59; and Jacob Zimny, \$22.75. A collection taken at a meeting held on September 15 brought \$12.50. This makes a total of \$93.36 collected thus far.

Sincere thanks are extended to the public for its co-operation.

Apologies are made for not submitting this report sooner; however, one of the collectors brought in donations only this morning.

Since the list of donors is too long it would be awkward to have it submitted for publication in Dziennik Chicagoski. The names of all contributors are

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 21, 1897.

kept on file and may be seen at the Adam Mickiewicz Library, 906 West 32nd Street. The books are open for inspection at any time. In the event contributions are not registered in the books, the collector or collectors will be tried by the courts.

All the money collected thus far will be turned over to the Central Committee of Hazleton, Pennsylvania.

M. A. Wleklinski, treasurer,
3321 Fisk Street

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 2, 1897.

STRIKERS ATTACK WORKERS

When the thirty workers who replaced the strikers of the Iroquois Furnace Company of South Chicago left their place of employment last night, a band of men and boys attacked them. Several were struck down, and others were wounded with stones.

The South Chicago police were informed of the trouble. Officers rushed to the scene and arrested nine of the attackers.

Those hurt are as follows:

Frank Baier, of East Chicago, 30, cuts about the head.

Henry Nitkowski, 40, Hegewisch, several wounds about the head.

Anthony Ducek, 18, of South Chicago, knocked down and severely beaten.

Frank Celeski, 43, of South Chicago, hit on the head with a piece of iron.

An unidentified person from East Chicago received severe wounds on the head.

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 2, 1897.

Those arrested for creating a disturbance are as follows: James Margret, Toni Rossi, Luther Rusmac, G. Dunik, Frank Mank, Mike Russ, Nick Rich, Anthony Meligan, and John Figla.

The above-mentioned factory is located at 96th Street, along the Calumet River. Until last Wednesday over four hundred men and boys were employed, but because of low wages they went out on strike. The company replaced the strikers with others, and since then several small fights have occurred, culminating in last night's riot.

I D 2 a (4)
I D 2 a (2)
I D 1 a
I D 1 b

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 19, 1897.

UNIONS AND STRIKES

(Editorial)

In the field of building in Chicago a misunderstanding has arisen between labor and the contractors. This has grown to such an extent that operations are practically at a standstill. This condition has stopped the building industry from making any profit and has halted employment for the workers. The contractors are protesting against the sympathetic strikes called by the central labor union board. The workers, however, dispute the claims of the contractors on the ground that they are trying to split the control of the unions, especially the carpenters, masons, roofers, and others of the building trade.

Which side is right is not for us to say at present, for the courts are going to pass judgment. But we cannot help but say that sympathetic strikes should not be permissible. They interfere with the principles of justice and righteousness.

I D 2 a (4)

- 2 -

POLISH

I D 2 a (2)

I D 1 a

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 19, 1897.

I D 1 b

When a contractor of carpentry takes over the work on a building and makes an agreement with the workers which coincides with the demands of the union, then, if he fulfills his promises to the workers, the carpenters' union has not the right to make trouble, or to call a strike just because another contractor, for example a sheet metal contractor, is at odds with the sheet metal union.

A contractor's agreement with his workers has the same value as any other agreement. No one will feel secure, after closing a bargain in business, if one party is going to have the privilege of breaking faith to the detriment of the other party.

Let the masons strike whenever they wish. Let the plasterers take a holiday whenever they consider this necessary, because of the unjust behavior of the contractor. But no other contractor should suffer from sympathetic strikes if he has treated his workers according to agreement.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

I D 2 a (4)

- 3 -

POLISH

I D 2 a (2)

I D 1 a

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 19, 1897.

I D 1 b

The union leaders conduct themselves in these affairs with their first thoughts for their fellow union men. Although this is true, they forget that other conditions and obligations exist which should be considered, especially the feeling of duty and honor.

On the other hand, however, one must consider it wrong on the part of the contractors when they attempt to block the efforts of the central union board which is striving to unite all labor unions of the building trades into a co-operative group. Such workers, whether they are tinsmiths, roofers, or masons, have a common interest.

If the sympathetic strikes are called for no just reason they must be considered evil, but if it is a matter of life or death for the central union board then it is another matter.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 8, 1896.

POLISH STEEL WORKERS STRIKE

About one hundred and fifty steel workers, mainly Polish, went on a strike yesterday in the Union Works of the Illinois Steel Company, Archer and Ashland Avenues. These workers are not organized, yet they had consulted with each other and decided to strike because the wages paid them for their hard labor were too small.

According to the class of work they perform, the strikers were breakers, wheelers, and firemen, the first earned twelve and a half cents an hour, and their difficult twelve hour labor consisted in lifting iron ingots weighing 175 pounds above their heads and tossing them against a steel post.

The wheelers earn sixteen cents an hour and also demand a higher wage. The first and the second demand twenty cents an hour. The company announced that instead of paying an hourly wage, they will pay piece work per ton

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 8, 1896.

of finished ingots. This is the cause of the strike.

The company is employing Negroes to take the place of the strikers, who are picketing the works, which is being guarded by the police. There is fear that violence may break out at any moment.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 21, 1896.

THE STRIKE AT THE LAMES AND FROST BICYCLE
FACTORY HAS BEEN VICTORIOUS

We have just received the following report about the strike at the Lames and Frost Bicycle Factory (on Goose Island):

"The strikers are victorious.....The factory has acceded to their demands and will sign a written contract to fulfill the agreements.

"The strikers returned to work yesterday morning.

"It was a tragic and comic sight to see the 'scabs' leaving the factory. They were sent on their way with outbursts of sarcastic laughter. The factory had agreed to dismiss all 'scabs'. That is what usually happens to 'scabs'!

I D 2 a (4)

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 17, 1896.

MORE ABOUT THE BICYCLE FACTORY STRIKE

We have received the following information about the strike at the Ames and Frost bicycle factory on Goose Island:

"Inasmuch as the factory has refused to accede to the demands of the strikers, the Metal Trades Council has ordered a complete strike. The machinists and polishers will discontinue work also. Night workers will strike tonight and the day workers tomorrow morning. Anybody appearing for work at this factory after seven o'clock in the morning will be considered a scab by the pickets.

We wish, therefore, to warn our Polish workers not to expose themselves unnecessarily to danger.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3075

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 16, 1896.

ANOTHER STRIKE IN A BICYCLE FACTORY

A strike broke out today in the Ames and Frost bicycle factory, Blackhawk and Cherry Streets (Goose Island).

The superintendent of the factory has set the price to be paid for certain piece work so low that even an expert and rapid worker cannot earn a miserable wage.

After demanding a fair rate of pay without success, the Middle Trades Council has ordered a strike. This morning all workers left the factory, with the exception of machinists and polishers.

If the factory does not agree to pay the rate demanded, the machinists and polishers will also quit.

A large number of Poles are employed in this factory, and all of them are

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 202/3

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 16, 1896.

co-operating in the strike.

The strike committee and the Polish workmen employed by this factory wish to warn other Polish workmen to keep away from the Ames and Frost factory until the strike is settled. The strikers have placed pickets all around the place.

FILED 30273
C/708.30273

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 14, 1896.

STRIKES

The strike at the factory of the Monarch Bicycle Company, which was reported in our paper a few days ago, has been settled. The company compromised by agreeing to one-half of the strikers' demands, granting a ten per cent increase in wages instead of the twenty per cent demanded. The strikers have accepted these terms.

A strike has also been called in the great Aaron tailor establishment, 548 Robey Street, where many Polish girls are employed. The cause of the strike is a recent fifty-cent cut in the girls' wages. Polish girls are warned not to accept employment here in the place of the girls who are striking.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 4, 1896.

STRIKE IN THE MONARCH BICYCLE COMPANY FACTORY

Two Poles, F. Chylinski and A. Zaglinski, visited our editorial rooms this morning and asked us to announce that a strike has been called at the Monarch Bicycle Company factory, Halsted and Fulton Streets.

About two hundred workers, among whom there are about eighty Poles, have gone on a strike.

The strike has been called because the management of the factory refuses to agree to the just demands of the workers, who ask for a return to the old scale of pay, which was reduced in July, 1895, at the end of the season.

We bring this to the attention of the Poles in order to warn them not to accept employment from this company, if they do not wish to suffer and earn the shameful name of scabs.

I D 2 a (4)
I D 1 a

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 10, 1895.

A FEW WORDS ABOUT THE STRIKE

(Editorial)

Details about the stormy strike at South Chicago, which was intermingled with broken heads and arrests, were given during the past few days.

This strike ought to be of especial concern to us Poles because our brothers not only took part in it but were victims of the riots to a large extent. Essentially, Poles are victims in this strike.

Thus far we have published news about it from general sources and from police reports. These reports, however, do not give the entire truth. The truth about the causes of the strike can only be found among the workers. Our staff has made efforts in this respect to get at the truth.

Competent individuals and obvious facts prove to us that the strike was the result of the worst kind of exploitation of labor by the company (Illinois Steel

100-10117-1000 50274

I D 2 a (4)

I D 1 a

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 10, 1895.

Works). This exploitation dates back from the suspension of work last year.

The factories are now open, it is true, but the wages have been cut to an unbelievable level. Those who previously received one, two and three dollars per day are now doing more laborious work for a dollar, seventy-five and even fifty cents per day! But if this were only a regular daily pay! Unfortunately, it is not so. The company let out contracts for the work, and the contractors brought the workers to despair. When a month would pass there was nothing to ward off hunger with. How serious these conditions were is evidenced by the present strike.

The first to strike were those that were getting a dollar a day in wages; however, many of these did not work regularly and seldom made more than ten dollars per month. But even this was not justly paid out.

And how was it possible for the worker to live with his wife and children under such conditions? How was it possible to avoid hunger? How was it possible to be patient? It is no wonder then that the strike broke out.

100-10701-30276

I D 2 a (4)

I D 1 a

- 3 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 10, 1895.

After the meeting of the workers' committee, a delegation conferred with company officials, but a reply to their demands was refused. Only then did desperation grip the workers.

The police were dispatched to break up the mobs of strikers gathering about the company plant. Police clubs swung freely among the strikers and many heads were broken. Those whom the police came in contact with and who were caught were immediately jailed and fined. Many innocent victims were taken to the criminal court.

At the present time the company is replacing the strikers with Negroes, and wants to continue in operation with them.

As it appears to us from all this information, the workers, our brothers, have been wronged, and the company is to blame for it all.

To our poor and oppressed compatriots we extend our sincerest sympathies. We not only wish them success against their exploiters but also consideration and peace.

I D 2 a (4)

I B 3 c

II D 10

I A 3

I D 2 c

POLISH

Zgoda, Vol.13. No.52. December 26, 1894.

Address asking help for the poor Poles from Pullman.

We received the following letter to be placed in this paper the - Zgoda;

Dear Polish Brothers in Chicago! - We have been without work for the past seven months due to the strike at the Pullman plant.

This whole misfortune is a trial of conscience, for the Poles.

Many of the strikers of other nationalities have been back at work for some-time, but we poor Poles are less fortunate, because we do not understand, speak or write the American language, and we haven't any bright prospect for the future, because it will be a long time before we go back to work, if then. We Poles are suffering the most and are the hardest pressed; many with their wives and children are on public charity, and are waiting from day to day for help from some unknown source.

With the New Year a few days away, we are asking our Polish brothers, to help the unfortunate ones and their families. God will repay you for all the good you do to help these poor.



The other nationalities remember their needy at all times, because they say "it is our duty to take care of our brothers." Why don't the Polish businessmen, and workers of different organizations look into this matter of their poor brothers and help them, now in their hour of need. This is not merely a letter but a plea, please do not forsake us now.

Paul Andzyczka

John Dluzak

I D 2 a (4)

POLISH

III A

I C

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 10, 1894.

I E

POLES AND BOHEMIANS HOLD MEETING

Last Sunday afternoon, the citizens of Polish and Bohemian extraction held a meeting at Pulaski Hall in connection with the recent occurrences.

Originally this meeting was called for the purpose of protesting against the removal of the police from that neighborhood as this removal encouraged the lawless element to commit all kinds of outrages on the streets; but when the sad incidents, known to the readers of our newspaper, took place at St. Adalbert's Parish, the plans for which the meeting was called were changed. As Poles and Bohemians were being accused of having anarchistic and disturbing tendencies, it was decided that a public protest should be made against these accusations.

J. Hapieralski presided over the meeting and Julius Smietanka acted as secretary.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

I D 2 a (4)

- 2 -

POLISH

III A

I C

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 10, 1894.

I E

After a lively discussion a committee was chosen which drew up the following resolution:

"Whereas, We, citizens of the United States of Polish and Bohemian extraction, residing in the Eighth and the Ninth Wards of Chicago, have been falsely represented by the Chicago press and accused of being the leaders and promoters of the late riots and disturbances in the City of Chicago, and of being supporters of anarchistic principles; and

"Whereas, From time to time false charges have been made by the press that we are not loyal to American government; be it therefore

"Resolved, That we protest most energetically against these unjust representations, and demand that this protest be published in the Chicago press, in order that the blot with which our good name has been besmirched may be removed, and that we may be cleared in the eyes of the public.

IPA (ILL) 1000

I D 2 a (4)

III A

I C

I E

- 3 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 10, 1894.

"Signed: V. Tatermarz, Julius F. Smietanka,
Joseph Zolek, K. Zychlinski, K. J.
Belinski, J. Smetana, J. Napieralski,
Francis Marausek, J. Jereczek, K. Raus,
J. Herman, J. Daniel, Anthony Stefanowicz,
J. Suchmann, M. Parozinski, J. J. Mallek,

"Members of the Committee."

The foregoing resolution was published in today's Times.

MPA (ILL) F1001.30279

I D 2 a (4)
III A

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 9, 1894.

POLES IN CHICAGO
AND THE INCIDENTS OF THE LAST
FEW DAYS

(Editorial)

The deplorable incidents of the last few days seriously affected the Poles of Chicago.

In the columns of this newspaper, our readers will find the details about our countrymen's participation in the incidents which occurred last Saturday. One Pole was killed, six Polish men and one Polish woman were seriously wounded, and many Poles were injured. This is the sum total of the profits which we gained by taking part in the great railroad strike in Chicago.

Many people are already condemning us for our part in that affray and there

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 9, 1894.

will be still more newspapers, individuals, and political parties which will draw from this circumstance wrong conclusions, which will be harmful to us.

The question therefore arises: Are these conclusions justified by our acts? Or have they been arrived at through malice and falsehood? Will it not be necessary for the Polish people to protest against these conclusions? We will comment on this later.

Today we feel that it is our duty to make at least this short statement: Contrary to the assertions made by some newspapers, we do not see any such terrible criminals among the Chicago Polish people as they would wish to make them appear. On the contrary, we are the victims of this unfortunate trouble. We see heedlessness for which many persons pay with their blood. After men have plundered and burned railroad cars, and have escaped, a crowd of Polish gaspers gathers and receives the bullets intended for the guilty persons.

I D 2 a (4)
III A

- 3 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 9, 1894.

Therefore, we appeal once more to our countrymen: Compatriots! Be careful. Do not be misled either by the instigator or by your own passion. Do not participate in disturbances. Do not gather thoughtlessly, from curiosity, at places where there have been disturbances. The bullets which penetrated the breasts of your countrymen yesterday might be aimed at your breast.

You will find a similar warning in the telegram sent by our Archbishop, which appears on the front page of this paper.

Once more, we beg and beseech you, please avoid mobs. This concerns not only the present, not only your health and life, but also your future. We ask you to stay out of these troubles so that you will not be considered as disturbers and anarchists, and under this pretext be denied this American land and deprived of the right to gain a livelihood.

440-0110 PROJ. 30275

I D 2 a (4)

II D 10

IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 19, 1893.

CRIMINAL ACTION AGAINST
LEMONT CONTRACTORS

The case against the Lemont contractors has begun, thanks to the efforts of the committee which was appointed at a mass meeting in Chicago to take charge of the matter. Action was taken against the contractors Locker and Bibb, who were responsible for the slaughter of Polish workers. Both men are charged with the murder of J. Kluga, a young Pole. It was at the inquest into the death of Kluga that the testimony of the witnesses was most incriminating.

The proceedings were opened by Attorney Max Drzemala, assisted by [Attorney] Donahue, of Chicago, and [Attorney] D'Arcy, of Joliet, where the trial will be held. Last Wednesday, Mr. Drzemala obtained warrants for the arrest of Locker and Bibb in Joliet. Both were arrested and later released under a ten-thousand-dollar bond.



I. a (4)

- 2 -

FOLIO

II. 10

IV

Bienni. Chicaoski, Aug. 10, 1898.

The case will open in Judge Cook's court on Monday, August 11. It will then be argued next week in Judge Cook's court. The retail price of the book, or whether it will be imprinted, is the only one of the book. Results will appear in Bienni. Chicaoski.

The attorney conducting the case has already received \$100 to cover initial costs. The case will also be out of the book for its title to **Lamont**. There is a small amount of money in the book, a total of \$1.45.



I D 2 a (4)
I C

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 27, 1893.

THE FATE OF POLISH SCABS

(Editorial)



Dziennik Chicagoski has already written several times of the great strike now in progress at the lumberyards in Tonawanda, New York, near Buffalo. As is well known, Buffalo has quite a large Polish population. From the very beginning of the strike, which involves most of the townspeople, the owners decided to use the Poles against it. They hired great numbers of Polish people, who worked in the lumberyards as scabs, under the protection of the militia. We omit the clashes that occurred during the strike, the riots, etc. We will not discuss the hatred of the local workers toward the Polish people, caused by this and other cases of scabbing. We are chiefly concerned with the results of this last case. What have the Polish scabs gained? The answer to this question is to be found in the last issue of Echo, which, in its latest news of the strike,

I D 2 a (4)
I C

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 27, 1893.



states that the bosses are rehiring the strikers, who are experienced workmen, and turning the Poles out. That is the Polish scabs' reward. They have acted against themselves as well as against the workingmen, and such is the result. We quote the following details from Echo:

"Hatred for the poor Polish workers, who for some time have been playing the sad role of scabs, reached a culminating point yesterday. The people of Tonawanda, seeing that the bosses had won and had forced the strikers to make concessions, turned their full resentment against the Poles from Buffalo.....

"The same day, the train carrying the Polish workers back to Buffalo was derailed. There were no serious injuries, but several of the scabs were bruised. A great crowd of people gathered at the scene of the accident and instead of helping to restore order, they stoned the badly frightened Poles. Shots were fired into the crowd. One resident of

I D 2 a (4)
I C

- 3 -

POLISH



Dziennik Chicagoski, July 27, 1893.

Tonawanda was seriously wounded in the stomach; several Poles were severely beaten. The disturbance lasted more than five hours."

It must be admitted that such scenes are outrageous, that the Poles treated thus are truly unfortunate. They are the more unfortunate in that, while they served as a tool in a struggle against their fellow-workers, they were discharged without even the benefit of having gained permanent, though poorly paid, employment. But in the final analysis, whose fault is it? Our own. The Poles who work so willingly as scabs during strikes are themselves at fault. They gain nothing, but instead awaken against themselves the ever-growing ill will of the workers of other nationalities.

We, the Poles, should long ago, for our own good and for the preservation of our honor, have left the role of scabs, the drudges of capitalism, to the Negroes and the Chinese.

I D 2 a (4)

II D 10

I C

IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 26, 1893.

POLES HOLD MASS MEETING IN PROTEST AGAINST LEMONT CONTRACTORS

A mass meeting was held at the School Hall near Bradley Street yesterday in protest against the cold-blooded attack upon Polish strikers by the contractors in Lemont, Illinois. Less people attended than was expected, but in any case, several hundred Poles were present.

The meeting was called to order by A. A. Rudnicki; J. Arkuszewski was named chairman, and H. Magiel secretary. The platform was occupied by members of the executive committee and a delegation from Lemont: Alderman L. Markiewicz, A. Buszkiewicz, F. Ladaaj, J. Matzban, and A. Groszkiewicz.

E. Z. Brodowski, a member of the executive committee, reported on his trip, in company with T. Krolik and J. Mucha, to Lemont. As has already been reported, the committee distributed seventy dollars there among the strike victims. Mr. Brodowski said the visit convinced him that the matter was entirely as represented, and that the Poles were really victims of an unprovoked attack.....



I D 2 a (4)

- 2 -

POLISH

II D 10

I C

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 26, 1893.

IV

Following this report, a letter from the Reverend H. Kozlowski, pastor of the Polish church in Lemont, was read. The pastor wrote that parish duties prevented him from coming to Chicago, but that he delegated in his stead trustworthy men who were eyewitnesses to the occurrence.

Accordingly, the chairman called upon Ladaj, Groszkiewicz, and Markiewicz, who gave detailed accounts of the attack and of living conditions among the strikers' families. A. J. Rudnicki, J. Hamak, and others spoke on the necessity of bringing the enemies of Lemont Poles to justice and of putting an end to lawlessness.

H. Nagiel read the following resolutions, which were prepared beforehand by the committee:

"Since the contractor Locker and other contractors, after gathering together an armed band of white men and negroes imported from the south, criminally attacked a group of striking canal workers, among whose number were a great many Poles, firing upon them and pursuing them and thereby wounding many, of whom two are already dead; since the attack was directed not only against the strikers but



I D 2 a (4)

- 3 -

POLISH

II D 10

I C

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 26, 1893.

IV

against individuals who had nothing in common with the strike and who were present at the place of occurrence only accidentally, as in the case of John Kluga, an employee of the Santa Fe Railroad, who died of wounds received at the hands of attackers; since such an act, the character of which has been established by eyewitnesses, by a coroner's investigation, and by Governor Altgeld's proclamation to the state legislature, is a violation of the rights of citizens of this country as well as a criminal act deserving the maximum penalty in this state; since thus far, justice has moved so slowly against the criminals that not one of them has been jailed nor brought before a court of justice; since such a deplorable state of affairs must be ended in the name of justice, and the American citizens of Polish descent feel it their duty to defend their own rights and the rights of their brethren in Lemont; and since Governor Altgeld, in his first public discussion of the case, as well as in his proclamation to the legislature, has exposed the exact state of affairs, thereby earning the acknowledgment of all justice-loving citizens for his noble support of truth; therefore, we, a gathering of American citizens of Polish descent, having met at the School Hall in St. Stanislaus Kostka parish on this twenty-fifth day of June, 1893, have decided:

I D 2 a (4)

- 4 -

POLISH

II D 10

I C

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 26, 1893.

IV

"To protest publicly against the criminal violence, lawlessness, and wrongs perpetrated upon innocent workmen on June 9 of this year;

"To do everything within our power that the perpetrators be punished to the fullest extent of the law, and that the victims receive indemnity, moral and material, as far as the law allows;

"To give public thanks to Governor Altgeld for his noble and impartial investigation of the matter and for his defense of the victims; and finally, to entrust the accomplishment of these resolutions to a committee of seven."

On a motion by Judge E. A. La Buy, the above resolutions were approved unanimously. The committee of seven will act upon them by submitting a copy for publication in American newspapers, presenting a copy to Governor Altgeld and other state officials, and finally, by arranging for prosecution of the contractors and gaining indemnity for their victims.



I D 2 a (4)

- 5 -

POLISH

II D 10

I C

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 20, 1895.

IV

Toward the end of the meeting, the Reverend Vincent Barzynski arose to speak. The honorable speaker emphasized the need for national solidarity and a closer organization of the Polish element in America. While urging union, Father Barzynski at the same time cautioned against self-appointed leaders who take advantage of circumstances even as unfortunate as these to spread anarchy. The only proper way to accomplish anything in this or in any other case is by legal action. Father Barzynski's speech was applauded vigorously.

Before the meeting closed, a voluntary collection was taken up which netted forty dollars and seventy-five cents. Mr. Maciontek added to this sum the five dollars pledged by the Polish Carpenters' Union. Owing to a composing room accident, we are compelled to delay the publishing of a complete list of contributors until tomorrow.



I D 2 a (4)

II D 10

IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 22, 1893.

DELEGATION RETURNS
FROM LEMONT

Three members of the executive committee chosen at last Monday's meeting-- E. Z. Brodowski, T. Krolik, and J. Mucha--went to Lemont yesterday to determine the exact conditions prevailing there among the strike victims. They visited the pastor of the Polish parish in Lemont, the Reverend K. Kozlowski, they spoke to the Polish alderman, Markiewicz, and other Polish citizens, and they visited the homes of several wounded Poles. The general impression upon the delegates corroborated all that has thus far been said and written about the attack and about the conditions in which its victims are now living. The committee will present a detailed report at the mass meeting scheduled for Sunday, June 25. This meeting will be attended by a delegation from Lemont, including Markiewicz, Madaj, and others, who will describe the whole affair to the gathering. Father Kozlowski, who cannot attend personally, will send a memorandum.

Our delegates also investigated living conditions among the strikers' families and, in conjunction with the local pastor, rendered financial assistance to the

I D 2 a (4)

- 2 -

POLISH

II D 10

IV

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 22, 1893.

following: The families of Jaskulski and Wostanowicz each received \$15; the widow of the slain Gregory Kiszka, also \$15; the parents of Kluga (who died of wounds), \$10; Wawrzyniec Lewandowski, \$10; and Anthony Wesolowski, \$5. Altogether, the delegates distributed \$70.

Thus, everything possible has been done so far; the relief work has definitely begun. Further steps to be taken depend upon Sunday's mass meeting.

101.30275

I D 2 a (4)

II D 10

I C

IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 21, 1893.

AN APPEAL TO THE POLES OF CHICAGO



We have received the following appeal from the executive committee in charge of rendering aid to the unfortunate Polish strike victims in Lemont, Illinois.

"Countrymen! On the ninth of June, an awful crime was perpetrated in Lemont, Illinois, the principal victims of which were our brethren, Polish strikers. These people, unarmed workmen, were barbarously attacked by the contractors and their hirelings, armed white men and negroes, on no provocation and without any reason whatsoever. Not only did the murderers attack our brethren, who stood by peacefully some distance away, but they pursued them for almost a mile, killing and wounding many. Two Poles have already died of their wounds, and a great many more lie suffering between life and death. They and their families, meantime, are living in great poverty. Justice not only failed to be meted out, but the murderers are still free

I D 2 a (4)

II D 10

I C

IV

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 21, 1893.



while a number of strikers were arrested immediately after the shooting. In the name of national solidarity and mutual good, in the name of Christianity, American Polonia of Illinois, already something of a political power, is in duty bound to hasten to the aid of the unfortunate strike victims in Lemont. Besides giving them material aid in their poverty, it must use its influence in bringing the criminals to justice, and it must protest as loudly as possible against such violence and lawlessness. With this end in view, a meeting was held on June 19, at which a group of Chicago Poles decided that we in Chicago must come to the support of our brothers in Lemont. An executive committee has been formed to take charge of the matter. A collection taken up at the last meeting yielded a considerable sum, which will be used to relieve the poverty of the strikers. It was decided also that a great mass meeting be held, at which we can decide upon appropriate resolutions that will voice our feelings on such distressing occurrences as that of Lemont. The mass meeting will be held on Sunday, June 25, at the School Hall near Bradley Street. In accordance with the decision made at

I D 2 a (4)

- 3 -

POLISH

II D 10

I C

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 21, 1893.

IV



the last meeting, we invite all of our countrymen to attend. The presence of each and every one of us is imperative; the greater our gathering, the mightier our protest. So we repeat: Every Pole should attend the mass meeting on next Sunday for his own good and for the good of his brethren."

E. Z. Brodowski, T. Krolik, and J. Mucha, who have been delegated by the executive committee to investigate the strikers' situation, went to Lemont this morning. Results of their trip will appear in tomorrow's issue.

I D 2 a (4)

II D 10

IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 20, 1893.

MEETING TO AID POLISH STRIKE VICTIMS IN LEMONT
Mass Meeting to Be Held Sunday, June 25

The matter of bringing aid to the strike victims in Lemont, Illinois, is taking shape according to the program outlined in a recent issue of Dziennik Chicagoski. Although the attendance at yesterday's meeting was rather small, it achieved some very important results. The following is a report of the meeting by the committee's secretary, H. Nagiel.

"In accordance with the announcement made by the temporary committee, organized for the purpose of bringing aid to and defending the rights of the Polish strike victims in Lemont, Illinois, a meeting of Chicago Poles was held in the School Hall in St. Stanislaus parish on Monday, June 19. About a hundred and fifty Poles attended. The meeting was opened by the Reverend Vincent Barzynski, who explained its purpose. He pointed out the necessity of protesting against the crimes committed in Lemont, of bringing the perpetrators to justice, and, at the same time, of giving



I D 2 a (4)

- 2 -

POLISH

II D 10

IV

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 20, 1893.

material aid to the innocent victims. This is demanded of us both by any intelligent comprehension of national solidarity and by Christian instincts. In concluding his address, Father Barzynski called upon E. Z. Brodowski to preside over the meeting, naming the undersigned [H. Nagiel] as secretary. Mr. Brodowski repeated the purposes of the meeting and asked for a general discussion. Father Barzynski, A. W. Rudnicki, H. Nagiel, and others spoke, arriving at the conclusion that an executive committee should be formed, which would investigate the matter thoroughly. In view of the emergency, it is necessary also to take up a collection at the earliest possible time, and of course, to call another meeting which would be attended not by hundreds but by thousands of Poles.

"Dr. Janczewski, who has just returned to Chicago after two days in Lemont, reviewed the conditions as he found them. He explained that the victims of the assault and their families are living amidst the direst poverty and that they lack proper medical care. Two of them, Jaskulski and Wojtanowski, need surgical attention; since it was impossible to perform the necessary



I D 2 a (4)

- 3 -

POLISH

II D 10

IV

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 20, 1893.

operations in Lemont, Dr. Janczewski arranged for them to be moved to Chicago, where they would be placed in a hospital at the committee's expense. The doctor asked the gathering to take care of these two unfortunates.

"On a motion by Rudnicki, Maciontek, and Biniak, it was decided that an executive committee be named, and that the necessary collection be taken up. J. Mucha, E. Z. Brodowski, A. Kdinski, T. Krolik, Maciontek, A. W. Rudnicki, and J. Biniak made up the committee. The committee was made a permanent one and was instructed to go to Lemont for a close investigation of the matter, to raise the necessary funds for the relief of suffering there, and to arrange for the hospitalization of Jaskulski and Wojtanowski, who will arrive in Chicago today.

"The collection, taken up immediately after the committee had been named, yielded \$44.40.

.....



I D 2 a (4)

- 4 -

POLISH

II D 10

IV

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 20, 1893.

"In conclusion, it was decided that a mass meeting be held at this same hall on Sunday, June 25, at 7:30 in the evening. Appropriate resolutions will be presented for this meeting to vote upon. The chairman named Father Barzynski, Judge [M. A.] La Buy, and H. Nagiel to formulate resolutions. With this, the meeting was closed. An earnest desire was evinced by those gathered to render all possible aid to their stricken brethren; the best proof of the sincerity of this desire was shown in the generosity with which contributions were made to the collection.

H. Nagiel"

As we can see from the above report, the project is now well under way. If the committee takes action immediately--and we do not doubt that it will--the general public will lend its support. Our Polish public always responds readily to an appeal for a worthy cause.

The executive committee organized itself after the general meeting had closed.



I D 2 a (4)

- 5 -

POLISH

II D 10

IV

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 20, 1893.

A. W. Rudnicki was elected chairman; T. Krolik, secretary; and J. Mucha, treasurer. Krolik and Maciontek took upon themselves the duty of seeing that the wounded men, Jaskulski and Wojtanowski, are taken care of properly. E. Z. Brodowski and T. Krolik were delegated to go to Lemont to determine the exact state of affairs among the strike victims. The treasurer of the committee, J. Mucha, received the sum of \$44.40 from the chairman and secretary of the general meeting.



I D 2 a (4)
II D 10

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 17, 1893.

POLES PROTEST LEMONT STRIKE ATROCITIES
Mass Meeting Monday

The matter concerning the Poles who were victims of the vicious attack in Lemont, Illinois, has entered upon the course suggested by Dziennik Chicagoski in a recent article. The Poles of Chicago realize that it is their duty to protest against this criminal attack and to bring the perpetrators to justice; at the same time, relief will be given the poverty-stricken victims.

A temporary committee has issued the following appeal:

"The awful occurrences in Lemont, Illinois, on Friday, June 9, should have touched the heart of every Pole. Through no fault of their own, our countrymen were barbarously assaulted, while seeking to improve their living conditions by legal means. Already two Poles are dead, victims of this atrocity; many more are injured. All of them are in direst need. In view of these circumstances, we, a group of local citizens, have decided to call a mass meeting,



I D 2 a (4)
II D 10

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 17, 1893.

to be held at the School Hall near Bradley Street at 7:30 Monday evening. The crimes of the contractors call for a vigorous protest on our part; it is also necessary that we determine the most effective way of helping our brethren in their present need. Finally, we owe acknowledgment to the governor of this state for his public defense of right and justice. The matter is now quite widely known--it has been publicized in all the newspapers. The Poles of Chicago are in duty bound to take active interest for their own good. We have hopes that our countrymen will attend this meeting as one man."

These eloquent words need no addition. We can only support the committee by urging co-operation.



I D 2 a (4)

II D 10

II A 2

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 16, 1893.

TRAGIC RESULTS OF LABOR CLASH IN LEMONT

We have just received the latest news from Lemont, Illinois, where a clash occurred a week ago in which a number of our unfortunate countrymen fell. We learn from Mr. E., who has just returned from Lemont, of the death of the second victim, the seventeen-year-old boy Kluga. Among those who have little chance for recovery are the Poles Jaskulski (bullet in side, not yet removed), Kolarz (bullet in thigh, also not removed), Wesolowski, Wojtanowski, and others. The medical attention they have had has been entirely inadequate. Great poverty reigns in the homes of the victims; for instance, the aged parents of Kluga are now without any means of support; others fare as badly.

John C. Willand, a Pole, Sergeant in Company E, Second Battalion, Second Regiment of the Illinois National Guard, who was in Lemont with his Company from Tuesday to Friday, assures us that the Poles were victims of a wanton attack by the contractor. He had at first exploited them in the worst possible way and finally had imported Negroes from Georgia to replace them.



I D 2 a (4)

II D 10

II A 2

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 16, 1893.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 50473

Sergeant Willand also assures us that the Poles of Lemont are a hard-working, peaceful people....held in good repute by the town of Lemont.

The unfortunate victims are very much in need of aid, and it is our duty to give it to them. Two of our local physicians, Doctors Janczewski and Kodis, will leave for Lemont within the next few days to administer medical aid. This is not enough, however. At least a small sum of money ought to be sent to Lemont to satisfy the victims' immediate needs. We appeal to the Polish workingmen--our duty to national brotherhood and labor unity calls for offerings!

I D 2 a (4)

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 14, 1895.

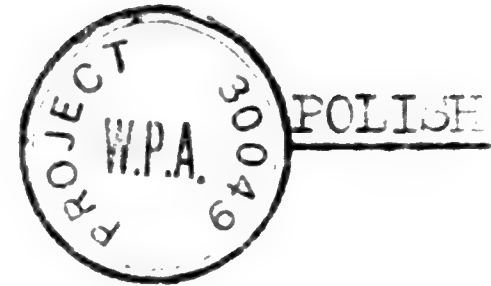
CORONER'S INQUEST INTO THE DEATH OF GREGORY KISZKA



Lemont, June 13. A coroner's inquest was held today into the murder of Gregory Kiszka by persons employed by the contractors. According to the testimony of witnesses, it was undoubtedly a cold-blooded murder, entirely unprovoked by the strikers.

Coroner McHale of Cook County presided.....

Witnesses testified that Kiszka and a few other strikers were walking toward Romeo, there to meet with other strikers to discuss possibilities of returning to work. As they passed the place at which subcontractor Locker's men were working, fifteen or twenty men, armed with rifles, fired at them. The strikers were unarmed, and it must be added, were several hundred yards away from the place at which the work was being done. As the strikers fled, their attackers, mostly Negroes, pursued them, killing and wounding those within range of their rifles. Kiszka hid in some bushes. One of the pursuers, evidently their leader, ran up to the hidden man and fired from a distance



Dziennik Chicagoski, June 14, 1893.

of not more than four feet. Anthony Kozminski, a witness, testified that the man fired at Kiszka from a distance of only a few feet. Upon request, he described the murderer as a powerfully built man with red hair and whiskers. As Kozminski described him, a murmur arose in the room; a number of people knew such a man. Someone wrote his name on a piece of paper and handed it to the coroner. After reading it, the coroner conferred for a moment with Supervisor Leimar and then resumed the hearing. Among the other witnesses who testified were Mrs. Kiszka, and Lettinger, another striker. Martin Dorch, a deputy sheriff of Will County, whose duty it had been to keep watch on the strikers, was also called to the stand. While his testimony showed that he desired to defend the contractors, he made several compromising statements. He said that he warned the strikers to stay away, for the contractors had armed their men. He admitted also that Matthews and the contractor Locker, carried guns, and had a band of armed men. As the strikers passed, the band attacked them. Dorch himself remained on the sidelines, but Attenhouse, another deputy sheriff, assisted the attackers and even figured in the arrest of forty-seven striking workmen.

I D 2 a (4)

- 3 -



Dziennik Chicagoski, June 14, 1893.

The coroner continued the inquest until Friday, on which day the persons accused of the crime will be called to the stand. Anyone who fails to appear will be arrested.

It is certain now that the name of Kiszka's murderer is known. The evidence against him is so clear that he should be arrested any day.

I D 2 a (4)

II D 10

I C

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 13, 1893.

THE SLAUGHTER OF POLES IN LEMONT

(Editorial)

As we promised yesterday, we are returning to the revolting "slaughter" of Polish strikers in Lemont, Illinois. It is our opinion that this matter demands the attention of our American Polonia. We should protest loudly against the crimes committed with uncontrolled ferocity upon the poor and uneducated Poles of Lemont, in the conviction that they cannot defend themselves and that such crimes will escape punishment. We must see to it that these crimes are punished, swiftly and severely.

News of the things that are happening in Lemont appears elsewhere in this paper. The latest reports convince us that swift action against the perpetrators is, at this time, our only question. The authorities are helpless; it may be that they do not consider themselves legally empowered to intercede. The strikers have neither the means nor a sufficient knowledge

I D 2 a (4)

- 2 -

POLISH

II D 10

1 C

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 15, 1893.

to take any steps. The most wronged are either dying; or are on beds of pain, struggling against poverty and suffering. On the other hand, the millionaire contractors will stop at nothing to keep the matter quiet and to prevent justice from being done.

If we, the Poles of Illinois, do not intercede in behalf of our countrymen, their wrongs will be unavenged; and emboldened by impunity, the criminals will next turn their guns upon us.

What, then, ought we to do? What is our duty in this case?

The answer to these questions lies in the affair itself. We ought to call mass meetings here in Chicago and in other Polish settlements, "indignation meetings" at which appropriate resolutions can be formulated. These resolutions must next be submitted to the governor of Illinois and to the legislature. It would also be desirable to appoint a citizens' committee which

I D 2 a (4)

- 3 -

POLISH

II D 10

I C

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 13, 1893.

would go to Lemont to investigate the matter more thoroughly; this same committee could undertake the necessary steps to bring the perpetrators of the crimes to justice. The duty of this committee, consisting of organization representatives and lawyers, would be to see to it that justice be done in the proper measure. As we know, the strikers in Lemont have already formed a committee whose members are of various nationalities. Our committee would co-operate with the strikers' committee. Thus, the way is obvious and leads directly to its object. In our opinion, steps similar to those above mentioned are imperative.

A protest against violence will prove that we will not allow ourselves to be murdered like lambs. We should approve of such a protest, as Poles and workers, against the violators of law and liberty. When we will have been able to bring about the punishment of wrong-doers, we will then have proved that we are strong enough to stand in defense of our rights as human beings and as citizens. But this is only half of our task.

I D 2 a (4)

- 4 -

POLISH

II D 10

I C

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 13, 1893.

Another equally important duty of ours is to bring aid to the poor people upon whom this misfortune has fallen. The citizens' committee should take care of this matter also. Our brethren will not begrudge the few pennies that will bring relief to their countrymen who suffer through no fault of their own. Naturally, an investigation is necessary to determine the extent of need; only then will contributions be solicited. On this question, the Polish citizens of Lemont should take the initiative.

At any rate, we mention our duties again: to protest against the slaughter of our brothers in Lemont, to see justice done, and to aid the unfortunate victims. These duties should be fulfilled.

I D 2 a (4)
II A 2

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 10, 1893.

POLISH STRIKE

One of our readers, Mr. J. S., of 17th Street, informs us that the employees of the Davidson Marble Company, among whom are more than a hundred Poles, have been on strike for the past week and a half. The strikers demand \$2.25 for nine hours of work. Until a few days ago, the strike was entirely peaceful, but when the workers discovered that the factory was employing other men in their places, they picketed the street corners and prevented anyone from approaching the building. The new workmen, returning from the factory, were pursued and beaten. Three men were seriously injured, one of them losing an eye in a fist fight. There was no more violence on the following day.

The strike was instigated by the Irish, while the strikers are nearly all Poles. Mr. J. S., who is himself employed in the factory, states that, in the face of the present unemployment, the strike cannot possibly be successful. He maintains that the best thing the Poles could do would be to go back to work.

I D 2 a (4)

Zgoda, Vol. VIII, No. 31, July 31, 1889.

FROM THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

The secretary of the Polish Union Organization informs us that among our fellow men who work in the mines there is a strike bringing poverty to them and their families.

So, for this reason the central government of the Polish Union Organization appeals to our fellow men's hearts in the United States, begging them to make a donation, if able to do it.

The ill fate that befell them today might happen to us tomorrow, so let us help now, and in the future let us pray that our plea for help shall not be rejected.

I. ATTITUDES

D. Economic

Organization

2. Labor Organization & Activities

b. Cooperatives

I D 2 b

II D 10

II A 2

III A

III H

IV

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Sept. 14, 1918.

ALLIANCE OF POLISH MERCANTILE CORPORATIONS

During the last several years there has been a movement afoot among the Polish people in America to organize numerous mercantile organizations, both co-operatives and [independent] corporations. These have for their purpose the saving of money for their members in the purchase of merchandise.

Statistics show that at present there are more than three million Poles in America. They further show that their annual expenditure is in excess of six hundred million dollars. This is a comparatively conservative estimate, since upon closer inspection it [simply] indicates an average per capita expenditure of two hundred dollars per year per person. Of the six hundred million dollars annually expended by our people, at least sixty million dollars finds its way into the coffers of middlemen and speculators, people who for the most part are not Poles.

I D 2 b

II D 10

II A 2

III A

III H

IV

- 2 -

POLISH



Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 14, 1918.

The Poles in America are too poor and have too many needs of their own to enrich those who are not Polish. Were we to save the money which we spend today in non-Polish business establishments, we should be able to contribute more than three times ten million dollars toward the Polish National Fund. In what way can we accomplish this? In what way can we retain in Polish pockets the millions of dollars that are now flowing in a wide stream into the hands of people not Polish, people who are often ill disposed toward Poles? There is but one answer, but one way to solve this question. It is necessary to cover all Polish settlements with a network of members united in a single powerful organization, the Alliance of Polish Mercantile Corporations.

We know the amount of good which co-operatives have done, what great benefits have been derived in Poland through such organizations as the Tradesmen's and Farmers' Alliance, the Tradesmen's Protective Association, and the Alliance of Co-operatives. Here in America likewise we know of the great

I D 2 b

II D 10

II A 2

III A

III H

IV

- 3 -

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 14, 1918.

amount of money saved for our Polish element by the Polish League of Building and Loan Associations. We also know what great progress has been made in that direction by similar American organizations, such as, for example, the Co-operative League of America, the United National Clothiers, the Retailers' Co-operative League, and many others. In view of this why should not our Polish people create entire networks of Polish commercial organizations and unite them in one powerful alliance? Many Polish settlements in America already have commercial organizations. The thing to do now is to unite them.

The aims and the purpose of the Alliance of Polish Mercantile Corporations will be as follows: 1) To organize Polish corporations and co-operatives in all Polish settlements throughout the United States; 2) To give legal and professional aid to Polish business concerns of that type already existing; 3) To audit the [records of] the concerns affiliated with the Alliance; 4) To supply professionally trained people to conduct the businesses of affiliated concerns;

I D 2 b

II D 10

II A 2

III A

III H

IV

- 4 -

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 14, 1918.

and 5) To promote co-operative wholesale purchases.



An alliance of that type would not only save large sums of money for the Polish people in the purchase of their goods but would also prepare the way for numerous Polish businessmen to leave for Poland at the termination of the present European war. There they would be in a position to apply themselves to the task of nationalizing Polish trade and commerce.

In order that a project of so vast importance may not terminate in words but be made an active reality, the Polish Palatine Corporation has extended a credit of one thousand dollars to the newly organized Alliance. In addition to that the president of the Palatine Corporation, Mr. Joseph Mierzynski, has made a voluntary personal contribution of one thousand dollars toward the Alliance of Polish Mercantile Corporations to cover organization expenses. All that is left for our people to do is to become active for the benefit of the Alliance, and in a short time we shall be in a

I D 2 b

- 5 -

POLISH

II D 10

II A 2

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 14, 1918.

III A

III H

position to show to the world at large of what accomplishments

IV

Poles are capable.



The first thing to do is to come to an understanding among ourselves. Consequently all Polish business organizations now existing, as well as groups which contemplate forming corporations or co-operatives in their vicinity, should communicate with the temporary organization committee. This committee is composed of the executives of the Polish Trade Alliance. All interested persons should address their inquiries to the Alliance of Polish Mercantile Corporations, 1112-1114 Milwaukee Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

I D 2 b

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Jan. 26, 1914.

POLISH TAILORS CO-OPERATIVE

(News)

A Polish tailors' co-operative has been organized and is registered under the name "New Style Tailors Co-operative." The aim and purpose of this new organization is to attain a sizable work-shop in which to produce a better kind of garment to the greater satisfaction of customers.

The capital stock of \$5,000 will be sold in shares of \$25.00 each. A mass meeting to promote interest in the Co-operative will be held on January 25, at 2 P. M. at Walsh's Hall, corner Noble and Emma Streets.

I D 2 b
I D 1 a

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Zgoda, Jan. 13, 1910.

[CO-OPERATIVES]

We are constantly writing and talking about the high cost of living, about the constant increase in price of the bare necessities of life. Many reasons are advanced for the cause of these conditions. Some blame it on the trusts, on the new tariff laws, the middle man, etc., but regardless of this the consumer is the one who pays.

As a result, there is a movement at present to form co-operative organizations, which would check or curb abuses of these speculators and price manipulators.

For example: a Michigan farmer receives from \$1.00 to \$1.20 for a barrel of apples at the Chicago market but by the time these apples finally reach the consumer the cost is about five cents for each apple. Now let us see what profit this farmer made on this barrel of apples at \$1.20. The cost of the barrel is 30 cents, freight by boat 20 cents per barrel, the balance must cover taxes, production, packing and general overhead. From these figures it is evident that the producers' profit is insignificant.

Immense profits are realized on farm products before they finally reach the consumer. The speculator and price manipulator always get their profit first. Some people think high prices are due to a shortage of apples in the United States. This, however, is not true, because Europe considers the United States the source of the finest apples. It is one of our best customers..

I D 2 b
I D 1 a

-2-

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Zgoda, Jan. 13, 1910.

To combat these evils, there is a movement on foot to organize co-operatives. These organizations will buy in large quantities direct from the producer and resell to the ultimate consumer at a great saving, for the profits of these middle men will be eliminated.

The cooperative idea is not a new one. In Europe there are a great many of these organizations. They are functioning profitably, to the advantage of both the organization and the consumer.

Very few of our people are engaged in this produce business, therefore, we do not realize any of the profits of these middle men. We are the consumers; that is why it would be wise on our part to organize a co-operative system. Our people would save hundreds of thousands of dollars on all purchases. Throughout Europe, co-operatives of this nature have been formed, in both the smaller, and the larger cities. Products of the farm and factory go directly to the consumer at a great saving. Products of the farm reach the consumer without stopping off at the cold storage warehouse.

I D 2 b

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 16, 1896.

[POLISH CO-OPERATIVE]

At its meeting last Sunday, January 12, the John III Sobieski Society of South Chicago decided to purchase 100 shares of stock (ten dollars per share) in a Polish co-operative store to be organized in this community.

APR 11 1911

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 16, 1896.

THE STOCK COMPANY STORE IN SOUTH CHICAGO

(Letter)

Despite all kinds of interference, the project of the Polish Stock Company, organized to carry on a co-operative store in South Chicago, is going forward steadily. Notwithstanding the obstacles of our erstwhile friends and Jewish agents, the project is continually gaining friends among the Poles here in South Chicago.

Although the factories have suspended work for an indefinite period, the shares of stock are eagerly sought, and, to date 800 shares amounting to \$8,000 have been already sold. It is to be expected that the factories will soon reopen. This will contribute greatly to the success of this project.

The next meeting of the propaganda committee of the Business Corporation of South Chicago will be held on Friday, January 17, at 7 P. M., in the rectory, Bond Avenue and 83rd Street.

W. Pacholski.

I D 2 b

III A

I L

IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 13, 1893.

MEETING CONCERNING THE PROJECTED POLISH COLONY IN NEBRASKA

A meeting in the matter of the Polish colonization project was held Saturday at Fiszera's Polish restaurant near Milwaukee Avenue. In the absence of H. Lubinski, the meeting was opened by I. Machnikowski. He explained that Lubinski, accompanied by [S.F.A.] Satalecki and Majewski, had gone to Nebraska to purchase land for the colony. He then called upon Mr. Wrzesinski to preside over the meeting; the appointment was unanimously approved by the gathering.

The chairman named Machnikowski secretary and then addressed the meeting at length on the aims of the project. His arguments, supported by statistics and experiences of his own from the old country, were favorably received. When he had finished, he asked other members of the gathering to take the floor.

Mr. Hewel's question as to whether persons who do not possess any ready



I D 2 b

- 2 -

POLISH

III A

I L

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 13, 1893.

IV

cash can take part in the colonization, was answered in the affirmative by the chairman. Mr. Wozniak asked whether there are any limitations on the acreage that each settler can possess. The chairman explained that the smallest farms will probably be about forty-five acres, and that, as a matter of fact, each settler can purchase as much land as his capital allows, although a certain limit as to the largest number of acres will probably be set. Such a limitation will be made in order to prevent too great a difference between the richest and the poorest farmers.

As to farm buildings, the chairman explained, in answer to Mr. Kotecki's question, that the Association will probably foot all construction costs, and each farmer will repay this in yearly installments according to the size of his farm. In reply to another question, Mr. Machnikowski stated that beets bring from six to eleven times as much profit as wheat.

Mr. Korejwo inquired about the conditions on which land may be acquired. The chairman replied that twenty-five per cent of the value of the land will



I D 2 b

- 3 -

POLISH

III A

I L

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 13, 1893.

IV

be payable down, while the balance will be payable in rates spread over several years. The aim of the Association to be formed will be twofold: first, acquisition of its own land; and second, establishment of its own sugar refinery. Railroad companies have already promised to co-operate with the Association.

The discussion, though in general harmonious, was disturbed by J. Rybakowski, who made personal attacks on individuals concerned with the Association's affairs. He foresaw exploitation by a few, impoverishment, and abandonment of the farms. The chairman refuted his arguments. Mr. Broel explained that Mr. Rybakowski's outburst was caused by his removal from the committee that went to Nebraska; the real-estate agent had denied him a railroad ticket on the grounds that he is an anarchist. Mr. Rybakowski did not deny this and thereafter kept his silence.

Twenty-four new members joined the Association.

I. Machnikowski, secretary.



I D 2 b

I L

IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 6, 1893.

POLISH FARM SETTLEMENT ASSOCIATION HOLDS MEETING

About a hundred and fifty people interested in a Polish co-operative agricultural settlement gathered at the restaurant hall near Milwaukee Avenue at three o'clock yesterday [Sunday] afternoon. Henry Lubienski was called upon to preside over the meeting, and he in turn, named I. Machnikowski secretary.

John Wrzesinski read a carefully prepared report giving an account of the tour made by himself and Lubienski through Nebraska, Wyoming, and Colorado, the object of which was to find a suitable site for the settlement. The speaker gave a competent estimate of the land costs and economic conditions in a number of the places visited; he pointed to the benefits which could arise from establishing the settlement in eastern Nebraska, where the beet sugar industry has begun to develop.

Lubienski confirmed the facts stated in Wrzesinski's report and discussed the most expedient methods of acquiring farms; he expanded on the possible profits



I D 2 b

I L

IV

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 6, 1893.

from the cultivation of sugar beets, either for the two beet sugar refineries already existing in Nebraska, or a new one which could be established. [He said that] this can only be successful through co-operation, and that if a greater number of Polish colonists agree to settle on the same site, the costs will be much smaller and much better terms can be arranged. Many attractive propositions have been offered.

The speaker also mentioned [the fact that] the Reverend Jakimowicz, a pastor of Omaha, was favorably inclined toward the project and had rendered the delegates many important services; he spoke of the friendly information and advice given by Prasecki and Knota, two farmers who have lived at St. Paul, Nebraska, for a long time.

J. Rybakowski supported this colonization plan. Machnikowski asserted that he knows of a few score families who are ready to move to the colony and who possess the necessary means.

[S. F.] A. Satalecki agreed as to the competency of Wrzesinski's report and



I D 2 b

I L

IV

- 3 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 6, 1893.

spoke in favor of turning the attention of the Poles to farming as an escape from the poverty which threatens them in the overpopulated American cities. The speaker believed in the possibility of establishing a sugar refinery which would be the property of the settlers themselves. They could soon pay off the debts on their land from the profits of beet production and could then share in the profits from sugar refining. The speaker regarded this idea as a sound and useful one.

P. C. Broel warned that the Association should make agreements with the railroads as to freight charges, in order to prevent later exploitation [by the railroad companies].

Rudzinski spoke of his experiences with sugar beet production in Poland, where the farmers rapidly became prosperous wherever the beet sugar industry developed. He made a motion that a new delegation be dispatched to Nebraska for the immediate purchase of the necessary land.

The gathering accepted this motion and the meeting was adjourned. The next



I D 2 b

I L

IV

- 4 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 6, 1893.

meeting will be held on Saturday, November 11, at seven o'clock in the evening,
at the same place.

Twenty-three new names were added to the membership list of the Polish Farm
Settlement Association in addition to the original fifteen.



I. ATTITUDES

D. Economic

Organization

**2. Labor Organization &
Activities**

c. Unemployment

I D 2 c
I C

POLISH

Przebudzenie, Vol. V, No. 29, July 16, 1931.

WIA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

WHAT TOMORROW?

The situation in our beloved America is becoming worse and worse.

Detroit has spent 17 million dollars to save the unemployed from starvation; and now, after all funds have been exhausted, the city is compelled to close down the shelters for the poor unemployed.

All the government is doing to remedy this depression is to persuade the masses of hungry people that better times are just around the corner.

To complete the evil, thousands of banks went bankrupt and tens of thousands of unemployed workers lost their last, meager funds.

If America could find a hundred million dollars to aid Germany, let her find money to rescue millions of her own starving people.

I D 2 c

POLISH

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Jan. 8, 1929.

AGED UNEMPLOYED WORKERS CANNOT FIND WORK

There is no escape from old age, is a well-known Polish proverb. It is an involuntary sentence imposed upon man's life. And it becomes harder for those who have passed half the span of their life to find a new job when they lose their old one.

Chicago is a typical example. There are many old persons who say there is no work.

For every industrial job, filled by an old individual, who cannot work with the intensity and energy of a young person, there are one hundred younger candidates waiting. To make matters worse for the old workers, these young men claim that they can produce more and work better. Today the streets are filled with many sad and unfortunate individuals who have worked many years, and now find themselves without work, without any savings, without any reward for their labors.



POLISH

Dziennik Łjednoczenia, Jan. 8, 1929.

They go everywhere, asking for work. Many times, in their search for work, they are ridiculed. At times, they are told that there is no need for old men in industry.

Openings available at employment offices, bureaus, and other sources of employment, are filled by young men. It is apparent from this outlook that there is even a shortage of work for them.

The older women have suffered more in this instance. The younger generation is filling all the positions older women once held. Those who want to understand the full meaning of this problem can get a better glimpse of it along Madison Street. Here you will find men from all walks of life without work and homeless.

I D 2 c

POLISH



Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Jan. 7, 1929.

CHILD LABOR MUST END

"Chronic unemployment is an unnecessary evil and we do not have to be its victims," stated Dr. I. A. Lapp, professor of Marquette University. In his opinion, this problem can be solved, if not completely, at least in part.

At present employment is being given to a vast army of young workers under sixteen years of age. This should be forbidden by federal law. By so doing, in a short time wider fields would be open to the unemployed who have to support families. This law would give these youngsters a better opportunity to prepare themselves for their work by attending school.

"We do not have to have child labor," declared Professor Lapp. "The idle hands of the laboring classes are increasing daily. It should be considered a crime to employ children under the age of sixteen. This would eliminate the fruitless search for work of many men. Unemployment is becoming a chronic condition. Several statistical reports indicate that this is gradually becoming



Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Jan. 7, 1929.

a serious problem. From the years 1923 to 1925, 400,000 people were added to the unemployed. And yet production increased a billion dollars.

"The railroads help increase unemployment. During the past eight years over two million workers have left farms to find employment in the large cities. The time is becoming ripe for us to get together and solve this menacing problem before a catastrophe arises," contended Professor Lapp.

Dr. Lapp shares the same opinion of other experts in economics, who claim that this condition will result in great damage to posterity. There is no reason why children should work whose parents are unemployed and in perfect condition to work for the support of their families.

I D 2 c

COLLIER

Daily News, Dec. 17, 1932.

... THE ...

(Editorial)

One of our greatest ailments in the last few years is the often repeated unemployment in our country. It is good that the President-elect, Herbert Hoover, did not wait until he was in office, but concentrated on this problem and worked out a plan which, if not completely, at least partly, solve the situation. This plan was submitted to Governor Brewster, of Maine, with a plea that he present it at the **Governors'** Conference in New Orleans. There is nothing radical in this plan: it does not foresee any government centralization; it depends on the voluntary co-operation of the states, cities, and country, in order to provide relief in periods of unemployment.

In the plan of Mr. Hoover, there is the creation of a reserve fund of three billion dollars, which could be used for utilizing public work on a large scale whenever a recession should occur in industry.

As to the explanation by Governor Brewster, at the Governors' Conference, a

Pravda, Moscow, Nov. 27, 1933.

plan like this, for stabilizing the labor market, would be that the Federal Reserve System is an indispensable element. In reality, it does not remedy the various economic ailments, however, in many cases it can be very helpful and decrease the general suffering of unemployment.

The United States are wealthy, powerful, and surprising enough to be able to decide on the effective solving of the unemployment problem. This problem can be conquered, and this country is in a position to prepare itself for such a time when that day does come. Economists and level-minded people, looking at these affairs, do not doubt at all that everlasting prosperity in modern times, conditioned with modern war, is possible. The President-elect believes that the time has come when people will learn by previous experiences, as well as by practical work, how to give an instructive example to private industry, as well as to other nations.

The American Nation will most certainly accept this news, that the President-elect has sincerely taken up the unemployment problem and if he succeeds in this plan, then his name shall be inscribed in gold letters in the history of our country.



Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Oct. 1, 1928.

SPEECH OF A PROMINENT ECONOMIST

(Editorial)

A few days ago, Dr. J. A. Ryan, professor at Catholic University in Washington and a prominent and well-known economist, delivered a speech at the conference of the Catholic Welfare Association. In his opinion the most effective remedy for unemployment is the increase of the worker's purchasing power through the establishment of a minimum wage scale for all employees, and the enactment of a five-day working week.

Dr. Ryan said that the most pressing problem today is the adjustment of consumption to production. This phrase may have too technical a sound, but this adjustment offers the only solution to the problems which are uppermost in our minds. It is true that the working class is not responsible for the existing state of affairs, and neither is it in a position to change them. However, it can accomplish much in this direction by striving for a better adjustment of production--which is greater in this country than anywhere else.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275



Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Oct. 1, 1928.

The problem now before the working class and the whole industrial organization is contrary to the one which industry faced in its earliest stages. One hundred years ago, the Reverend Thomas H. Malthus advocated the theory that the population increases faster than its means of subsistence. During that period his fear was not completely groundless.

Since that time, however, machinery has completely changed the world's productive system. Today, in the United States, crops greatly exceed the demand, and soon a great number of farmers will be forced to abandon the soil. However, it is not only the farmer who is confronted with this problem but every other important branch of industry as well.

With the introduction of new machinery, 1922 to 1926, production increased thirty-three per cent. The extent of this overproduction is best shown in the amount of money expended in an effort to sell the goods.

If consumption were equal to production it would not be necessary to spend even one-fourth of the amount now spent on advertising and other means of

WPA (ILLUSTRATION)



Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Oct. 1, 1928.

selling these products. The tendency to produce more than can be used or sold is dangerous to all classes of society.

From all indications the capital invested by manufacturers, farmers, and buyers will not bring the anticipated profits; workers are finding it very difficult to find employment even in prosperous times. Today, in the United States, we have between three and four million unemployed people, with no view of a decrease in this number in the very near future. It even seems likely that with perfected machinery usurping the places of more and more people in industry, unemployment will continually increase.

A bad feature of the present system is that it does not provide suitable purchasing power. Those who would like to buy have no money, and those who can afford to buy are not in a position to purchase the present surplus.

In our industrial organization there is no immediate exchange of products; they are exchanged for money and it is easy to understand that the masses of people who would willingly purchase the surplus products of all branches

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

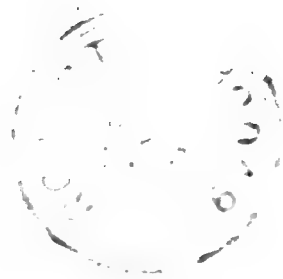
Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Oct. 1, 1928.

of industry do not have enough money. On the other hand, the capitalists and buyers have enough of everything and do not need to purchase more commodities. Their tendency is to produce more, to purchase more machinery and other essentials to increase their capital.

Each year Americans invest over one billion dollars in foreign countries. If, instead of exporting this capital they would divide it among ten million of the lowest-salaried employees, the income of these poorly paid workers would increase on an average of over one hundred dollars annually. Let us consider how much greater the demands for our products would be under such circumstances.

It is difficult for the average person to understand that a nation can possess too much wealth and too much capital. "Wealth," says an old adage, "contributes to the welfare of the thrifty and assures him capital with which he can replace old tools with new ones. That is why it is impossible to have too many of the good things."

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275



Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Oct. 1, 1928.

However, after due consideration it will be easy to understand the inconsistency of this argument. If, for example, we saved one fourth of all we now pay for clothing and other necessities, and with this money built new factories, opened new stores, and added other instruments of production, what would happen to industry and its products for which there would be no demand? What would happen to the new instrument of production, the products of which no one would want to buy? Society, therefore, has too much capital.

"Since it is necessary to increase consumption if our industry is to prevent a depression, I make this motion," concluded Dr. Ryan. "Overproduction can be decreased by a universal agreement to uphold high wages. The minimum-wage law would be a noteworthy step toward the solution of the problem of overproduction and low consumption."

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I D 2 c
I K

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, May 12, 1928.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

MARRIED WOMEN AND UNEMPLOYMENT

(Editorial.)

With the present unemployment situation becoming worse, people are objecting to married women taking the place of men. It is not wrong, if she seeks employment because of dire necessity; when her husband is unemployed or unable to earn enough to support the family. When urgencies of this kind arise, there is no alternative but to leave her domestic duties and seek employment. These abnormal conditions, in many cases, are caused by the high cost of living. We should admire a wife who has the courage to work and carry the financial burden so that her family can exist.

We are not, however, concerned with women who are forced to work but with the young spouses who feel lonesome at home when their husbands work, while they are unable to find diversion of a domestic nature. A young married woman scans the want-ad section of a newspaper and finds that help is wanted at her former trade. She applies and is hired. She is now, however, working just for extra money and not because the family is in need. Her husband earns a good salary, but he has many installments to pay on the mortgage, radio, furniture, car, and many other luxuries which are superfluous. Then again, many husbands only think of their own comfort.

I D 2 cI KDziennik Zjednoczenia, May 12, 1928.

[LL] PROJ. 30274

They are not concerned with the state's hardships and contentment but think their partners must work to help pay unnecessary bills.

There are, however, thousands of reasons for the ambitions of these women who, instead of working in stores, offices or factories, should remain in their proper place, and that is at home. They should consider the thousands who must shift for themselves, widows with children, young girls, and the many fathers, who are unable to provide for their families because of the unemployment situation.

We cannot insist that married women renounce their jobs because their husbands are employed at fair wages. But this would solve the present unemployment problem, as vacancies are thereby produced for those who now are wondering if work may be found in the future, so that their beloved ones may not starve.

When conditions improve, with enough positions for all, then married women can work. At present they should consider the existing situation and help their neighbors who are without means of a livelihood.

I D 2 c
I D 2 a (2)
I D 1 a

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, April 10, 1928.

THE UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM

APA (ILL) PROJ. 30272

(Editorial)

In comparing European nations with the United States, it is difficult to obtain exact figures about the unemployed; the truth is that responsible persons, who should aid in this situation, display no interest. Therefore, the slogan: "Help yourself," is decidedly too ambiguous. We have millions who are unable to help themselves, and casting them upon a nation's fate, does not help their country. What then is needed to carry on suitable unemployment statistics? The best answer for this problem is to define the exact number. The Secretary of Labor, Mr. Davis announced that at present there are 2,000,000 unemployed people in the United States. Senator Shipstead, of the United States Congress, asserts that over 8,000,000 persons are looking in vain for an opportunity to earn a livelihood. The assertion of said senator, however, does not uphold the report of the National Manufacturers Association, which, according to the situation of the markets, has increased its employment in the past few months.

In the 1,078 industries in the thirty-nine states, it was reported that at present 663,015 people are employed; as for the same period, last year, 655,015 people were employed. Figures submitted by the industries concerned, show, that the present percentage of employment in factories is eighty-seven and five-tenths percent; compared with the same period, last year, the percentage was only eighty-one.

I D 2 c

I D 1 a

I D 2 a (2)

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30273

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, April 10, 1928.

In pre-election periods observers usually exaggerate conditions, whether they refer to the stagnation of commerce and industry or general prosperity. As a matter of fact, the number of unemployed, as submitted by representatives of the present administration, is 2,000,000; it is also a fact, that nothing, of a constructive nature, has been done to avert these conditions of unemployment.

The Reverend F. J. Haas says in his article in the Catholic Charity Review:

"There is a lack of organized effort in assuring for employees a steady means of earning a livelihood and a total disregard for the need of this co-operation by industry. This condition was also prevalent during the depression of 1921, when the aggregate number of unemployed reached the staggering total of 6,000,000. A very commendable program is the unemployment fund established by some manufacturers in collaboration with the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, who, by united effort, created this fund for the benefit of employees during the lay-offs."

In our opinion it would be of material benefit, if the friends of American labor analyze this condition thoroughly. The result of this analysis would be a basis on which employees and manufacturers could establish a plan and program for elevating the social standard of living, and, at the same time, afford mutual understanding between employee and employer. It is a known fact that the United States is far advanced in every phase of enterprise, as compared with Europe; she lags, however, in this important phase of social understanding.

I D 2 c

10115

I V

III G

Dziennik jednoczenia, Mar. 15, 1928.

CHICAGO HAS 200,000 UNEMPLOYED
American sentiment against European workers.



Industrial relations statistics reveal that Chicago has an army of 200,000 unemployed. Conditions in this country are becoming worse. American sentiment is growing against foreign tradesmen working in this country. Away with alien workers has become a slogan. It is estimated that there are about 2,000,000 without work in the United States.

Previous to this, when America began to notice the marked increase in unemployment, it was believed that this condition arose from an entirely different source. American wealth, based on the average earnings of the average individual worker, is on the increase. The earning power is gradually growing, according to statistics. From the years 1913 to 1925 mass production in this country has increased 88.6 per cent, the workers' wages have increased 3.4 per cent. Other sources show that the individual work of the factory hand in industry has increased by 40.7 per cent.

I D 3 e

I H

III G

- 7 -

POLISH

Brienni Polish, Mar. 1, 1941.



Work of Machines

Government computations show that from 1914 the country's industry has employed 774,000 less workers. This is a marked increase since 1914. Investigation carried by the government in this direction, indicates that machinery produces a great deal more work than the worker did originally. Production in manufacturing increased greatly because the machine is so much more efficient. This in many cases did away with from one to fifteen workers, whose need in industry becomes less important. In other words, out of a population of 117,000,000 there are 1,000,000 out of work.

The sentiment of the American citizen is leading to grow against the alien worker in America because of these statistics. He considers him a competitor. In Chicago, this feeling is being increased by the fact that he is paid a day. It is his contention that the foreigner is not doing his share of the work for the same salary.

Effect of Alien Workers

According to the latest statistics in relation to the employment of foreigners,

1919

1919



_____ 1919 _____
_____ al _____

I D 2 c

1000 is 1000, 1000, 1000

Non-ferrous metal, such as aluminum, is used in the service of machinery, and is used in the service of machinery.

The trade in, and the use of, have been increasing. All tools will be available in the future.

In the iron and steel industry, the use of iron and steel is increasing. The use of iron and steel is increasing. The use of iron and steel is increasing.

A good example of the use of iron and steel is the use of iron and steel in the manufacture of machinery. The use of iron and steel is increasing. The use of iron and steel is increasing. The use of iron and steel is increasing.



WPA



It is a fact that the machine is not a
very simple machine. It is a machine
which always has a certain amount of
power in it. It is a machine which
can be used in many different ways.
It is a machine which can be used in
many different ways.

The inventor of the machine is a man
who has a great deal of experience in
the construction of machines.

The accident is a very serious one. It is a
very serious one. It is a very serious one.
The machine is a machine which is used in
both directions.

The machine is a machine which is used in
both directions. It is a machine which is
used in both directions.

_____ a,



accidents,



THE TRUTH ABOUT THE TOTAL NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED

(Editorial)

The "American Federationist", the voice of the American Federation of Labor, in statistics secured in 23 large cities shows that 17.8 percent of the workers who are members of a union are idle. This is an increase of .04 percent over that of the last publication. Of the larger cities, Baltimore has the greater increase per capita which is 42.5 percent; next in line is Cleveland with 33.8%, followed by Buffalo with 26.7 percent, New York, 24.2%, Los Angeles, 22.7% and Jersey City 21.6%. Chicago, has in proportion the smallest number of unemployed union workers; only 7.8% are idle.

The grand total of unemployed reaches the four million mark. This total, however, is really far greater because of the time required to compile statistics through the organ of the American Federation of Labor. If 17% of the skilled union workers are without employment, the percentage of unemployed must be substantially greater. The unions have, however, an organized system for aiding the unemployed in their search for work. The "American Federationist" does not favor the present situation, nor does it offer a solution to the problem of unemployment; neither does it remove the idea, that the main cause of unemployment is over production, and poor distribution. These prevailing conditions could, to some degree, be remedied for the good of the country in general. This can be accomplished by aiding the major as



Dziennik Zjeonoczenia, March 5, 1928.

well as the **minor** industries. If, however, we are to judge the present attitude of politics, **this** is not as important as the coming Presidential election. We cannot, nevertheless, deny that unemployment is increasing.

I D 2 c
I D 1 a
I E

Dziennik Zjednoczenia , June 14, 1927.

GOVERNMENT AND THE UNEMPLOYED

(Editorial.)

American newspaper syndicates, representing capital, are filled with articles of a complimentary nature-expounding the merits of the existing general prosperity in the United States. This prosperity is not a barometer of general distribution of profits, and jobs; it's only a yardstick by which we can determine the net profits and earnings of large corporations. A very good example of this misrepresentation by the American press, is the large profit earned by Mr. Gary, the Steel King; whereas, at the same time, we find many thousands unemployed and in dire need of food, clothing and shelter. It is therefore evident, that in spite of the presence of this prosperity, it cannot be classified as general.

Within the last year, following the after - war crisis, England has reduced its total number of unemployed by hundreds of thousands, thus creating a truly general prosperity. Many European nations are becoming vitally interested in the cause of unemployment, and cannot forget those who seek work in vain. However, in the "Land of the Dollar" where the slogan "Help Yourself" prevails, there is the least amount of interest in the unfortunate individual who has lost his job, the source of his livelihood. This individual is forgotten by the Government which is more concerned about what it may do with the

I D 2 c
I D 1 a
I E

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, June 14, 1927.

increase of the balance in the Treasury Department. American Government and Democracy show very little interest in the people who are in these terrible straits, because of unemployment. In addition, the unemployed are forbidden to express their views, or the cause and reason for their misfortune, but, as a correlative, they are expected to marvel at the existing prosperity and wise management of our Government. In view of the great increase in personal wealth of such men as Mr. Gary, we can see no logical reason why any condition of unemployment should exist in a land of plenty.

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, June 6, 1927.

PRESENT UNEMPLOYMENT

(Editorial)

For the past several years we have been sympathizing with England, because of her unemployment situation, we discover however, in an address by the English Minister of Labor in the House of Commons, the claim that unemployment in England is not as great as that in United States. At present 78,000 who are unemployed, have registered in England; that is the smallest number since 1921. Thus, in answer to the question regarding the existing situation in the United States, the Minister of Labor replied, that these figures are not official and not the authentic statistics, however, individuals who are in a position to issue a correct and reliable statement, regarding the unemployment census, say that United States, at the date of this writing has 500,000 unemployed.

Should the issue concerning these statistics be authentic, America is in a fairly good status. From time to time statistics are released in a publication issued by the Department of Labor in Washington. It is evident, that in the past, the people in general did not concern themselves with statistics of this nature. However, it is very probable, that the figure submitted by England is correct. According to an audit submitted by Mr. Hoover, secretary of commerce of the United States, the United States has at all times 1,000,000 persons who are unemployed; many of this group are classified as unemployed, and work only during a seasonal rush.



Dziennik Zjednoczenia, June 6, 1927.

To this figure we must also add the miners, who are now striking, also those who were laid off, because of the slump in business and other reasons.

The total number of unemployed is much greater than the figure submitted by the English Minister of Labor.

I D 2 c
I D 1 a

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, April 11, 1927.

POLISH

WHERE IS THE WEALTH

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

(Editorial)

The American press writes of present wealth in the United States, therefore, one cannot be other than surprised, when a reader of such articles, seeks employment, and finds none, but sees before him a very hopeless future. His savings have been reduced to nothing, and he inquires, "Where is the wealth? Where is it concealed? How can it be identified?" Internal Revenue Agents however, have succeeded in locating the hiding place of the wealth and tore away its mask, leaving no doubt as to its existence and character.

It is shown by the Treasury Department of United States that ninety-five per cent of the income tax was paid by twenty nine one-hundreths of one per cent of the total population of the United States. The remaining balance of five per cent of the income tax was paid by ninety-nine and seventy-one one-hundreths per cent. Other particulars mentioned are: 207 persons paid income tax on incomes of \$1,000,000, or more, showing an increase in the millionaire group of 132 over that of the year 1924; seven persons paid an income tax on \$5,000,000, or more; forty-eight and one-half per cent paid income tax on \$100,000., or more; one person out of every 345 has no reason to complain, because he is in very good circumstances.

I D 2 c

I D 1 a

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, April 11, 1927.

REF (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

This small portion of the population truly waxes in great wealth; but the fact is that some of this wealth has been accumulated by others, however, the truth remains, that the twenty-nine one-hundredths of one percent of the population in this country, has a monopoly on the wealth in their grasp. The United States census shows a population of 115 million people, of which, 333,400, are classified as wealthy.

In 1926, the United States Steel Co. showed a net profit of \$134,837,957., which was \$25,386,172., more than in 1925. Therefore, it is not surprising that, the president of this corporation, Mr. Gary, sees great prosperity in the future.

On the other hand, there were 6,643 bankruptcies in the first quarter of 1925, or nine percent more than in 1926. The aforementioned facts prove who has control and benefits from this wealth.

I D 2 c

I F 3

I F 1

I .

I H

POLISH

Gziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 2, 1914.

THE "LITTLE BALLOT" CAN ACCOMPLISH MUCH
By Voting for the Proposals
You Can Ease the Distress of the Poor

Tomorrow the voters will decide not only who will be in office and which party will be "the party in power" until the next election, but they will also decide whether hundreds of thousands of unemployed will continue to walk the streets of the city of Chicago, or whether the municipal administration will give aid in the form of work to the people without resources. Whether this action is begun will depend on the results of the voting on the "little ballot".

The proposals on the "little ballot" relate in general to the improvement of sidewalks, the widening of streets, the building of bridges, etc.

We believe that citizens, both men and women, should vote "yes" on the

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30

I D 2 c

I F 3

I F 1

I E

I H

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 2, 1914.

proposed projects, for the following reasons:

- (1) The projects are necessary and will be worth a great deal more than their cost.
- (2) These projects will decrease the number of unemployed and will thus at least partially solve the very difficult problem of unemployment.
- (3) They will help bring about a relative improvement in economic conditions in all parts of the city.
- (4) They will help reduce the cost of maintaining guards to regulate the traffic on the streets.
- (5) If these projects are not begun now their cost will increase.
- (6) They will help improve the sanitary condition of the city.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy is convinced that voting for the proposed projects in the "little ballot" will help bring about necessary improvements, and therefore

WFA (111) PROJ 30275

I D 2 c

- 3 -

POLISH

I F 3

I F 1

ziemia Lwowska, Nov. 2, 1914.

I H

I H urges its readers to vote "yes".

Both men and women can vote on the "little ballot".

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30771

I D 2 c

I D 2 a 4

POLISH

Narod Polski, Vol. XXIII, June 3, 1914.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

HARD TIMES

From every Polish district comes news to us about the shortage of jobs, that consequently creates hard times.

The main cause of this crisis in the trade and business, as well as in life and organizational development, are strikes.

There is a short review about hard times. In the great Chicago slaughter houses the decrease in production becomes gradually greater. They are constantly laying off workers. Naturally, in the last months there was a notable drop in the quantity of slaughtered cattle.

Strike of the Chicago brick kiln workers again lengthens. At the present time only 2,800 workers are on strike. However, about 250,000 bricklayers are out of a job because they have no bricks.

Brick kiln owners intend to break the strike with the help of scabs.

I D 2 c

III B 3 a

I J

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 23, 1910.

THANKSGIVING DAY - A DAY OF TWOFOLD DUTY

(Editorial.)

Thanksgiving Day, which is being observed tomorrow is a splendid American traditional custom.

The average American business man who is occupied with the problems and duties of trade and commerce, becomes truly idealistic on this holiday by observing and giving thanks to the Creator for the many gifts received throughout the year. The festivities in the American home are crowned with an excellent repast consisting usually of a turkey and all the trimmings, not simply to satisfy an appetite, but because it is the prevailing spirit of thankfulness to our Almighty God for all blessings bestowed upon us, and it also portrays the real meaning and importance of the day.

This traditional meal, most unfortunately, will not be enjoyed by all, because there are hundreds of thousands who cannot have a turkey dinner; they are destitute and many not even have a piece of bread. It is the latter who will and should, on this day, pray to God that He remember them in the future by bestowing upon them a small portion of worldly gifts.

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Nov. 23, 1910.

Hidden under a glittering shell of wealth, we have an abyss of misery, want and suffering among the great masses of the destitute who are afflicted with the scourge of disease, unemployment, strikes, and the battle with organized trusts who seek to deprive the majority of the very essentials of life. The charitable societies, while doing their best to alleviate human poverty, find themselves helpless before the dire needs of these surging masses.

Investigators reveal several instances of these terrible conditions which are especially tragic in homes where disease and unemployment prevail. There we can see sick parents and under-nourished, barefoot children living in heatless, damp cellars or attics, surrounded by a few pieces of furniture which should be thrown away as scrap.

In many instances these people die of pauperism and of starvation rather, than ask alms. Tomorrow's joyful occasion has nothing to offer them and they will no doubt shed bitter tears of despair and suffer from the pangs of hunger, while those more blessed, who tomorrow will be filled with such joys as the day may provide, should not forget their less fortunate brothers who have nothing over which to rejoice; they should lend a helping hand not only on Thanksgiving Day but they should share their abundance throughout the year

-3-

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 23, 1910.

by renouncing some of the surplus splendor and luxury and presenting it to the other side thereby eliminating famine and destitution in this world of plenty. Our twofold duty should therefore be an expression of thanksgiving towards the Creator and the spirit of good will towards our neighbor.

I D 2 c

I J

I D 1 a

I E

Dziennik Łódzki, Vol. II, No. 82, April 13, 1908.

"THE CLERK IS WITH HIM THAT THE CONSTITUTION"

These words were uttered by a certain captain of New York City Police to the committee sent by the conference representing working-men's societies, complaining that the police acted unlawfully at the meeting for the unemployed on March 28th. As we know, the American Constitution guarantees very plainly the right of the citizens to assemble publicly and discuss anything they please.

The purpose of that conference for the unemployed, which took place at Union Square in New York, was to discuss peacefully the situation caused by business depression. The speakers engaged by the conference were going to explain to the assembled workers what to do in order to get work which they need so much.

Therefore, this meeting was neither anarchistic nor socialistic. The signs announcing the meeting did not indicate that it was going to be revolutionary propaganda. The police of New York are aware that the organizations which help the unemployed in that city do respect the laws of the country and the city, and were able to keep good order in the past years.

Why is it that the police attacked the innocent pedestrians with the brutality of the Russian Cossacks about two hours before the explosion of Silverstein's bomb? The authorities stated that the police had a right to disperse the crowds, because they had no permit to hold a meeting and on that account had gathered unlawfully.

Dziennik Ludowy, Vol. II, No. 88, April 13, 1908.

It is true that they did not get the permit when they applied for it at the police station and the park commissioner's office. But it is also true that according to the Constitution of the United States, neither the police nor the park commissioner has any right to refuse a meeting to be held at a public place by the working-people. Furthermore, that there were such meetings held at Union Square for the same purpose by the same people who were also the organizers of the Unemployed Aid Conference. The authorities in this case acted despotically; they deprived the American citizens of the great right which was handed down to us by the Fathers of the Nation, the right to assemble in public places for discussion.

If anyone is guilty of violating the Constitution of the United States, it is the park commissioner and the police; not less guilty is the Mayor of New York who sided with these authorities. If any one is to be punished, it should be these public servants and not the participants in the meeting who had a right to gather in Union Square, and this right was denied to them.

Had they submitted to the despotic prohibition of city authorities then, they would have given the authorities an excuse for similar refusals in the future, and endanger the right of citizens to assemble in public places. Indeed, we all know how easy it is to lose personal liberty if we allow someone unpunished to deprive us men of a very small part of that liberty; and that concerns the whole nation.

Dziennik Ludowy, Vol. II, No. 88, April 13, 1908.



The proverb says: "Give only a finger to a dog and he will want the whole hand". Let the American working-men allow their capitalistic government to deprive them of only one right guaranteed by the Constitution - then, in a very short time, they will lose a second and a third right. Today they will forbid the working-men to hold a meeting; tomorrow they will forbid them to organize for their protection; and on the third day they will forbid them to publish a paper which serves the interests of the working-man. For such is the nature of the people who want to dominate their fellow-man, whether in Russia or America.

Therefore, our brothers in New York City were justified in what they did. They were not afraid of the police and held their meeting in spite of the prohibition by the police authorities. In this case they acted as any patriotic and liberty loving American citizen would. We are positive that it was not the lack of a permit to hold a meeting at Union Square which caused the police to fall down upon the participants of the meeting, hitting anyone with whom they came in contact. We are quite positive that the police would not have acted differently even if the workers had a permit to hold the meeting. The police desired to discourage the unemployed of New York City from holding such meetings in the future. It was for the purpose of scaring the socialists and preventing them from teaching the working-men about their rights.

Dziennik Ludowy, Vol. II, No. 88, April 13, 1908.

The dominating class in America is responsible for the poverty of a million and a half of the working people. It knows how poorly the affairs of the country are managed; it knows that the people are indignant because of greed, brutality, and the autocracy of the capitalistic government. Therefore, it hates the sight of the working people.

The Chicago and New York City police know very well the attitude of the dominating class toward the army of hungry and despairing working-men. The police also know that the capitalists and their servants, the politicians, will look on peacefully when they, the police, attack the working-men with their clubs. The police know that the capitalists ignore the Constitution, and this is the reason why the police play the role of the Cossack in respect to the American working-men. For that they are praised by the capitalistic press and their hirelings, the politicians, from Roosevelt down to the common alderman. They always forgive the heroes in blue uniforms for being very closely allied with the crooks.

The police captain knew what he was talking about when he said: "The club is mightier than the Constitution".

I D 2 cDziennik Związkowy, Jan. 28, 1908.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30273

UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM

One of the most important and very urgent problems with which humanity is confronted today, is without a doubt, unemployment. This problem has existed since the beginning of so-called civilization and comes to the fore, here and there, from time to time, disturbing the peace of cities, provinces and even whole countries. Only recently, newspapers gave reports regarding the great disturbances in Berlin, caused by the army of unemployed, which numbers 100,000.

In London there are hundreds of thousands of unemployed who continually overburden the budget of that city. A few days ago there was a parade of the unemployed in Chicago, an incident that gave our police an excuse to exercise their zeal, which was not only superfluous, but also disgraceful to our city, state and all United States. Every country, every state and every large city has its unemployed to cope with. They cannot be ignored and are, sometimes persecuted. There are three classes of unemployed, or people who do not work. The first, is the independent class or those who do not find it necessary to work for their living. This class does not trouble society at present, though the existence of many young and healthy people who do not contribute anything to the wealth of the country is an abnormal phenomenon, therefore, harmful. The second class of the unemployed is made up of people who have a natural aversion to any kind of work, and a natural desire to live at the expense of society.

I D 2 c

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Jan. 28, 1908.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30273

If we set apart professional criminals and beggars belonging to this class, we still have a very large class of people who are relatively harmless yet - sinning, because of an unconquerable dislike for everything that is work. Almost every nation has such people. In Russia they are called Brodians, in Italy Lazzaroni, and here in the United States tramps, and so on. The conscience of society is not burdened with this evil, for, such individuals would remain idle, and lazy under any social system, they are always figured as an item in the budget of the working and producing class. The community does not trouble itself about these vagrants as long as they do not trespass or violate any laws, when they do, then the police are obliged to apprehend them; otherwise they are just left to their own fate.

The real problem with which society is confronted today is the third and the largest class of unemployed. These are normal, honest and healthy people who know how to work, and who are willing to work; who look for work, but can not find it. In the manufacturing districts this class is very large and during the so - called slack times grows to enormous proportions. A down town factory employed 5000 people. Suddenly something went wrong, nobody knows what and the factory stopped operation. Five thousand people lost their means of employment. Five thousand people will use up their savings and left overs from the better times. In a short time their funds and supplies will give out and the army of unemployed will increase from thousands to millions. Besides this, the younger generation is growing up, which adds to the normal increase of the unemployed.

I D 2 c

... (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Jan. 28, 1908.

The people want to work, they look for work but they cannot get it. They go down town to some high official to complain and to get his advice, and on the way home a band of public guardians descends upon them, and in the name of the law commit unlawful acts, such as cracking people's heads and throwing them into jails.

As many times as there are people who want work and cannot get it, so many times we feel that there is something wrong somewhere. There should be plenty of work in the world, for we need railroads, bridges, buildings, ships and other commodities, great and small. Why then is there no work? Because the social system of today is faulty, it either does not want, or does not care for the good of humanity.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XIV, No. 5, Jan. 7, 1903

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

POLES IN AMERICA

The Kurjer Polski states:

"Some persons enjoy themselves joyfully in elaborate places, while others are dying on the streets from hunger and sufferings. This very incident occurred on one of our streets, here in the city. An unidentified Pole dying from hunger.

"Who he was and where he comes from no one knows and naturally no one will find out. He was seen on the street shivering from the cold, also hungry but still no one cared or could imagine what he needed because this poor soul, not knowing how to speak English, could not explain to others that he was hungry.

"He was met by policeman Stephenson. Pointing his finger toward his stomach said in a feeble voice, "I am hungry." The policeman not knowing what he was talking about went on his way. While he stood there, and when he started to walk on further his legs gave in, his eyes got misty, his head was in a whirl; hunger had gotten the best of him. A stranger passing by put the dying man's hands on his chest and placed him near the

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 7, 1903

Vol. 10, No. 1, 1903, 33273

street curb on Elm street. Policeman Stephenson with his associates thinking they had a drunken man to deal with took him into a pig-sty. As they held him in their arms he muttered feebly, "I am hungry," gasped deeply and died.

So a Pole starved to death probably away from his family and friends who may live in Poland. Leaving his country, seeking wealth and happiness over here, and to his misfortune finding hunger and death."

Narod Polski, Jan. 8, 1897.

PROBLEM OF THE UNEMPLOYED

Frank Dombrowski, unemployed, living on Dickson St., left his home in despair to see the county agent in regard to relief for his wife and four children.

In his absence his wife received a letter from him advising her he was going to commit suicide in the lake. He however, did not commit suicide and decided it would be better to die of hunger than to take his life.

His wife was left destitute with the oldest child 9 years old, and the youngest nine months. Friends collected a sum of money which was turned over to her. Peter Kiolbassa, a city official, stated there were many such cases.

Mr. Dombrowski returned home and, when informed of state of affairs, left again. He reached a small town in Indiana, 34 miles from Chicago, and received temporary work. He worked ten days and with his earnings returned to his family. He thanked all who helped his family.

I D 2 c

II D 10

II E 1

III G

I C

I E

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 30, 1893.

UNPLEASANT OCCURRENCES

(Editorial)

Times are hard--they affect all of us very closely--and they have indirectly been the cause of occurrences that are very unpleasant to the Poles in America.

We have never attempted to conceal facts, no matter how painful. The readers of Dziennik/Chicagoski know of the riots caused by unemployed workers in Milwaukee, Detroit, Buffalo, and, finally, in Chicago. Unfortunately, Poles also played a certain part in these riots. We will not repeat the sorry facts here; we wish only to point out that street riots are instigated by individuals or by bands of adventurers who have not stopped to think, and who are most often not completely sober. Since such is the case, responsibility should not fall upon Polonia in general; actually, however, it does.

Such incidents are widely publicized by the American press; they are talked



I D 2 c

- 2 -

POLISH

II D 10

II E 1

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 30, 1893.

III G

I C about by the American public. Poles who take part in street riots,
I E committing robbery and violence, do incalculable harm to themselves
and to all of their brethren in America. They create the worst possible opinion of us. They give reason to claims that the Poles are a savage people, devoid of any civilization, lawless, given to violence and crime. They create prejudice against Polish workingmen among employers; they may bring it about that the doors of all factories and business establishments will be closed to us forever--we will be outcasts of American society. In short, such incidents bring disgrace upon our nationality, and may stop the development of the Polish element in America forever.

These incidents are the more unpleasant in that they are not justified by absolute necessity; apparently they are the results of ignorance and imprudence on the one hand, and anarchistic agitation on the other. It is difficult to justify such incidents, of course. Times are hard, but as yet hunger stares no one in the face. The majority of workingmen is employed; the unemployed can still take care of themselves. We well understand that poverty is no joke and is hardly conducive to calm thought, but in the face of poverty,



I D 2 c

- 3 -

POLISH

II D 10

II E 1

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 30, 1893.

III G

I C every one of us ought to remember Christian principles; we ought to

I E remember that crime and violence will gain us nothing. Examples from recent riots are proof of this. Injuries, jail, disgrace--these are the profits. Did any one of the rioters gain at least a crumb of bread by his violence? No. Did it help his family in any way? Certainly not. On the contrary, he has only caused them greater misery by his injuries or his imprisonment. Neither here in Chicago nor anywhere else where the masses are orderly and opposed to anarchism do rioters stand to gain; they expose themselves merely to the worst consequences: long imprisonment or even death.

We most fervently appeal to the Poles not to permit themselves to be misled by desperation, or what is worse, by the subversive whisperings of evil people who would make of us a living pathway for their criminal agitation. We appeal to them to be temperate and peaceable, to bear misfortune patiently, not to drag their brethren into disgrace--not to be blinded by passion. We ask that they try to improve their condition by legal methods, not by violence and crime; finally, we ask that they follow the example of peaceableness set by American and other workingmen, who are no worse off than we are.



I D 2 c

- 4 -

POLISH

II D 10

II E 1

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 30, 1893.

III G

I C We stated in advance that the Poles who take part in street riots are
I E exceptions among us. In truth, the Poles are, generally speaking, a peaceful and sensible people. Only certain individuals engage in riots and violence. Who are they? In general, they are people of the worst type. In part, these people are ordinary "bums" (ulicznicy); in part, they are uncouth and unenlightened recent arrivals from Europe; and in part, they are people who are influenced by anarchistic propaganda.

Unfortunately, this is the truth. If a handful of Poles were found among the rioters, it was, for the most part, the fault of anarchist agitators. Unfortunately we already have several such Poles, with a certain R---[Rybakowski] at the head, this R--- who daily makes shameless and godless speeches on the lake front. The seeds sown by him and those like him and by a few anarchistic newspapers have germinated. As a result, the entire American Polonia may be sunk in poverty and despair.

These weeds must be torn out by the roots. Away with anarchism and crime from



I D 2 c

- 5 -

POLISH

II D 10

II E 1

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 30, 1893.

III G

I C among Poles! The mass of honest Polish workingmen should cast out
I E the comparatively few lawless individuals from among their midst;
they should protest loudly against the activities of agitators and
they ought to state clearly that they not only have nothing in common with
rioters, but condemn them severely. The Poles in general, Polish priests
and leaders, ought to take the newly arrived, less enlightened Polish ele-
ments, and teach them that although America is a free country, it has laws;
crimes are punishable here just as in the old country, perhaps even more
severely. They should be taught that excesses against the existing order
are crimes against God, country, and brethren.

That is one of our duties, but there is yet another. The other depends upon
our giving material assistance, according to our means, to those who have
really been affected by hard times, those who are really in need--if there be
any such people. We repeat: if there be any such people. We learn from
reliable sources that one of the "unemployed," "hungry" workingmen, a Pole
named Harowicz, who was arrested in a riot at the City Hall, had three hundred



I D 2 c

- 6 -

POLISH

II D 10

II E 1

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 30, 1893.

III G

I C dollars in Stensland's bank/Milwaukee Avenue State Bank. This is
I E an official fact. Such a scandalous fact, however, should not deter
us from giving aid to those who are really in need.

To determine which people are really in need, and to give aid to these people is our second important duty.



I. ATTITUDES
E. Social
Organization

I E
I D 2 c

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, April 12, 1927.

COMMUNISTIC EXPERIMENTS IN AMERICA

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

(Editorial)

Up to this time American historians have shown very little interest in the communistic experiments which were made in the United States during the cycle of the economic crisis from the year 1830 to 1850. In the book by Don Seitz "Horace Greeley" there can be found a very amusing chapter devoted to Mr. Greeley's interesting experiments; during the years when unemployment and misery at its worst, culminated in the financial panic, of the year of 1837.

Greeley published many articles in the New Yorker, under the title "What will be done for labor?", which attracted the attention of Arthur Brisbane, father of the Hearst publications. During his tour of Europe, Arthur Brisbane adopted the ideas of Fourier, and upon his return to America, with the aid of Greeley, endeavored to realize them in the United States. As a result, a series of communistic settlements arose, supported by the convictions, that there will be more good fortune, less misery and evil, if, in the place of the present system of individualism and stubborn rivalry, society would be reorganized in united effort. Past experiments indicate that industry can be place on an honor merit system. One of the communistic settlements is situated in Indiana, in the County of Warren, and bears the name of the "Grand Prairie Harmonical Association" Greeley was one of its trustees.

I E

I D 2 c

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, April 12, 1927. PL 01.30275

Promoters of this new economic experiment, were convinced that humanity is at a complete loss as to how to prevent a seemingly inevitable catastrophe, unless it check existing economic temperament, and agree in the undertaking of honest harmony, united effort and just distribution of the profit earned by labor.

However, in spite of the opposition to the leaders of communism and Greeley, and because of their understanding of the principles of morale, they cooperated in opposing liberal trends.

This experiment, nevertheless, proved to be a disappointment because, people are only human, therefore, not without fault. Harmony was short lived; the brilliant and cultured refused to associate and agree with the masses.

I E
I D I a
I D 2 c

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Feb. 24, 1927.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

INCREASED EARNINGS AND COST OF LIVING

(Editorial)

In the past few years, radical movements in United States have weakened considerably. This is admitted by the Socialist and Communist organs, which emphasize, that, recently, the "red menace" has scarcely left a shadow. Even the fanatic Bolsheviks have ceased to believe in the possibility of a proletarian revolution in United States.

Industrialists and financiers control the press, and are directing all of their influence on an attack against the proponents of revolution, which fact automatically elevates the welfare of American labor. We read, that American labor scoffs at the idea of being compared to slaves. Immediately, their thoughts are of pay days, bank accounts, property and of spare time remaining, for leisure, at their disposal. True, if every laborer in America was in this situation, he would be surprised to find himself a slave. However, how many such fortunate laborers have we? The percentage is very small. A great number of American laborers think about these conditions, they also think of, whether they will find themselves without the means of a livelihood.

A short time ago, a young man plunged into the Chicago river, because he could not find employment and was penniless. In Utica, New York, a laborer murdered his family and committed suicide, when he could no longer cope with the starvation of his children.

I E
I D 1 a
I D 2 c

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Feb. 24, 1927. WPA (ILL) PROJ. 302/5

Such conditions in a country of wealth, are by no means segregated. A large number of us have more than we need, and enough for the future generation; on the other hand, however, labor conditions are not as good as they would have us believe, either because conditions of labor are unknown to them, or because they do not care to know about them.

"A laborer's thoughts are of his home." That may be true, but his problems differ from those of the capitalist who plays golf; the laborer must think of his mortgage, which is due, and he is in a difficult position. It was remarked, that at present, labor is far better off than it has been at any time, because labor earnings have increased 44 per cent, the highest since 1909. Without criticism, in this limited time, the cost of living has increased not 44 percent but over 100 percent. Without partiality, American labor in proportion, is far better off than labor of Europe, but we shall not forget that the world has ruined Europe, and made America richer.

If the radicals of socialism and communism have weakened considerably in America, it is not because labor's fared so well, but because labor understood, that communism did not improve laborer conditions, but made them worse.

I E
I F 5
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. XXVI, No. 300, Dec. 23, 1922.

KU KLUX KLAN THREATENS ALDERMAN WALKOWIAK WITH DEATH

Since the City Council undertook the matter of the Ku Klux Klan's activities in Chicago, and in order to put through an inquiry, appointed a special committee of five, it being charged that among the various city departments there are functionaries who are members of the klan; the members of the committee have received threatening letters from the members and sympathizers of the Ku Klux Klan, to which they have not paid much attention.

But yesterday two members of the Council, namely, S. S. Walkowiak, from the 31st ward (formerly the 17th), and Louis B. Anderson, of the 2nd ward (colored) received letters threatening death.

These letters are of the same tenor, written by one person and signed

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. XXVI, No. 300, Dec. 23, 1922.

by a 'Kleagle' (a high official and organizer of the Ku Klux Klan), who threatens that if the aldermen do not cease their inquiry, death is awaiting them and their families. Their homes will be blown up, because, as threatens the aforesaid mysterious kleagle, the Ku Klux Klan can and knows how to use other means besides tar and feathers in order to subdue and punish its enemies.

A representative of Dziennik Zjednoczenia turned for information in this matter to one of the interested persons, namely, Alderman Walkowiak.

Alderman Walkowiak corroborated everything and showed a whole bundle of letters which he has lately received from the klansmen. He has already turned over to the police the last letter with the threat of death to him and his family. Among the others, two are worth mentioning because in them Alderman Walkowiak is especially attacked as a Catholic

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. XXVI, No. 300, Dec. 23, 1922.

and Pole; as such he is well known. Nothing can be used against him as being an American citizen. He stands faithfully by the faith of his fathers and the Polish nationality, which is a corroboration of the fact that in order to be a good American one does not have to deny either his faith or nationality.

One of the letters reads as follows:

"Mr. Alderman, as long as you come out against the Ku Klux Klan, therefore you are not a good American, only a foreigner, and as such you deserve to have your head shot off, which finally is what all of your kind deserve."

It is known that the Ku Klux Klan has as its aims, among others, a battle against Catholics and foreigners; it is therefore, in reality, an un-American organization because it is contrary to the spirit of tolerance and liberty.

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. XXVI, No. 300, Dec. 23, 1922.

In the other letter some klansman signed as L. Reeves writes in this manner to Alderman Walkowiak:

"Sir: Five dollars and naturalization papers do not yet make an American. Since when does a bunch of foreigners have a right to dictate to real Americans what sort of society they should organize? Catholicism is not American. Whoever comes out against the K. K. K. is not an American. As yet I am not a klansman but I am now joining the K. K. K. because there are too many over here like you, sir, Mr. Alderman."

"This does not move me," said Alderman Walkowiak to our representative, "and I will carry on in the same way because that is why the citizens elected me as their alderman, so that I would guard their matters, therefore, I will never disappoint them, and I do not make much of threats from cranks."

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. XXVI, no. 300, Dec. 23, 1922.

It is proper to add that Alderman Walkowiak is honorably representing the 31st ward (formerly the 17th) in the City Council, and the fact that he is active there is best proved by the very threatening letters which he is receiving. He enters into the make-up of the most important committees, a credit to him, and through him to the 31st ward. The citizens of this ward can be well proud of having a representative such as is alderman Walkowiak.

I E

POLISH

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Aug. 28, 1932.

SOCIALISM AND BOLSHEVISM
(EDITORIAL)

One has to laugh heartily when one hears the Socialists loudly renouncing the Bolsheviks, claiming that they warped the socialistic idea and that they have rendered it odious through their unskillful compliance with active socialist principles.

Like all other socialistic arguments, so is this one only an empty phrase calculated for the ignorant masses and nothing else.

In reality, Russian bolshevism is nothing else but conformation of a practical socialistic theory, it is practical socialism.

Socialism in a form as it is being preached at present by socialistic teachers is the entree to bolshevism, it only clears the way for bolshevism and, therefore, is the last phase of the socialistic make-up, beyond which there is nothing but remnants of conflagration, death and the cemetery.

Dziennik Jednoczenia, Aug. 28, 1922.

Socialism kindles the flame of class vengeance and hatred and prepares for Bolshevism to reign over the ruins and remnants of the cultural and civil acquisitions burned by the flames of class hatred.

Socialism, direct or indirect, from under cover by an internationally organized capital, is making war on the national capital, weakening in this way economically a given nation and rendering it defenceless and ready to commit mass suicide due to despair, by throwing itself into the whirlpool of a fratricidal war and giving away later voluntarily the rule over itself to the murderers of the social intellect and work, and to their own executioners.

Socialism quite often clothes itself in various garments in order to hide its own intentions and aims, so as to gain easier the confidence of the masses, to acquire through them the physical power necessary to arouse disturbances and riots in the community, and, if it is successful, to accomplish a bloody bolshevistic overthrow.

Socialism, by degrees, drop by drop, trickles into the weak heart and mind,

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Aug. 18, 1921.

the venom of hopelessness, hatred of one's own nation and one's Christian culture, with the intention of leading man to despondency, savagery and brutality; bolshevism casts these savage multitudes before itself and brings about a complete work of destruction, preparing in this way the exclusive rule of an "anonymous" power over the world. Socialism is a red, bloody theory; bolshevism is a socialistic practice.

For that reason, all of you desire happiness for yourselves and your children, those of you who want to live and develop, ward yourselves against socialism, because socialism does not build anything, and destroys everything; because destruction and agitation are its aims.

I E

POLISH

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. XXVI, No. 201, Aug. 28, 1922.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

SOCIALISM AND BO SHEVISM (Editorial)

One has to laugh heartily when one hears the Socialists loudly renouncing the bolsheviks, claiming that they warped the Socialistic idea and that they have rendered it odious through their unskillful compliance with active Socialist principles.

Like all other socialistic arguments, so is this one, only an empty phrase calculated for the ignorant masses and nothing else.

In reality, Russian bolshevism is nothing else but conformation of a practical socialistic theory, it is practical Socialism.

Socialism, in such a form as it is sounded at present by socialistic teachers, is the entree to bolshevism, it only clears the way for bolshevism and, therefore, is the last phase of the socialistic make-up, beyond which there is nothing but remnants of conflagration, death and the cemetery.

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. XXVI, No. 201, Aug. 28, 1922. JFA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Socialism kindles the flame of class prejudice and hatred and prepares for bolshevism to reign over the ruins and remnants of the cultural and civil acquisitions burned by the flames of class hatred.

Socialism, directed from under cover by an internationally organized capital, is making war on the national capital, weakening in this way economically a given nation and rendering it defenceless and ready to commit mass suicide due to despair, by throwing itself into the whirlpool of a fratricidal war and giving away later voluntarily the rule over itself to the murderers of the social intellect and work, and to their own executioners.

Socialism quite often clothes itself in various garments in order to hide its own intentions and aims, so as to gain easier the confidence of the masses, to acquire through them the physical power necessary to arouse disturbances and riots in the community, and, if it is successful, to accomplish a bloody bolshevistic overthrow.

Socialism, by degrees, drop by drop, trickles into the weak heart and

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. XXVI, No. 201, Aug. 28, 1922. (ALL) PROJ. 30275

mind, the venom of hopelessness, hatred of one's own nation and one's Christian culture, with the intention of leading man to despondency, savagery and brutality; bolshevism casts these savage multitudes before itself and brings about a complete work of destruction, preparing in this way the exclusive rule of an "anonymous" power over the world. Socialism is a red, bloody theory; bolshevism is a socialistic practice.

For that reason, all of you who desire happiness for yourselves and your children, those of you who want to live and develop, guard yourselves against socialism, because socialism does not build anything, and destroys everything; because destruction and agitation are its aims.

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. XXVI, No. 180, Aug. 3, 1922.

STRIKES AND REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PEOPLE.

Editorial Observation.

It is beyond question or a doubt that the democratic form of government, built on the fundamental principle that the governing of the entire nation or its absolute majority by its representatives, is in its foundation the most just. What then can be more ideal than the government of the people for the people?

However, that ideally intelligent form of government is not always and not everywhere an ideal government. Quite often there come into the government weak persons or those caring more about their own good than that of their own government.

What we see at present in the United States, creates an impression that the

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. XXVI, No. 120, Aug. 3, 192 .

representatives of the people in congress, as well as representatives of the people in the individual states, countries, and cities, do not completely measure to their task! Why?

Because at the present time those representatives, chosen by the people to maintain law and order in the entire nation and to guard the good and welfare of the entire nation, are allowing a civil war to go on unfinished between an insignificant group of industrialists and the greater group of workers; thus bringing about huge losses to the entire nation.

The coal miners strike has already been going on for several months. Due to that, the country is threatened with a shortage of coal, which is an indispensable factor for today's welfare of the country. This strike has already caused billions of dollars of material losses for the whole country, for the entire nation, not counting the moral losses.

For several weeks a strike of the workers in railroad workshops has been

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. XXVI, No. 180, Aug. 3, 1922.

going on, which is likewise causing great losses to the community. In Chicago, a city of three million population, we have a street car strike, both elevated and surface. A city, the business center of the central states, is deprived of means of communication and transportation and threatened with financial losses. On account of a war between a few financialists and 20,000 workers, a city of 3,000,000 people is made liable to huge losses and inconveniences.

And all of this is happening in a country, governed by the representatives of all the people, whose duty it is to care about the welfare and interests of all the population and not a fleeting minority.

These representatives of the people, having the authority in their hands, are doing practically nothing to remedy this evil, to divert the huge losses, which the nation sustains due to strikes.

The representatives of the people make excuses that they do not have sufficient laws to prevent strikes and the losses caused by them. And certainly



Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. XXVI, No. 180, Aug. 3, 1922.

upon them and not upon anyone else depends the enacting of laws to protect the interests of the people against losses.

Why don't these representatives of the people in congress, state legislatures, and city councils give the executive authorities the proper sanctions for energetic action in defense of the endangered interest of society? Whom are they serving, all of the people or just an insignificant group of industrialists?

It is their duty to think of preventive means against all social ailments. It is their duty to serve all of the people. It is their duty to know exactly all kinds of social ailments and to know what to prescribe as a remedy for them.

President Harding not long ago proposed a suitable remedy to prevent strikes, and it was supposed to have been to create special courts to investigate the dispute between capital and labor and then to render impartial and just ver-

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. XXVI, No. 180, Aug. 3, 1922.

dicts, binding upon both sides. The representatives of organized labor opposed violently this sensible proposition, and the representatives of the nation in Congress did not even care to take this project under consideration and did not think of any method by which the right could be given to the executive authorities for an effective means to prevent strikes, which are creating more destruction throughout the country than the late war.

It is bad when a nation's representatives do not care about vital interests. It is bad when a nation does not know how to call to order its representatives, does not know how to guard effectively its own interests, allows a knife to be held at its throat by a fleeting minority without punishment, and pays dearly for the **capriciousness of individuals**.

I E

I A 1 a

I F 6

I J

POLISH

Polonia, Vol. XVI, No. 2, March 2, 1932

WHAT CAN I DO?

Every democracy is as good as the people in it and no better. The Kingdom of Heaven, itself, would soon go to pieces, if left in the hands of the ignorant, selfish and wicked beings. Immigrants often complain that although the United States is a democracy, a land of the free and a refuge for those oppressed and ill-treated, they, nevertheless, have suffered at the hands of some people here, just as they suffered in the old country. There is a good deal of wrong done and altogether too much law violated, resulting in unnecessary suffering. Why? Because the citizens of this country are not doing their duty towards democracy. There is too much ignorance, too much indifference, and too much laziness. Things will not and cannot be better until there is an improvement in citizenship here and elsewhere.

In the first place, there are too many people here from other lands who do not know the English language. They cannot function as citizens because they do not know how. Too many do not care to take the trouble to learn how, or to make use of their opportunities and influence things for the better. It must be your wish, and the wish of every man and woman who believes in common good, to assist those who do not know the language of the land, or how to



Lastly, they are not to be influenced as officials for their own personal advantage or the advantage of others. They do not call for a, but

Polonia, March 2, 1911



Good! I hope to hear from you soon. Really, I am glad you are doing well.
do?

I am well, thank you. I hope you are the same. I am, lovingly,
Yours, truly, [illegible]

Pravda - 1920, Vol. 1, No. 1, p. 1, 1920. 1000

he denies the workers' right to live in a free land in politics, and in this case the workers are placed exclusively as one of the means of production, and not as a person.

When he becomes a worker, he is not only able to erect laws, but also to create a new world. When he becomes a worker, he is not only able to erect laws, but also to create a new world. When he becomes a worker, he is not only able to erect laws, but also to create a new world.

Such a person is not only able to erect laws, but also to create a new world. Such a person is not only able to erect laws, but also to create a new world. Such a person is not only able to erect laws, but also to create a new world.

I E
I C
I J

POLISH

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. XXV, No. 120, Dec. 31, 1921.

TO WORK! TO ACTION! POLES!



It's high time that we prepare ourselves for work because weeds, and more weeds, multiply terribly fast.

The public is not mentally ill but individuals are, to whom "riches" are everything without regard for which way they will be obtained. They are able to sacrifice their Fatherland, Faith, and their own father, just to bring forth their own big "I" or to accumulate riches.

Not pausing to reflect upon the fact that they are sowing the seed of discord among us, they are plainly retarding the development of our nation. They spread moral filth among our society, these leaders whose intentions are of nominating themselves - - taking advantage of people, who have difficulty in orientating themselves in the present-day world-wide turmoils. Whether



Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. XXV, No. 120, Dec. 31, 1921.

with bad intentions, or through political short-sightedness, they are laying thorns in their path and are preparing the way for Bolshevism in the entire sense of the word.

What is this and toward what does the installation of class among us lead to? The constitution of our nation gave such great freedom to each member of our nation, that no other nation in the world can boast in giving equal liberty. In return for this freedom we should learn the spirit of giving and do everything humanly possible for our society.

Our enemies will see that when we come to an understanding, we then will establish one of the best and the strongest constituent parts of humanity.

Saviors of the nation, attention! Contribute toward the salvation of our country. Awaken you Poles, and thresh out the weeds.

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. XXV, No. 116, Dec. 24, 1921.

SOCIALISTS AND COMMUNISTS

NYA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

For some time our socialists have been yelping at the communists in return barking at the socialists; perhaps they desired to soap each others' eyes. There were those who believed this nonsense, but we know them well and know that their aim is to abolish everything which is not tainted with the rot of "radicalism". They could, therefore, no longer endure their own nonsense and so they came face to face with each other.

The socialist party and the communist party decided to unite as one group, and have invited the presence of all "reds" in New York, with the aim of organizing the "Labor Party in America".

The group selected for this "red" festivity was composed mostly of Jews, communists and socialists, also - The American Labor Organization, The Jewish Federal Socialist Party, The German Labor Society, The Jewish Workers' Federation, The Scandinavian Federation of Workers, The Socialist Greek Union, The Irish-American Workers, and socialists of all nationalities.

They will use "crafty" means of every type to wipe out everything that is not tainted with socialism; and so we can expect that our socialists who hide beneath

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. XXV, No. 116, Dec. 24, 1921.

) PROJ. 30275

the cloak of a Polish origin, will pretend to favor everything that is Polish. It can not be understood how those socialists can lie so shamelessly, calling themselves Poles, and unite themselves with the greatest enemy of the Polish nation - that is, the Jews. If we glance over the statistics of the P.F.S., we will be convinced that an enormous percentage of Jews and socialists are attempting to bring about in Poland a union with discordant interests. But their end is nearing; their reign is losing its grip, because in Poland the workingman has lost faith in them, and in many countries these "liars" are strewn about to the four winds.

I E
I J
I A 3
III A

POLISH

Polonia, Vol.15. No.52. December 22, 1921.

The Constitution of the United States - Is your Protection Against
Injustice.

You should study the Constitution of the United States, in order to acquaint yourselves with the laws and duties of this country. The Constitution is the highest law of the country, observed by all states and cities of the Union. Learn some of the most important points of the Constitution.

It establishes a permanent government which is responsible to the people for your safety and welfare.

It gives the alien the privilege to become a citizen of the United States and a right to vote.

It gives the voters the right of participation in government through the officials elected by them. It gives every one who is qualified, a right to hold an office. (Presidency is the only office that an alien is not allowed to hold in the United States.)

It guarantees the freedom of religion, the freedom of the press and the free-



dom of speech, also the right to assemble peacefully....

It protects the right of possession, either personal or real estate, and prohibits (or forbids) the government from confiscating any property without proper court procedure.

It considers all citizens equal in the eyes of the law. It also provides the following privileges for further protection of its citizens from injustice.

It does not allow any one to be arrested without proper court order, and the arrested one has a right to know the reason for his arrest.

It gives every one the right to be judged by the jury and to have the assistance of a council for his defense. It does not allow that you should be judged twice for the same offense. It also gives the right to the offender to be judged there where the offense was committed. It gives you the right to compel the witnesses to appear in court for your defense. It frees you from becoming a witness against yourself.

I E

I D 2 a (2)

I D 2 a (3)

I C



Union in England, Vol. 1, No. 121, Jan. 7, 1921.

THE UNION IN ENGLAND

The Socialists are not the only ones who really defend the workers and only they are the only labor lawyers. One need not be a Socialist to recognize the value of labor law. It is not a matter of fact for the worker. Every normal thinking person is well aware of the fact. It is the capitalist who is at every step. If organized unions were not present, our future and present would still be worse. However, we are still in a very dangerous position in various unions, because those that exist at the present time are full of racketeers who think of nothing but maintaining their pockets filled with money by underhand methods. In many of the unions, Poles. They pay their dues regularly, and still they don't seem to be doing any thing. The Irish and the Jews always seem to be in the lead everywhere, with the aid of their various methods, but are discrediting the respectable working of the labor organizations. It isn't necessary, if you belong to a workers' organization, to be a red. A real Pole who loves his country will preserve the rights of a Polish worker, but not under an international cloak.

Carol Renner.

I E

POLISH

I A 1 a Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. 25, No. 64, October 25, 1921

FRIENDS AND ENEMIES OF THE WORKING MAN

It is not very easy for a working man to distinguish between a real friend and an enemy, because the enemies cover their real purpose very cleverly by flattery and insignificant favors.

At present we have a regular post-war mental confusion in respect to social order. This confusion is excused by all kinds of reformers and progressives, who do not even know the fundamental principles of progress. Therefore, it is absolutely necessary to give this matter very careful attention and find out who is really a friend of the working man and who is his secret enemy.

Above all we should remember the old time saying; "A friend in need is the friend indeed." Our real friends reveal themselves in times of trouble, misfortune or need. We should observe very carefully all activities of so-called "friends" and protectors and the effects produced by these activities. Furthermore, we should remember that a true friend is not a flatterer; he would rather show us our faults. A true friend does not flatter us because



Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. 25, No. 64, October 25, 1921

the motive of his friendship is unselfish love, a desire to do good. A real friend of the working man will not make a statement that he is his only defender and protector; he will not make a selfish monopoly out of caring for the needs of his fellowmen; this is done only by false friends who profit by the confidence of the working man; and who by the gullability of the working man want to create for themselves a get-rich-quick scheme.

A true friend of the working man will never try to rouse hatred against other social classes among the working class; he will not incite a working man to violence, for he knows well that it would bring him only harm; but he will always show him the true cause of his poverty and exploitation due to his low mental level, lack of knowledge regarding the laws and rights of citizenship and gullability.

A true friend of the working man will not try to discourage him from learning history, either past or present; on the contrary he will try to teach him the history of civilization, because, only the knowledge of that which can give us a true view on present social conditions can save us from mistakes

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. 25, No. 64, October 25, 1921

which lead to moral and material ruin.

A true friend of the working man will always encourage him to study, to learn, in order that he may better himself, that he may become a useful member of society and the nation. This is, more or less, how a true friend of the working man acts.

And how do his false friends and protectors act? The first step of the false protector of the working man's interest is to convince the working man that the whole social system is faulty and decayed, that his only salvation is the revolver, the bomb, the violent revolution removal of the property owners by murder; and abolition of private ownership. Then, he persuades the working man to believe that all wealthy people obtained their wealth not by work but by stealing and robbing the working class, that hard work is degrading, and that we could live comfortably without working, providing all the wealth of the country is equally divided.

The false protectors of the working man never do anything for him without touching his pocket book. The working man will suffer for it, for instead

I E

-4-

POLISH

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. 25, No. 64, October 25, 1921

of progressing he is retarding his mental development and becomes an easy prey of "heavenly birds" who do not sew, yet they reap. This is a warning to all well-thinking working men.

1

1011

This is a draft of a bill, dated July 1, 1941. (L.) PROJ. 30275

to the effect that the rights of the individual are not to be infringed by the State, and that the State is to protect the rights of the individual.

The world is a place where the individual is to be protected by the State, and the State is to protect the individual from the world. The world is a place where the individual is to be protected by the State, and the State is to protect the individual from the world.

The equality of all citizens is a principle which is not to be infringed by the State; it is a principle which is to be protected by the State. The equality of all citizens is a principle which is not to be infringed by the State; it is a principle which is to be protected by the State. The equality of all citizens is a principle which is not to be infringed by the State; it is a principle which is to be protected by the State.

This is a brief view of the "top line" of citizens as regards law.

File # 100-368617, Vol. 1, Page 141.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Die 11. September, 1. 11. 1951.

WPA (ILL) PRO. 5542

In der Stadt, wo die 11. September 1951.

Die Stadt ist eine kleine Stadt, die in der Nähe der
Stadt ist. Die Stadt ist eine kleine Stadt, die in der Nähe der
Stadt ist. Die Stadt ist eine kleine Stadt, die in der Nähe der
Stadt ist.

Die Stadt ist eine kleine Stadt, die in der Nähe der
Stadt ist.

Die Stadt ist eine kleine Stadt, die in der Nähe der
Stadt ist. Die Stadt ist eine kleine Stadt, die in der Nähe der
Stadt ist. Die Stadt ist eine kleine Stadt, die in der Nähe der
Stadt ist.

[illegible]

1940

I E

POLISH

I C

Dziennik Jednoczenia, Vol. XIV, No. 35, Sept. 23, 1921.

A FIGHT FOR THE SPIRIT OF THE PEOPLE

There never has been such a furious struggle for the spirit of the people, their manner of thinking and their viewpoint on social conditions as there is now.

There never had been so many "saviors" and so many reformers as there are now, after the World War, which stirred the souls of the masses throughout the entire world.

Various reformers and saviors of nations are springing up everywhere.

Any "slicker," or any clever person, who does not know how to make an honest living or does not care to, preaches a new kind of gospel which in reality is as old as the hills, promising to the most ignorant

Dziennik Ljedmoczenia, Vol. XVI, No. 7c, April 3, 1932.

masses a paradise on earth through the destruction of the present social system.

Whereas it is easier to destroy than to build, we have hosts of social reformers who belong to the people of a poor mentality and a weak spirit, people who have degenerated to such a low degree that they have the audacity to preach that which they do not comprehend themselves; that which was inoculated into their weak minds and souls by their mortal enemies.

Let us take under consideration, for instance, the principles of Socialism, which were created in the clever minds of the Semitic race for the purpose of destroying Christianity and civilization in order to gain later on the control of the Aryan races and to make slaves out of them.

There is nothing in the world so fanatical, less logical, and more



Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. XLVI, No. 76, April 3, 1922.

fatal for every Christian community than the doctrine of Socialism.

This will be admitted by anyone who has any idea about the human character, formation of society and the attitude of one group towards the other. In spite of the fact that the doctrine of Socialism is so destructive to the Christian nations of civilization, which are based on private ownership, personal freedom and neighborly love, in spite of its great stupidity, it finds very many adherents among the ignorant masses of many nations.

Why? The answer is simple. It promises to the ignorant and uncritical people a paradise on earth without any hard labor or hardships; it teaches that even a most ignorant man is just as smart as one who has a good education. The creators and teachers of Socialism and other progressive doctrines reject the teachings of the past; they forget about the past experiences of humanity, on which is based our whole civilization, and think only about the present and the future.

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. XLVI, No. 72, April 3, 1922.

It is not strange that this doctrine finds so many sympathizers among those who lack in spirituality, because it places them equally with the educated ones, without any study or other preparations.

The unenlightened masses, who do not know criticism, like that kind of teaching. One who does not know that everything humanity possesses was acquired by hard labor of many generations will believe in such reforms and a paradise on earth without work.

The world is divided into two camps: the constructive or Christian camp building the world by hard labor with the neighborly love, and the destructive camp, trying to destroy everything that has been built.

Those two camps war continually. It is a war for the possession of the soul, the soul of the common masses. Which camp will win? To which camp do you belong? We fight with the constructive camp because we believe in the victory of Christian Love. Will you help us?

POLISH

I E

I C (Jewish)

I J

Narod Polski, Aug. 17, 1921.

Jews ARE THE SPREADERS OF BOLSHEVISM IN AMERICA

The only brave man in America who is not afraid to tell the truth to the Jews is Mr. Henry Ford, a millionaire of Detroit. His revelations about Jewish machinations has aroused the world. He proved by facts what a dangerous element the Jews are among the Christian nations. Recently he began to unearth and print articles about some of the nefarious work of the Jews in America. Here is one of the revelations:

Mr. Martens, so-called Soviet Ambassador, who was deported by the United States government, before departing for Russia, appointed Mr. Karol Recht, a Jew, as acting ambassador of the Soviets to the United States. Mr. Recht is a lawyer, with offices in New York. His office is used as a rendezvous for all Jewish union leaders of New York, also for some union leaders of the **United** States, and occasionally even for some federal officials who are under Jewish influence and sympathize with the radical movement. The situation in New York is very grave, because radical activities are spread from that city

I E

I C (Jewish)

I J

- 2 -

POLISH

Narod Polski, Aug. 17, 1921.

over the whole country. New York is a laboratory in which revolutionary emissaries propound the principles of radicalism. Some are learning the lessons and their knowledge of Bolshevistic doctrine is increased daily by lectures, given by all kinds of Bolshevik Jewish agents and advisors who come here directly from Russia.

America does not realize that all the disturbances and uproars, about which we read every day, are not accidental, but are the well--prepared activities of Bolshevik agents. They are the planned activities of Bolshevik Jewish leaders, who fully realize what they are doing.

There is always an element among the masses which is easily influenced and becomes enthusiastic over insignificant matters. All revolutions, namely: The French, German, and Russian were instigated by the people who were chosen for that task a long time ago. And up to the present time, the afore mentioned countries have been governed by groups of such people who have been

I J
I C (Jewish)
I J

- 8 -

POLISH

Jared Polski, Aug. 17, 1921.

selected for that purpose, and are controlled mostly by Jews. Russia and France are governed mostly by the Jews. Germany also, in spite of its anti-semitic attitude is controlled by the Jews. New York is in the clutches of just such a situation; the Jews are organizing in the same manner that they did in Russia, France and Germany when they organized revolutions. For the American revolution they are choosing and appointing their people in New York.

The majority of New Yorkers still remember the movement "Save Fifth Avenue." Fifth Avenue extends from Fourth Street to Forty-fourth Street including a part of Broadway and is an historic avenue. Fifteen years ago the homes of old families, publishing establishments, and shops, and famous trading centers were located here. It was a location known throughout the United States as a center of "good taste" and "American substance." But now the Americans, who thought that they were safe in their own city have been disillusioned. A strange element has moved into that district: The buildings which formerly contained collections of art and masterpieces, now house factories where

I E

- 4 -

POLISH

I C (Jewish)

I J

Narod Polski, Aug. 17, 1921.

foreigners are employed. Those newcomers do not work gladly, or with smiling faces; they are not satisfied with the work which they are doing and with the peace which they are enjoying; they are always gloomy, sad--angry at someone or something. These newcomers are Russian and Polish Jews. They invaded that district for the purpose of contaminating it. There were protests, but all in vain. Organized Jews were getting stronger and stronger every day. Finally they bought large properties in that neighborhood for almost nothing.

Today the whole of Fifth Avenue is filled with dark unsatisfied faces.

Still worse are the statements published by the newspapers that the Jews are such good and peace--loving citizens, that they work only for the happiness of their families. The falsehood is too apparent. It is made for the purpose of creating public sympathy and averting government watchfulness. The Jews tell us that they brought a high culture to America and that no other immigrants are as welcome.

Polonia, Vol. XIV, No. 20, May 19, 1921

THE WEEK

This is by no means an innovation in a Polish-American periodical, or for that matter, in any foreign language American paper. The introduction of this weekly comment on things in general was prompted by the duty we owe to our younger generation of Polish-American readers, who are well versed in both the American and Polish languages, and if you wish to have it, for the enlightenment of a wider class of readers on American matters, inasmuch as they are co-related with affairs and events foreign to the average American mind.

There is being spread widely in the industrial regions of this country propaganda tending to upset the great American slogan "One Flag, one country!" Now and again we will hear of "red literature" circulated in a foreign language among the foreign born. The "reds" among the foreign-born workers are practically nil. The red leaders must be looked for among the Big Bill Haywood and Scott Nearing type of man. It may seem amiss to many that a periodical published in the Polish language, and a local paper like the Polonia, should take up the work, yet we believe sincerely that if all foreign language American papers followed suit, the "glad hand" of the truly patriotic American would lend unanimous support in furthering the good work. We ask nothing but a clear understanding of the Polish-American. We feel assured that our work will be well received and we shall try our utmost to fulfill the duty to the best of our ability.

Polonia, Vol. XIV, No. 17, April 28, 1921

REVENGE AND HOPE

ALL (ALL) PROJ. 30275

The agitators of socialism, communism and bolshevism, touring America and getting rich from the collections taken among American peoples, appeal not so much to the intellect as to the feelings of their audience. They know that the arguments about the profits derived from a social system based on socialism or communism could be made to appear very simple and explained in a scientific way.

Therefore they appeal to their emotions because that way they can win their audience. There are two kinds of emotions to which the agitators appeal ---- revenge and hope.

Revenge for real or imaginary injuries, for supposed oppressions, and in many cases for mistreatment. Revenge on the rich, the priests, the frocked men in general; in other words, revenge on the class that is wealthy, intelligent, industrious, ruling. To deprive these people of all possessions and influence, to remove them from positions and management, and even to murder them, as it happened in Bolshevik Russia, that's the revenge which the Bolshevik agitators are advocating, the revenge to which they are inciting the people and which they promise to the people as a reward for starting the revolution. He said a "reward" because revenge, although a sin, is

Polonia, April 26, 1921

...A (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

nevertheless pleasant. The English proverb says, "Revenge is sweet."

Another emotion to which they appeal is the hope. The hope of a better life, hope of a comfortable and luxurious life with very small efforts and short working days.

The agitators claim that as soon as the properties of the rich are confiscated and as soon as the production for profit is discontinued, there will be plenty of everything for everybody for there will be production only for need. Then there will be a continuous prosperity, the working hours will be shortened, all will be able to attend schools, all will be intelligent and happy.

With that promise of revenge and hope of a better life as a bait are the gullible caught like a fish on a hook with an artificial bait.

What answer is given by reality? One glance at Russia is enough to convince us of the truth. For three years and a half Russia had been ruled by Bolsheviks. At first it was a socialistic and later on a communistic form of government.

Polonia, April 28, 1921

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

C

Communism means that the whole nation, as a unit, is the owner of all the resources and means of production such as factories, machinery, railroads, which, mines, etc., including the land.

Today's form of government in Russia is communistic. And what are the conditions today in Russia? Is there prosperity? Is there work for all? Is there enough food, not mentioning clothing, shoes and pleasures of life? No. It is true that there are no rich people there. They were, either murdered or forced to sweep the streets. They took revenge upon them. The desire of revenge has been satisfied but there is no prosperity, on the contrary, there is more misery in Russia now than there ever was in any country of the world. Those who dare to complain or try to abolish communism are placed before the firing squad and the revolution is crushed in a ruthless way. The Bolshevik government is more despotic and more tyrannical than was the Czar's government.

Why is there misery in communistic Russia? Is it because there is no imports? No. Russia is a very fertile and fruitful country. She never needed any grain from other countries. And now there is not enough grain or flour to feed her own people. There is misery because people do not want to work and they refuse to work because they do not get any reward for their work. Of what good is the government's pay for so many hours of work, bushels of paper rubles when they are worthless because nothing can be bought with them,

Polonia, April 20, 1921

FA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

no bread, no shoes, no coal n r anything that is need ed every day.

The government is the owner of everything; because that is communism. The whole community is the owner of everything and the government is its expression and representation. Where everybody is the owner of everything, there nobody has anything.

The Russian peasant does not want that, he demands that the soil which he cultivates should be his and not everybody's and for the products of his land the Russian peasant does not want worthless paper but he wants shoes, clothing, farming implements, salt, soap and other necessary articles. He does not get them, therefore he does not cultivate his soil efficiently enough to supply the city people with his products, he raises only for enough for himself.

The Russian working man who was promised before revolution all the wealth and prosperity for only four hours of work, is starving to death. He does not want to work for some one else and is not allowed to work for himself. He suffers a terrible misery. Such are the conditions in Russia. Such example Russia gives to the world after a three year trial of communism.

Polonia, April 28, 1921

PA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

And now the communistic agitators are trying to mislead our Polish working man not only in Poland but also here in America by persuading him to join their party or to go on strike and be always ready for the revolution.

If any one wants to harm our working man in America, if any one wants to harm or destroy our Fatherland Poland let him listen and give his dollars to Bolshevik agitators who come from Poland as Bolshevik agents.

I E
III H
I C

Narod Polski, Jan. 12, 1921.

GERMAN AND BOLSHEVISTIC PROFAGANDA
IN AMERICA

For some time in the past, in Hearst's papers, especially in the Chicago Herald and Examiner articles have been written by many well-known correspondents, in which, if you read between the lines, German-Bolshevist propaganda is revealed. The authors of these articles are Jews from Italy, France, England and America; and are much like the journalistic, clown, Mr. Brisbane. They try to impregnate in American minds a view of an alliance between American and Germany, and between Germany and Bolshevik Russia. This happens to a very dangerous thought; and the fact that it appears in Hearst's papers proves that powerful Jewish interests are behind it. This power is trying to influence, above all, the senators and congressmen in Washington. Evidently this influence has accomplished its purpose, for Senator Borah, a Jew, suggested in his speech that lost German provinces which were returned to Poland and France, be given back to Germany, also, that American politics should favor the American-German-Bolshevist Alliance.

Another senator, Mr. Reed, an Irishman, has violently attacked, in the senate, Mr. Hoover because, he dared to extend to Poland a credit for \$24,013,000 for the purpose of buying food. Had this help not been given to feed 700,000 soldiers, the Polish government would not have dared to engage in war with Russia; and America could even then trade with Bolshevik Russia.

Narod Polski, Jan. 12, 1921.

The foregoing facts indicate very clearly that there exists in America, an organized, German-Bolshevist propaganda, supported by the Jews and the Irishmen.

Senators Borah and Reed, do not, in this particular case act in accord with their own convictions, but are the tools in the hands of propaganda.

Let us be on the lookout.

Polonia, Vol. XIII, No. 35, Aug. 26, 1920

THE AMERICAN IDEA VS. BOLSHEVISM

W. (ALL) PROJ. 30275

Two antagonistic ideas contending for world supremacy have made a battlefield of all nations. On one side we have the American idea, contending for the equal rights of man without regard to race, creed or class.

On the other side Bolshevism born of class hatred, denies the equality of rights. The Bolshevik idea demands the destruction of class distinction by the sword. Under its regime every class, except the proletariat must ultimately perish. The American idea stands for the abolition of class distinction due to special favors. This is desirable and possible, but class distinction due to natural inequalities cannot be abolished except by death.

Government cannot eliminate class distinction due to physical defects, nor to certain phrenological bumps which make one man a banker and another man a bum - which make one Bolshevik and editor, and another a sewer digger.

Under Bolshevism every action of government is made to turn not on a question of right, of justice or principle, but on a question of class interest.

The American idea is diametrically, emphatically and eternally opposed to Bolshevism - Marxian socialism in practice. Based upon class interest Bolshevism cannot recognize the rights of all people. Its very nature calls for repeal of the Golden Rule, the imprisonment of liberty, and the crucifixion of justice.

Polonia, Aug. 26, 1920

A (ILL.) PROJ. 302/5

Its record in Russia proves that Bolshevism is a cold-blooded conspiracy to dehumanize the human race.

The American idea stands for loyalty to the whole race. Bolshevism fights for a class, and stands for a war of extermination of all except the proletariat. The American idea is blood brother of patriotism.

Bolshevism is only another name for treason. One of these warring ideas is destined to rule America and the world which shall it be?

POLIS:

Received, A. L., 1. 17, April, 1930.

WFA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

70-1116-1A(1)

[illegible]

10

—

PLIS

David Galt, Vol. 11, p. 17, File 11, 11-11-11 (ALL) PROJ. 30275

There is nothing either better or worse if we analyze the Russian situation carefully. When we see that millions of Russians do not know how to live in a democracy, and that their indifference at their political freedom is the Jewish dilemma, we can only wonder. Years ago asked the Romans, "What shall we do for our land is large and rich and we have no order," and good-for-nothing politicians and landlords have been laughing at them (in a naughty way).

11
12

11
12

11
12

11
12

11
12

111

111

April 1961,

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

"DE"

The American "red"

Government, in
Russia,
is still

the, including

by,
place the "Red Island?"

to
principles

PROJ. 30275

[illegible]

SECRET

PROJ. 30275

 , . . . , . . . , . . .

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

2.

- - -

FOI ISM

rol "1911", . . . , . . . , . . . 14, 1970.

(ALL) PROJ. 30275

with a view to the future, . . . does not like it and is trying to
change it, by controlling . . . people . . . the
revolution . . . ""

These people are all . . . for their nation . . . were
placed by the . . . the "Soviet Union," which
will

12
10

POLISH

Narod Polski, Vol. 1, No. 1, Jan. 7, 1920.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO

The state and federal authorities have started this year wholesale arrests of bolsheviks living in all cities. Evidently, the American bolsheviks were not aware of the drive against them because thousands of them fell into the hands of justice. This drive reveals very interesting particulars.

The authorities have found from the addresses of those arrested, that the bolshevik movement in America is Russian and Polish Jews. A printed photo, with an inscription at the top reading, "Largest group of bolsheviks," gives the names of Jessie Litvoski and Earl Litvoski, arrested last night by federal agents on the Northwest Side.

An American not well acquainted with the European situation and not knowing how to tell anti-bolsheviks from the bolsheviks, would think that they are Poles, because their names end in "ski." In reality they are typical Jews from Poland or Russia.

10
10
10

- 1 -

PC 18.

Evil Bols 1, Vol. 1, No. 1, Jan. 7, 1920.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

You can not find any other Jewish names as presented in the above illustration.

Evidently, the Jews have been very much misrepresented, because Mr. McClay Hoyne, the state's attorney, has informed the American public through the Chicago Tribune that most of the arrested bolsheviks are Russians and Poles. Mr. Hoyne is a Jew of Jewish descent, who protected the Jews at the cost of the Poles. We all know that the Poles are not inclined towards bolshevism, and as Mr. Hoyne knows all about it; yet, he is covering up the fact that the majority of the arrested bolsheviks are Jews from Russia or Poland. This can be proved by the above illustration.

All Polish organizations should protest vigorously against such abuse of Poles. Such a man as Mr. Hoyne, occupying a high public office, should not be allowed to lie publicly.



POLISH

Podziemi, Vol. VII, No. 3, 1918.

Small property is being taken away directly, but is concentrated and applied to the land is strictly personal.

What is the program of the Parliamentary Socialists? The Parliamentary Socialists are working towards a lot of things, with every means, but for the moment their chief aim is based on agreement; the most important matter is their aim is to take over by the government of all enterprises, industrial and commercial, such as railroads, mines, power, gas plants, sugar refineries, monopolies, etc., so as to gradually eliminate the service, and to transform private wealth into state ownership.

What do the Socialists promise? The Socialists promise perfect happiness, a true paradise on earth. There will be no poor or rich people, no master employers or workers; there will be no capitalists or proletariat, but there will be united workers. From then on they will not have to buy bread, pay rent, etc. The inhabitants will be maintained and fed at the expense of the state. There will be no care about

Harold Ladd, Vol. III, No. 35, Dec. 3, 1919.

Bring in children, blind children, old and young, able to work; the state will attend to their education, their training, their lodging, their food, their clothing. Beyond a measure of light work and a little enjoyment in their leisure.

What benefits will result from this? Will it be a reliance on the community question?

This system will lead to a world of slavery under the tyranny of Socialistic governments! The country or state which does not know how to produce enough to eat, to wear, to live with the bare minimum of good food, homes and clothing for the entire world. It exists as the only spender, the only spender, will give to everyone a quarter, for which he will have to work very hard. Every person will be a mechanic's part in a large machine operated by the hand of a tyrant. The Socialists are going to make a world of slaves will be a virtual hell, where all will be at the rate of the other, indeed, where

Enrolment, 1911-1912, 1913, 1914, 1915.

one writes a letter to the editor, and the editor, in turn, returns the letter to the writer.

What is the true definition of Socialism? It is a system of alliance, where the only alliance is between the workers and the poor, where everything is only received from the workers and the poor who are overworking. The Socialists are the only ones who are to introduce their own order of things, and the only one who is to (1) those working hard, (2) those who are not working hard. One row of the Socialists is the only one who is to be other.

What is the Socialism of the Socialists? It is the Social-istic principles of the Socialists, which are the Socialists, family and religion, the Socialists of the Socialists of society.

What is personal property? The word "personal property" we understand it is everything that is an individual's property, that is, money, tools, clothes, houses, factories, etc.

POLISH



Harod Ielish, Vol. LXXI, No. 3, Sept. 3, 1919.

Did the law of possession always exist and was it recognized? Yes, all civilized nations recognize the law of personal ownership, and countries which have so far obeyed this law have fallen anew into barbarism.

In what way does Socialism consider personal property? Socialism recognizes personal property as robbery; it would like to tear from all individuals their property and give it to one "chosen" (Jews?! -Compositor). In one word, Socialism desires a general abolition of personal property.

Does Socialism recognize the family? No, Socialism does not recognize marriage, but is for free love.

What will become of the children's rights under the Socialistic system? The children will no longer exist as such; they will be foster children of the state.

POLISH

... .., Vol. 11,, 1911.

Does Socialist recognize religion?, so neither of
nor religion.

Is it to Social-
ism? No, because: it is
absurdity to say "Catholic Socialist."
other are so Catholic cannot
be a Socialist, and a real Socialist is Catholic.
A Catholic can be social, this means he can support the community move-
ment only Catholic faith; when the
abstract form of Catholic Social-
ism or about Socialism is Catholicism, but social Catholicism.

According to, can take part in
the Socialist Party? No, because the Socialist Party, which is revolu-
tionary, could possibly use with

rod bolski, Vol. XIII, No. 20, Sept. 1, 1913.

his conscience. I shall not let the first benefit of the revolutionists and the world go from him. With me, no one, none of all, shall be able to do this. What is the answer?

(signed) M

I B
I C

POLISH

Przegląd Literacki, Feb. 15, 1919.

BOLSHEVISM IN AMERICA

(Continued)

We wrote in our yesterday's article that much work is awaiting President Wilson upon his return, and he will be forced by circumstances to roll up his sleeves and start a general cleaning of this country from the red element, threatening not only the League of Nations, created by Mr. Wilson, but our own country as well. The investigation conducted by the U. S. Senate corroborated our opinion by finding that Bolshevism in America is not only existing, but is growing rapidly, and is a real menace. The well known fact is that for a long period of time this Bolshevism movement was receiving moral and financial help from America. After the downfall of tsarism in Russia a group of 4000 Jews from New York left for Petrograd where they helped to overthrow Kerensky's government. They were Trotzky's and Lenin's advance-guard and, aided by thousands of their racial brothers in Russia, they resorted to terrorism and established in that unlucky country the Bolshevik regime.

POLISH

Isiennik Dziennikowy, Feb. 16, 1918.

It is obvious that a country which has sent to Russia many Bolshevik half-wits and has helped them with money collected in New York, Chicago and other Jewish centers, cannot be free from this red plague. It is evident that propaganda in this country is conducted according to orders from the Soviets.

Dr. Siemonds' testimony before the Senate committee has proved that Communism is more deeply rooted than was supposed, and for some time has been laying low, being secreted in many labor and political organizations, and was awaiting for opportunity to strike. Bolshevik propaganda is conducted in this country by traveling lecturers and agitators, and by mass distribution of printed literature, such as pamphlets, newspapers, and magazines. All this destructive work is conducted by the Jews from the East Side of New York, who are the brains of this movement.

POLISH

Dziennik Litewski, Vol. 15, 1919.

Further Dr. Simonds proved that known American writers, such as John Reed and Albert R. Williams, are closely connected with the Soviet government. He pointed to the Bolshevik literature in America as the chief means of propaganda, such literature being published by the Rand School of Social Science, New York; Chas. Kerr Co., of Chicago; the Socialist Literature, New York, and the Russian Daily Novy Mir, New York, where Trotzky was employed some time ago as a co-editor. Another witness, called by the Senate Investigation Committee, was former Russian Consul agent for the United States, Ralph Dennis. He testified that, according to his observation for a period of two years, Russian people are not confirmed Communists, but Jews forced the idea upon them by terror. The terror was used to such an extent that whoever refused to adopt the Bolshevik doctrine was murdered. He further testified that funds used for propaganda in America were collected in this country and partially were received from the Soviets. Major Hume proved with the records that Lenin's government, on December 17, 1917, allotted two million dollars for Bolshevik propaganda, especially in America.

Dziennik Dziennik, Nov. 11, 1918.

Professor Dennis further testified that upon his return to America he attended a mass meeting at the Coliseum in Chicago and was very much surprised when masses of workers applauded every mention of Trotzky's name and the words of the orator who openly told them that the next country ruled by Bolsheviks will be the United States.

The Senate investigation and all testimonials proved beyond a doubt that the Jews are the chief instigators of that destructive propaganda, and that they were tried in Europe because they are trying to do it in America.

The red plague is spreading, and we repeat again that Mr. Wilson on his return should roll up his sleeves and start a general cleaning in order to prevent his ideals from being marred by the Communist Jewry.



IV

POLISH

Word Polski. Vol. XVII, No. 14. April 3. 1918.

THE FRS OF POLISH PEOPLE - THE POLISH ARE POLES

IN STRAIT AND CATHOLICS IN FAITH

In that terrible overthrow caused by the World War, all those factors that go into the composition of individual societies, give an account somehow before the coming hour of their moral strength. In a well nigh general revolution, deliverance has been anticipated by the socialistic parties. For it seemed that, concerning the order of things till now, the socialistic parties would all themselves of such an exceptional opportunity and would show at least to be only, tormented by war, the good fortune, as hopelessly promised by them up to this time. Unfortunately, Socialism has disappointed humanity completely, and disappointed above all because it did not find in itself sufficient moral strength. It hid itself under the wings of that power, which it has fought till now with utmost stubborn persistence, under the patronage of Prussian autocracy, the great foe of liberty, not only in Germany, but in England, in France, and even in the United

THE
C
H

POLISH

Przed Polską, Vol. 10, No. 11, April 3, 1917.

Stories, Socialism has been made the enemy of human pacifists, and instead of encouraging humanity against the pressure of Russian autocracy, instead of warning her of the dangers threatening her with social slavery, it has endeavored to restrain the hands of the people, so as to render them helpless in self-defence and let them be put in irons as soon as possible by the fellows of the Jan-her an autocracy. Socialism, with its fatal work: "Made in Germany" became the most fatal of the weapons for the weakened-to-let party revolution in Russia. It has crushed and broken her into many parts and urged her ever as near to the Germans could her for the silver of Judea, to the crucifix of overthrow, Lenin and Trotsky. To accomplish its disaster, the overthrow created to cleanse its abominable paws in innocent blood, in violence, in murders, in destruction. Through this it has evoked against itself a most effective and most powerful reaction because it has opened the eyes of society and all of humanity, attesting to its infirmity and above all, lack of moral strength.

TOP
TIT C
TIT H

- 7 -

POI 187

Harod Folc, cl. XIX, . . 14, April 8, 1912.

But beyond the borders of destruction, performed through anarchy, and through the dread of innocent wars, was still the life of millions of farm folk and the working class of people. Socialism, destroying means of production, has given life to greed and despair, and all other parties, seeing human progress as terrible confusion, have withdrawn from the place of catastrophe and with the remains of their intellect have been able to do nothing but to keep an army, to rest, and live. They left the people in the hands of the force. So it was in Russian Poland and . . it was in Galicia. The Polish leaders were disarming and coming in from all, Moscow, and Vienna, and the Polish people were suffering in underground tunnels, bogs, and dense forests.

However, these people were not completely abandoned. There was one protector, fearless against the foe, who did not forsake those people, did not betray them or deceive them. That protector was the clergy, our bishops and priests. When everybody thought about themselves, when

A. 25

1750

April 1, 1917.

... ..
... ..
... ..
... ..

... ..
... ..
... ..
... ..
... ..
... ..
... ..

... ..
... ..
... ..
... ..

THE
UNITED
STATES

POLISH

Carol Polski, Vol. VIII, No. 14, April 3, 1913.

development. For that reason every person who wishes to belong
to the Polish Roman-Catholic Union. There should not be a parishioner
who does not belong to the Union. Let all the factors called upon
vigorously endeavor to bring this about.

I E
I D l a
I G
I J

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 24, 1917.

A STRANGE SITUATION

(Editorial)

The economic situation in the United States is becoming paradoxical. In the full current of unheard-of prosperity, which America is supposed to owe to its pacifistic restraint, the great metropolitan centers are beginning to be shaken by sudden convulsions of hunger riots. For the past three years one has heard here a continuous stream of speeches on the subject of good times, the splendid condition of commerce and industry, the constant increase in the wage scale, and the growth of fortunes and riches without end or measure.

Then suddenly the people, despite the golden manna which the war in Europe is supposed to be bringing them, are beginning to riot and demonstrate in America, because they have nothing to eat and the price of food is out of reach of their pocketbooks.

And the United States today is in the same situation in which a certain gentleman

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I E

I D l a

I G

I J

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 24, 1917.

of Greek mythology found himself, who, as punishment, was compelled to feed himself with gold. For many months, for several years in fact, ship after ship has been bringing whole carloads of European gold to America, and Uncle Sam is now the greatest possessor of wealth in the world, and has the greatest amount of gold in his treasury. But gold cannot be eaten and no one can make shoes or clothing of gold.

European gold, with its bloody sheen of war, did not find its way into the pockets of the masses but wandered into the safes of the great powers of the world, the stock market, commerce, and industry. European gold, to which it seems that the curse of speculating on the hunger of the belligerent nations across the sea has stuck, had in the first place the effect of lowering the value of money in America. The more of this gold that came into American ports, the cheaper money--that is, those pennies which serve the great masses of people as the means of purchasing articles indispensable to life--became here. This phenomenon is quite a normal occurrence, in accordance with the unvarying laws of economics.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I E

I D l a

I G

I J

- 3 -

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 24, 1917.

Money as such, even if it be made of the finest gold, represents no real value. It is only a means of exchange, through which one can exchange the value of one type of work for that of another.

Europe, enveloped by the hurricane of war, stopped working for others and works for itself only for the purpose of continuing the war. America, by avoiding declaration of support of either side of warring Europe, has made money on the European war, prolonging it--with its food and armament supplies--in return for European gold.

Therefore, Europe did not pay America for the produce of its farm labor as it formerly did, by an equal exchange of the products of its labor, but with gold, which is a symbol of its former or future work, work which can be resumed only after the war is over and which only then can actually begin to bear fruit. Therefore, in exchange for mass export of foodstuffs and industrial products to Europe, the American people do not receive a true equivalent, which would supply the needs of livelihood of the people here, but only gold—a sort of gold

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I E

I D l a

I G

I J

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Feb. 24, 1917.

demon which only feeds the speculative fever of the rich capitalists and lowers the value of the money of the poorer classes.

Industry and agriculture in the United States today are not functioning normally. Agricultural and industrial products are not being produced primarily to supply the needs of our people, with only the surplus used for export, but export bringing in gold in exchange has now become the main purpose of our productiveness. Our productiveness has greatly increased, quite naturally doubling the wages of our people and increasing the demand for laborers, but since this work is destined, in the main part, for export, it must bring with it a continual, endless increase in prices. And it is the most indispensable articles of existence which most greatly increase in price.

The result of this situation in the home economics not only of the poorer classes but even of the middle classes must be most unfortunate. When anyone burns a candle at both ends, pretty soon the flame of the last remnants of the burning wick burns his fingers. The people here are experiencing this unpleasant

I E

I D l a

I G

I J

- 5 -

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 24, 1917.

situation from both sides simultaneously. On the one side, the same articles are constantly increasing in price; on the other, for the same money one can constantly purchase less and less. It is true that American products are now cheaper in the European markets than in the United States, but for this the European nations are fighting not only for their own future, but for the future of the entire world, while the United States "enjoys" peace and, through someone else's war, amasses mountains of gold.

The internal situation of the United States is beginning to resemble, in some respects, the situation of Greece, which in her "neutrality" is constantly experiencing ever greater war blows on her own skin. By making every effort to keep out of the world war, America may find herself embroiled in a domestic war in her own country with her own hungry people.

Since the first hunger demonstrations occurred on Washington's birthday, it is difficult to push away the thought that the "business-minded" American people

MPA (1111) PROJ. 30275

I E

I D l a

I G

I J

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 24, 1917.

have finally recalled the advice of one of their greatest men, who prophetically warned the nation against shutting itself up in the narrow sphere of its own backyard interests, visible for only a short distance. It seems as though Washington had foreseen the present epoch of the great war when he pointed out to the Americans that their stand and actions not only could decide their own fate, the fate of their own country, but could also decide the future of coming generations and centuries.

Americans can no longer shut themselves up in their own country when the war in Europe is causing riots of the hungry people in American cities. The past few decades have brought about such a far-reaching union and interdependence of economical, cultural, and political conditions that today America dares not be indifferent to what is going on or what will happen in Europe.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I D 2 c
I D 1 a
I D 1 b
III A

POLISH

Harold Lolski, Vol. 1, No. 31, Aug. 3, 1916.

THE SPIRIT OF THE (printed from Polish Standard)

It is not for the first time that we have to ring the mask from that whole American puffing advertisement "prosperity." More than once we warned the working fraternity not to allow themselves to be deluded with promises of magnificent well-being. The "tomorrow" will always remain tomorrow" for us, and the "today" for American workers is hard, severe, unrelenting, unrelenting, unrelenting.

A bag of wind will help when the truth alone is thrown into one's eyes; in this country it is becoming worse from year to year, life is becoming harder right along. So as not to be a mere polemic assistant, criticizing and condemning all without reason, we will only mention the most likely competent person to come from the United States Government itself. In an address to Uncle Sam's recruiting bureau, endeavoring to induce volunteers to join the ranks, he said and for word:

"Young man, think, what does the future hold for you?"

POLIS

Arvid Holsti, Vol. XX, No. 21, Aug. 2, 1913.

before you, and you will find out what mere benefits are offered to you by the marines. Work is uncertain, strikes, lay-offs of the workmen and sickness. Working yourself up to a better position goes slowly, and favoritism is in use very often. The work is small and limited after you learn the trade. Every day is the same monotony, the same tormenting tillage. The place of work is sad, dreary and uninteresting. When you get sick pay stops and the doctor's bills start. If you become disabled, unable to work or crippled, you receive very little or nothing at all. In case of death your family receives what you were able to save from your small earnings. Almost all your income goes for livelihood. Old age is no rain, sickness; you saved very little money, your job was taken by a younger person and a more active man. Behold! What it promises you?"

Unfortunately that is the way it truly is, yet much worse. This country in many ways has remained far behind the rest of the world, even if it hides carefully these deficiencies under an outward pretext of false showing; but in no other direction are we most likely more backward and

reunions, Vol. XI, No. 1, Jan. 1, 1913.

nevertheless, in the time of work, in an industrial country. Under the pretense of not wanting to bind personal liberty, the workman has directly been taken out of the law, no cases have not been provided for, regulating the relations of the workman with the employer, protecting his income, financial position, worker and his family. Neither of them is sure of tomorrow, health, or life. At any moment without reason he can be thrown out of work; misfortune, injury or death lies in wait for him continually in the factory or mine, for the economy of the "boss" deprived of protective means and conducted in a frantic way.

Prosperity! Not long ago, when the (debate on) limitation of immigration was going on in Congress, an argument was raised there that the immigrants are lowering the standard of life of the American workingman.

Oh! Pharisees, shrewd bluffers! We are curious how a workingman with a family can live on a higher standard with this from-day-to-day growing, unheard of high cost of every day needs of life, with this

Edward Polski, Vol. XI, No. 12, Apr. 1, 1918.

constant shrinkin' value of that sacred dollar, for which he must work so hard, and which he hardly is allowed to smell because at once with a thousand tricks and artifices, bordering up on robbery, it is scared out of his pockets by slickers. Some time ago, as is told by older immigrants, this was possible, it was well-being when a workman could earn several dollars a day, and everything was cheap, when one could live adequately with a family on three to four dollars a week, when meat cost four cents a pound and everything was cheaper in proportion. Today articles of every day life are more expensive here than anywhere else, and the demands are greater right along, even for bare necessities. The workman can work his hands down to his elbows before he can save anything from his earnings; only the most powerful and the most attentive, at the same time the most conservative, and depriving themselves of the least little things, are able to accomplish that. The rest of them live from day to day, eternally bare, often in debt according to the maxim, "Matthew earned it, Matthew ate it."

Because that is what is particularly wanted, that is what is desired

Prodi Polski, Vol. XI, No. 27, Aug. 2, 1918.

by our bosses, capitalists and enterprisers. Toward this aim also is adapted our entire machine, our entire social system. It seems as if there was intentionally contrived thousands of attractive methods of spending money. The people have been driven into an ambition for sports, there has been propagated a mania for dressing, trifles, and the throwing away of money on useless and unnecessary silly things. The thrifty workingman, having some sort of small capital, begins to value his own worthiness, does not allow himself to be treated with contempt, or quits his hard, murderous labors, going into an enterprise or on a farm; he has to be kept in a state of continuous life from day to day, continuous want and dependence on the boss and his capital, in a continuous working yoke.

Prosperity today already belongs to the past, and small is our hope that it will again so soon arrive in this country. To have a few kings, true self-possessed usars of millions, who govern this country with the help of several millionnaires; the remainder are their subjects, the millions of dark masses, working hard for profits for them (the millionnaires).

Harod Folster, Vol. X, No. 22, Aug. 3, 1916.

Self-dependent trade has killed the great manufacturing industry, merchandising business, farming is on the graces of trusts and the companies, the workman, a slave of capital. Beyond the slim handful of the wealthy, there are no people or independent classes. There you have prosperity, which so faithfully even if unintentionally is being characterized by this address to the volunteers.

Years will pass before these conditions will change for the better. There remains nothing else for our Polish immigration but to save themselves with self-help. Let us have as much as we possibly can, let us deprive ourselves of all kinds of luxuries, let us live modestly, not put ourselves out for sports and pomp. Let us stick to ether, as it becomes brothers, let us organize and insure ourselves in Polish societies, let us help each other in business. Let us not allow ourselves to be fooled with idle talk about prosperity, when poverty is already vexing us and a greater depression can come. Money, that is our only weapon, our worth and our deliverance in this country, whose brand is uncertainty of tomorrow and life.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 22, 1913.

PUBLIC CHARITY

(Editorial)

The best prepared plans and the noblest social enterprizes often fail or bring about contrary results. This happens in all organized charity work. Despite the culture and civilization of which the Twentieth century is so proud, frequently all the splendor and riches result in vulgarity, primitive misery, and hunger.

Among all the miracles of civilization in our great cities and the centers of the cultural world, we find on the one hand hoarded riches, and on the other hand miserable people perishing from hunger and, because of despair, even committing suicide. These conditions should not prevail in our great country with all its riches and resources. Evidently there

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 22, 1913.

is something wrong with our social machinery. What shall we do to improve these conditions?

Many people, vitally interested in these social problems, are daily devising ways and means to correct that evil and as an antidote they turn to charity and social work.

The newspapers are appealing for help for the needy.

Many charitable societies are being organized, special funds collected, government and communities allotting large amount of money, but misery is as prevalent as in the past and is not decreasing. Many noted philanthropists, seeing their money and work misused and not bringing about the expected results, are losing all interest in charitable work. Often, crooked individuals, abuse public confidence and under guise of charity, use collected funds for themselves. Aid often is given to persons who are not in need of it. Many times the generous and amazed

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 22, 1913.

public learns that institutions, which are built with the money collected for the purpose of aiding the needy, the homeless and the orphans, are in reality becoming a haven for the lazy clique of supervisors and so-called social workers. In Catholic institutions, where thousands of needy orphans could be cared for, we can find but a few of them, while a large band of lazy and well fed nuns are living in luxury.

Charity will not abolish poverty. As long as there is merciless exploitation, there must be needy people. The rich philanthropists refuse to see and understand this inequality. They are giving very little to charity, while with the other hand they grab as much as they can from the poor. They exploit them by paying them low wages, and they leave them unprotected against the danger of unemployment, and against the hardships caused by the high prices of the necessities of life. They cannot thus abolish poverty; on the contrary, they are increasing it. The present system of charity, as a temporary remedy, is a total failure.

Dziennik Prawny, Oct. 8, 1913.

IN THE VICIOUS CIRCLE

(Editorial)

To the question; "What is the foundation of the American juridical system?" The only correct answer, and a very short one, is: None whoever had an opportunity to get in touch with the courts, will agree that this answer is correct.

The best illustration of this fact, that all our courts' procedure is hanging in the thin air and has no solid foundation of the statute, is the Thaw affair.

The crime committed by Thaw is not interesting at all; it was just a common case of jealousy of male for a female, which was settled with the murder of Stanford White. Naturally the most guilty person in this crime was Mrs. Thaw, who by animal emotion of sex appeal, caused the fight between two males, rivals for the favor of a female, which was sanctioned by the law of nature. Such things are of common occurrence, and in the majority of cases the female is guilty.

Dziennik Wiazhowy, Oct. 8, 1913.

In this particular case, not common people, but millionaires, were involved. We are sure that it would have been different, if Mrs. Evelyn Thaw would have cast her eyes on a chauffeur or on some other poor man. That happens often too, because in natural sex appeal, the social status of the subject is no barrier for a female. In that case the whole affair would have been suppressed.

But both sides had a great deal of money; so a legion of lawyers, knowing all tricks and formulas, hard to understand - formulas called "the law" - did their tricks; the millionaire-murderer was sent to an insane asylum.

Lawyers were victorious, and justice went to sleep; only the pocketbooks of both rivals suffered terribly. The case would have been forgotten, but Thaw still had a lot of money left; so in some mysterious way Thaw escaped from the institution. The poor wretch thought that he would catch a boat in Canada to Asia or Africa, but this plan was not in the interest of his legal guardians, and Thaw was forced to come back to the United States. The lawyers started another court procedure, only a more costly and more confusing one. Today, as this case stands, the most brilliant brain would have a hard job to untangle it. The final decision probably will be reached when

I E

I C

I D 1 a

POLISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 50479

Narod Polski, Vol. XVI, No. 51, Dec. 18, 1912.

BOSSSES

The factory boss is the nightmare of the unskilled Polish worker who must bow to him and give him graft money so that he would select him from a group of other unskilled candidates for work in a factory, then he must keep on paying to the boss so he would not have a change of mind, do any and all types of work the boss demands from him, in one word, he virtually gives himself up to voluntary slavery.

In spite of this submissiveness, this type of worker is never sure of his job and at any moment can be removed by the boss, if that one finds a candidate promising him more graft.

Grafting in factories has rooted itself to such an extent, that today with difficulty a worker can count on being accepted if he does not back up his argument with cash.

The biggest prey to the grafting bosses are the foreigners who have no knowledge of the language generally in use here, and who haven't enough

I E

I C

I D l a

Narod Polski, Vol. XVI, No. 51, Dec. 18, 1912.

intelligence to know in what way to check this domineering evil.

The only means of changing this humiliating condition under which are living the majority of our brothers in factories, is the learning of the English language, putting our minds on a higher level, and educating ourselves to become skilled workers.

The boss disregards a humble low-bred man who does not know what to do and how to do it, who does not know anything or understand anything.

Instead he will deal with the intelligent person possessing a higher level of reasoning, who not only knows what his duties are but also understands his rights.

It is difficult to give an immediate remedy to remove grafting in factories, because as long as there are candidates for work so long will the bosses have their pick. Polish workers, improve yourselves mentally, and the bosses in factories will then reckon with you to a greater extent.

IE

SECRET

William L. G. Brown, Jr., Mar. 3, 1913.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

(Unit 111)



The State of Massachusetts has enacted a law protecting a textile worker from the unjust system of the factory. The law is designed to protect the worker from the unjust system of the factory. The law is designed to protect the worker from the unjust system of the factory. The law is designed to protect the worker from the unjust system of the factory.

After this law had been enacted, the textile factory owners decided to fight to get it repealed. They were victorious.

They took their case to the Supreme Court of the United States; this court found the law unconstitutional. The Massachusetts legislature was unconstitutional, giving thereby the unscrupulous textile factory owners the opportunity

and

John D. Madison, Jr., pp. 101.

in 1969. It is not in a line in 1969.

Therefore, arrested persons are not allowed to work who cannot pay for justice and for their own defense. A reward for their labor in creating wealth for the state is denied them. They are in prison, police clubs and a one year jail sentence.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 2, 1912.

decisions are authoritative, nothing remains for the worker but despair or giving in to the wish of the capitalists so the latter may further continue to exploit them.

Truly, we do not understand what in this country of rich exploiters is constitutional and what is unconstitutional, because the courts of our country interpret the constitution in the same manner in which various sections of the Bible are explained by disagreeing theologians. Every judge has a different opinion about the constitutionality or the unconstitutionality of this matter.

The state law defending the exploited worker is unconstitutional; but it may be constitutional for the police to break the heads of the innocent workers.

An eight or ten-hour day is considered unconstitutional; but to cut the

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Aug. 2, 1916.

working-men's wages for his hard labor, which brings the capitalists hundreds of millions of dollars, is constitutional. It is considered unconstitutional to force a factory or mine owner to pay an accident compensation or death benefit to a family of which a bread-winner has been killed; but criminal neglect on the part of these factory or mine owners which causes many workers to die or to become permanently disabled, is constitutional.

The verdict given the oil trust--a fine of twenty nine million dollars for unlawful manipulations--was considered unconstitutional; yet under the veil of the constitution, it is permissible here for a capitalist to cheat and rob the poor working masses.

What an unfair constitution! It is good for one side and very bad for the other.

I E

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 22, 1911.

AGAINST THE ABSOLUTION OF THE U. S. SUPREME COURT.

(Editorial)



One institution in the United States of North America has almost an unlimited power. This institution is the U. S. Supreme Court.

It has the power to abolish any law or measure passed by the legislature of any state; the power to nullify any court decision, if its members agree by a majority of the votes that such a law or judgement is against the Constitution of the United States.

The power of the U. S. Supreme Court has affected the whole nation severely more than once.

The most famous decision of the Supreme Court prior to the Spanish-American War was given in the Dred Scott case.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 22, 1911.

Prominent American historians are of the opinion that this decision was responsible for the Civil War; like a spark, it ignited the accumulated inflammable material.



We still remember the nullification of Judge Landis' decision by the Supreme Court in the oil trust case which exposed many abuses.

If the decision handed down by Judge Landis had been upheld, and the punishment carried out, this oil trust would come to order and it would be a warning to other trusts.

Undoubtedly, there should be some one in the country to guard the Constitution and interpret it in doubtful or obscure cases. Wise were the founders of the Republic, for they have not placed the highest laws of the country in the hands of the short-term President, or a Congress open to influence by politics, but in the hands of competent judicials, appointed for their lifetimes.

Dziennik Wlaskowy, Oct. 22, 1911.



When the country was young and mostly agricultural, with very little commerce and industry and no outside politics, the Supreme Court was performing its protective function satisfactorily. However, later on, when the internal and external affairs of the country became more complicated, the harmony between the Supreme Court and the nation began to wane. Today, many citizens of this country are determined foes of this absolute authority of nine life-term judges over the judiciary system of this great nation.

Some more radical citizens would curb the power of the Supreme Court in respect to the Constitution. They would allow the Supreme Court to pass judgement on all cases, but not to decide on questions of constitutionality.

Other citizens, more conservative, ask: Who shall decide? If we allow the state legislatures to interpret the Constitution they will tear it to pieces. If we allow the President to do it, he might become too powerful. To allow the Congress to pass judgement upon itself and its colleagues is not in



Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 22, 1911.

conformity with the principle that no one should be a judge in his own case.

A very practical suggestion is introduced by Senator Jonathan Bourne Jr., of Oregon. It is true that he does not solve the problem, but he brings it a step ahead.

We have before us Senator Bourne's bill which he has presented to the Senate.

Senator Bourne has no intention to curb the power of the Supreme Court, but he demands that there should be unanimous agreement of all Supreme Court Judges on the question of Constitutionality.

The author of the bill bases his argument on the fact that the Supreme Court Judges could not all agree on important matters, and that the opinion of the minority is always recorded in the Supreme Court docket.

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Sept. 22, 1911.

Senator Bourne reasons that when a case is clear all Judges will agree, because no jurist of such high standing would deny a true fact, so if they cannot agree, we should suppose that the case has two sides and that its unconstitutionality is very doubtful, therefore, it should remain as it is, instead of imposing questionable law or judgement.

This principal is applied at all jury trials in England and the United States, where a unanimous agreement of jurors is necessary for the conviction of the accused. The difference is this, that in the lower courts, the disagreement of the jurors does not acquit the defendant, but results in another trial. However, in the Supreme Court deliberations on constitutional matters, a disagreement of the jurors would result in dismissing the issue forever. We want progress and we do hope that Senator Bourne's bill will pass and become a law.



I E
I D l a

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, July 21, 1911.

WHO SHOULD CONTROL THE PRICES?

(Editorial)

The strange and apparently irrational question of who should control the prices is asked every day in the United States. Whoever has heard anything about economics, knows of the existence of the law of supply and demand, a law that regulates the prices of anything valuable enough to be bought or sold.

The greater the supply the smaller the price; the greater the demand the higher the price. A combination of these two laws regulates prices. For instance, when there is a large demand for an article that is scarce, the price of the article rises, and vice versa.



I E
I D l a

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, July 21, 1911.

Rare articles for example are bid high during auctions. On the other hand, if the supply exceeds the demand, the price falls. It falls because the seller in his desire to get rid of the surplus is willing to charge such a price as will appeal to the buyer. However, if the supply equals the demand, the price will be normal.

Overproduction increases the supply and there is a corresponding fall in the prices, a fall which, by making possible a larger demand, is followed by a rise. As a result of this continual conflict between supply and demand, the prices fluctuate.



I E
I D l a

- 3 -

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, July 21, 1911.

Some commodities rise continually when the supply decreased and the demand increases. Land belongs in this class, for the total area is fixed and the number of people wanting to buy it is always increasing.

Leading economists have come to the conclusion that selfish interests have succeeded in disturbing this natural balance of supply and demand by appropriating the right to control the prices of the necessities of life. These selfish interests are trusts. If there must be some one to control prices, let it be the government. The government is the strongest **power** in the country and it should control the prices through a commission specially appointed for that purpose. Railroad fares in this country are regulated by the government, and this



IL
ID 1 a

- 4 -

POLISH

Dziennik Dziennik, July 31, 1911.

industry is very prosperous. It is then **it** that the government cannot regulate the prices of other things. It is quite true that such regulation is not natural, but the government is the only organization that represents the people, and it should have the power to regulate or control prices.



I E

I D 2 a (2)

I D 2 a (4)

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 13, 1910.

THE TAILORS' STRIKE

(Editorial)

The striking tailors have finally seen who is their friend and how little they profit from the teaching of uninvited and unsolicited leaders, who use the occasion to foist themselves upon the workers, but who are interested exclusively in their own welfare. As the English newspapers claimed, and the reporter of Dziennik Zwiazkowy ascertained, the striking tailors, on the order of their union leaders, have thrown out socialist agitators from several down town halls. These extreme socialists are purposely endeavoring to continue the strike as long as possible because strike conditions are favorable to them--they get the opportunity to rave at meetings, praise their party, sell newspapers and pamphlets, and, at the same time, attack everyone not a socialist. Under labor's guise, the so-called socialists have cooked their party's goose. They were not so much interested in the welfare of the poor strikers as they were in their own party matters. By their ravings and

I E

- 2 -

POLISH

I D 2 a (2)

I D 2 a (4)

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 13, 1910.

demagoguery they have succeeded temporarily in befuddling the minds of the strikers. This agitation has acted as a narcotic which beclouds the mind. But after the effects wear off, the victim becomes sober and reflects upon the value of the narcotic.

The tailors have already become sober and have turned away from the so-called socialists. They are following their proper union leaders, who certainly know what the strikers need, how the strike can be won, and upon what terms. The strikers at first rejected the counsels of their union leaders, because they allowed themselves to be misled by the ravers of the red banner. But now they see that only their union leaders desire the workers' welfare. These representatives encourage an honest agreement, out of which the strikers can honorably emerge victorious. No one is greatly surprised that the strikers at first gave ear to the demagogues. Enraged by the prolonged struggle and the stubbornness of the employers, tortured by hunger and want, they were like a powder keg, which can be exploded by a spark. Influenced by the speeches of agitators--supposedly socialists--the strikers erupted. They hoped to gain help in their battle. The so-called socialists profited shamefully from this,

I E

- 3 -

POLISH

I D 2 a (2)

I D 2 a (4)

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 13, 1910.

exploiting the strike to demonstrate their prowess in raving. These individuals agitated everywhere, not to end the strike, but to enroll volunteers for their international party. Every soapbox orator knows how to rail at meetings. Such phrases as "Continue the fight!" "Don't give in!" "Shame!" "Away with capitalists, bourgeoisie, Democrats, Republicans, clergy, businessmen!" are not uncommon. But it is another thing to bring true active assistance to those who are fighting, and to conduct and terminate the strike victoriously.

Then, again, what can the socialist demagogues know about conditions among workers of a given branch of work and how a strike can be won there? A majority of these agitators are people who during their entire life have never as much as looked into the darkened mine pits, never witnessed the factory hells, never cut down forests, never erected railroads or bridges, never paved streets, never loaded materials on transports, and never even worked with a needle. What can these individuals know of labor conditions when they themselves abhor any type of work? Preparing their throats well, they go among working people to mislead them. Then they come to the surface, as

I E

- 4 -

POLISH

I D 2 a (2)

I D 2 a (4)

Dziennik Lwiazkowy, Dec. 13, 1910.

toads come out of mud, when any struggle between labor and capital arises and workers demand their rights. It is then that these agitators force their way into the lines of labor and, by carelessly casting aspersions in all directions, attempt to teach workers how to win strikes. When peace reigns among workers, these "cavilers of the workingmen" limit themselves to....the sale of pamphlets, orations from soapboxes on street corners, where they denounce the most respectable and best citizens if these are not in accord with the agitators' views or do not wish to recognize their type of socialism.

These local so-called socialists are not in the least friendly to labor unions. They even fight with unions because the unions always reject their notions to have organized labor support and recognize socialism. They are avowed enemies of the president of the American Federation of Labor and other prominent leaders of labor unions. These true leaders take definite steps to keep socialistic propaganda out of the ranks of their Federation. Hence then the sudden love of the so-called socialists for labor unions? The only possible explanation of this is that they endeavor to ensnare workers in their (socialist) trap

I E

- 5 -

POLISH

I D 2 a (2)

I D 2 a (4)

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 13, 1910.

and to compel labor unions to carry out their party purposes. This, after all, is so evident and clear that every union leader can explain it to his brethren in the unions.

The leaders of the tailors' union ordered the socialistic demagogues thrown out of the halls where the strikers were holding their meeting on December 11, 1910, because they saw through their dastardly plans. The union leaders are well aware of the fact that the agitators prefer to have the strike prolonged, even though there is a loss to the strikers, so that they will have more time for their propaganda and their nonsensical speeches which mislead the strikers. The committee, chosen from the members of the tailors' union, has decided that hereafter whoever does not belong to the union and is not on strike has no right to make speeches or even to be in the hall where strikers consult about their fate. And justly so. After all, who knows the situation and needs better than those who participate in the struggle? Who can conduct the entire business better than those who know their own needs? After all, there are enough capable and conscientious people in as large a group as the striking tailors who know how to conduct a strike; they do not need the assistance of socialists who do

I E

- 6 -

POLISH

I D 2 a (2)

I D 2 a (4)

Dziennik Wiazkowy, Dec. 13, 1910.

not belong to any labor union. The union leaders acted wisely and properly when they ordered the eviction of the so-called socialists from their group. These agitators have done more to cause disturbance than they have done to assure victory for labor.

I E

II B 2 d (1)

I D 2 a (4)

I D 1 a

II E 2

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 5, 1910.

THE SOCIALISTS AND LABOR

(Editorial)

The tailors' strike of 1910 was marked by bloodshed. A hireling of a firm involved in the struggle--himself a worker--shot a striker. The strike-breaker attempted to justify his murderous action by stating that he killed the striker in self-defense, when he was attacked and beaten while returning from a shop where there was a strike.

Conditions are sad when one worker proceeds to take employment away from his fellow worker, but they are even sadder when, in addition to that, he is armed in order to protect his miserable life against the violent acts of strikers who, by the use of physical force and coercion, endeavor to convince strikebreakers that they should not work at places where there is a strike. Such incidents always end tragically for one party or another; either a strikebreaker wounds or kills a striker or a striker slays a

MPA (111) PROJ. 39275

I E

- 2 -

POLISH

II B 2 d (1)

I D 2 a (4)

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 5, 1910.

I D 1 a

II E 2 strikebreaker. In such cases one worker opposes another--the one has a card and union privileges, the other is not willing to recognize the labor organization, although it exists for his own good. The employer, a capitalist, naturally does not suffer because of his employees' combats. On the contrary, he is exceptionally well satisfied with such occurrences; they give him a pretext to condemn workers as instigators and murderers. Unenlightened workers should be taught by convincing arguments that they should not deprive of employment those who strive for better living conditions for all workers.

Socialist agents who, unfortunately, are of Polish descent, shamelessly dare to assert that only they are true friends of the working class. To hear them talk one would think that they have a patent and a monopoly on friendship and work for the working people--they who hate work of any type and avoid it as if it were some disease. None of these half-wits has ever attempted hard work, has ever had a shovel, a hammer, or even a needle in his hand. They have never even as much as looked into the factory hells or into the sub-

WPA (III) 1000000

I E

- 3 -

POLISH

II B 2 d (1)

I D 2 a (4)

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 5, 1910.

I D 1 a

II E 2 terranean passages of mines. Never have they donated money for labor's cause. They do not belong to any labor organization. Despite all this, such socialistic agents pose as friends and defenders of exploited workers. In the opinion of such empty-heads--indigents and racketeers--all nationalists, clergymen, members of the Polish Falcon organization, Republicans, Democrats, Polish businessmen, and even Polish singers and artists are avowed enemies of labor, its worst foes. Only they, the poor, silly socialistic jackasses, are the exclusive friends, saviors, and caretakers of the workingman. What impertinence and shamelessness in these blackguards who boast economic ideals of which they themselves lack the slightest concept.

And who are these self-styled great friends and saviors of workers, who dare to call themselves labor's caretakers and leaders? Ask them what they have accomplished in Europe and here for labor's cause. Where have they ever formed any labor organization or where have they contributed even a cent for its upkeep? Where have they ever brought about an actual victory, where have they exposed themselves physically when a workingman was fighting for his rights?

WPA (ILL.) PR01.30275

I E

- 4 -

POLISH

II B 2 d (1)

I D 2 a (4)

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 5, 1910.

I D 1 a

II E 2 They expose only....their greediness and throatiness. They collect contributions for workers, but the greater part of these donations is for their propaganda, for their abhorrent, blasphemous, poisonous periodicals advocating use of armed violence and resistance. They themselves give nothing for labor's cause, but they collect donations from nationalists, churchmen, Falcons, and singers--people whom they hate and against whom they cast slanderous and poisonous remarks at every opportunity. The only thing these agents are capable of doing is perhaps to force knives and clubs into the hands of less-enlightened workers and force them against the guns and clubs of the police, or even force them to attack other workers, while they themselves remain in safe locations and look upon the results of their miserable tactics and propaganda.

We admire the true heroes and martyrs of labor's cause, people who expose themselves for the benefit of all members of the working class. But which of these socialistic blackguards, who call themselves friends of the worker, is such a hero and martyr? Which of these has exposed himself physically in defense of the oppressed and exploited? What have they contributed to the

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I E

- 5 -

POLISH

II B 2 d (1)

I D 2 a (4)

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 5, 1910.

I D 1 a

II E 2 laboring masses besides empty, vain, and throaty words and abusive terms, cast at other workers who were attempting to correct economic conditions and to better the existence of a worker, but not according to the methods of these socialists?....True, they make collections at every opportunity. But how much of this money have the poor and destitute workers received? Less than ten per cent of what these agents collected. While hunger and misery oppress the poor strikers in Chicago, the gentlemen socialists collect contributions with which to defend themselves....in a legal suit which the postal authorities of this country brought against them for using the mails to distribute their obscenely illustrated periodical. They extorted about six hundred dollars from the poor workers in order to defend in court one socialistic troublemaker, who under the cloak of Labor committed some debauchery, and against whom even the Government is forced to take drastic measures. The "comrades" collected a ransom from the working people in order to defend one half-wit....but how much was contributed to alleviate the misery of suffering workers? Several thousands of dollars were collected here, in Chicago, for the striking tailors and

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 39272

I E

- 6 -

POLISH

II B 2 d (1)

I D 2 a (4)

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 5, 1910.

I D 1 a

II E 2 their families, but how much of that came from these "comrades"?

 If they did not "profit" heavily on this business, at least they did not lose even one dollar.

They have also resorted to a well-planned system of selling their socialistic rag, the profit from which was supposed to have been turned over for the relief of strikers. They were not, however, so much concerned about the strikers as about publicizing themselves and their newspaper as the sole friends and defenders of the workman. The "comrades" attempted to make profit even on this! Nationalists, clergymen, members of the Falcons, businessmen and other middle-class people bought this rag, not because they were desirous of socialistic literature (it was immediately thrown into wastebaskets) but to give their pennies to aid the poor families of strikers. They paid no attention to who collected the offerings. The sincerity of heart and nobleness of emotions of this "Polish bourgeoisie" made them trust the socialistic agents who detested them, to bring assistance to the suffering. For this reason the degenerates who call themselves Polish socialists

WPA (ILL.) PHOT. 3275

I E

- 7 -

POLISH

II B 2 d (1)

I D 2 a (4)

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 5, 1910.

I D 1 a

II E 2 besmirch our generous, nonsocialistic-minded society. According to them, whoever is not a socialist--not a noisy and unruly person--is an enemy of labor! The entire conservative, national, and decent Polish press, composed of fifty daily newspapers, weeklies, and monthlies, is (according to the socialists) nothing more than rags antagonistically inclined toward labor and only their own two miserable sheets, saturated with filth and filled with abusive terms, are defenders and representatives of labor's cause. To them, all nationalists, conservatives, Falcons, businessmen, members of the Polish Military Alliance, and the like, are nothing more than "scoundrels," "unenlightened motley" and "hirelings of capitalism," and they, the Polish socialists, numbering seventy-five people, are the only friends of several million workers. What an idiotic opinion these socialistic "comrades" have of their worth and ability.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I E

POLISH

II B 2 d (1)

I D 2 a (2)

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Nov. 3, 1910.

I D 2 a (4)

I D 1 a

SOCIALIST "COMRADES"

(Editorial)

The Socialist "comrades" in Chicago besmirch everyone and everything, because they are unable to combat the Polish National Alliance in any other way. Their attacks are directed against the newspaper of the Alliance, especially Dziennik Zwiaskowy, whose editorials from time to time point out the mistakes of these radicals and give them words of good advice. These disturbing elements now resort to new tactics: they spread false news to the effect that the Polish newspaper, Dziennik Zwiaskowy, is against the working class, is antagonistically inclined toward the laborer.

Behold, brethren! Who would ever suspect that these so-called "comrades" would make such a miraculous discovery!....Dziennik Zwiaskowy is an enemy of the workers! Hear ye, people, and wonder! A newspaper edited by the working class, directed and published not by tycoons and millionaires but by working men writing for the working class--is a foe of the laboring cause....Dziennik Zwiaskowy

WPA (ILL) Proc. Sec.

I E

- 2 -

POLISH

II B 2 d (1)

I D 2 a (2)

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Nov. 3, 1910.

I D 2 a (4)

I D 1 a is willing and ready to reward generously each and every "comrade" who can prove that this newspaper in any manner or at any time has appeared against the working man, or that it has not defended the cause of labor in its articles and commentaries and even in telegrams and in the columns of local news.

It requires a great amount of audacity to claim that Dziennik Zwiaskowy is antagonistic toward the working class and that it is detrimental to the workers cause. These so-called "comrades" are very modest; they do not assert that the directors of this newspaper obtained a large amount of graft from the capitalists so that the editors would write against labor. People of the type of the so-called comrades of Chicago would consider it a trifle to make allegations of that nature.

One can readily ascertain the reason for the attacks directed by these "comrades" against Dziennik Zwiaskowy. By their calumnies and lies of the lowest type, they attempt to becloud the minds of those people who listen to their idiotic ravings.

MPA (ILL.) [unclear]

I E

II B 2 d (1)

I D 2 a (2)

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 3, 1910.

I D 2 a (4)

I D 1 a Being bankrupt morally and materially, and failing miserably in the editing of their insignificant newspaper, they attempt to convince our people that Dziennik Zwiazkowy is a foe of the working class, so that they can befuddle the less knowing and force their newspaper upon them as a supposed defender of the worker. Their usual tactics are to play upon the nerves of the working people and expose "enemies" to them. This they do in order to gain from the misunderstandings, since they have no one's welfare at heart but their own. Whoever reads Dziennik Zwiazkowy knows well that it not only is unopposed to any type of working people but always defends workers against exploitation. The fact that this newspaper does not summon the strikers to violence and riots during a strike--as the "comrades" are usually inclined to do--is only for the good of the working men themselves, because usually riots and violence have an unfavorable effect upon those who engage in them.

The police, under such circumstances, usually conduct themselves brutally. They club the innocent as well as the guilty, and arrest them, and the sympathy of the general public is averted from the strikers if they produce disorder. For the

WPA (ILL.) PROC. SER.

I E

- 4 -

POLISH

II B 2 d (1)

I D 2 a (2)

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 3, 1910.

I D 2 a (4)

I D 1 a good of the workers themselves, therefore, it is advisable to restrain them from acts of violence, which will not help the workers' cause but, on the contrary, will only serve to do it harm.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy acknowledges and even supports strikes based upon a principle. This newspaper is of the opinion that strikes are the only weapon of defense against exploiters. Injustice is done the working people and they are compelled to fight for their rights, but, after all, every person of sound mind knows that nothing can be gained by smashing windows in factories, destroying materials and machines, and engaging in street brawls. The capitalist, who is the exploiter, is even pleased when the employees fight among themselves; it does not hurt him and he is well protected by insurance companies against any material destruction. The only one to lose in these riots is the workingman, who is clubbed and arrested by the hirelings of the capitalists. A person must be below the dignity of man who would incite the innocent to riot while he himself seeks protection behind the striker's back.....

That type of man is not a true friend of labor who raves and rants on the streets,

WPA (ILL.) PROJECT

I E

II B 2 d (1)

I D 2 a (2)

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Nov. 3, 1910.

I D 2 a (4)

I D 1 a makes foul speeches against the capitalists, and incites unprotected workers to violence, from which they will emerge second best. But, on the other hand, he who teaches the people solidarity and proper conduct during strikes is a true and sincere defender of workers' rights. Let us teach the working people that everyone should be a member of an organization, that no one should proceed to deprive his brother of means of livelihood while he strives and fights for the rights of the working class, that all should conduct themselves peaceably and in unison in every respect. When all this comes about and when the people become convinced of the value that such conduct possesses, then, and only then, will the laboring class succeed in attaining better conditions of existence. It will not be necessary to resort to any violence or to rely upon ravings heard on the streets. That is the way Dziennik Zwiaskowy understands the labor question. It is not labor's enemy but its true friend, despite the ravings of demagogues of the red banner, whose eyes have been so blinded by red that they see an enemy in everyone who does not rave in the same way as they. It might be well to conclude with the religious supplication "Defend us, O Lord, against pestilence, privation, fire, war, and such 'comrades'."

I E

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Lgoda, Apr. 7, 1910.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 302/5

(Editorial)

The Socialist party gained a victory in Milwaukee, Wis., where Socialists claimed the offices of the Mayor, of twenty one Alderman, of comptroller, a judge of the Circuit court, a city prosecutor, and the treasurer. This should neither sadden nor amaze its opponents, because for the first time in the history of this country, the Socialist party will have the opportunity to prove to the people that the Socialist are more capable managers of public affairs than either the Democrats or the Republicans.

Nothing should stand in their way. Having a majority of votes, they now control the city government, and therefore, can go right ahead with their proposal reforms.

I E

- 6 -

POLISH

Dziennik Dziasko W. Poln, Nov. 7, 1910. FILED PROJ. 30273

They can give the public a sample of their kind of administrative efficiency. It is now up to them to prove, that the Socialist party is more reliable than either of the other two. If they can prove this, they will in a short time have millions of followers throughout the country, and other cities will be following the example set by Milwaukee, and will also put Socialists into office.

On the other hand, if they are found to be of the same calibre as the officials of the other parties, who accomplish nothing, then the public will lose faith in them also, and all their theories and all their shouting wont do them any good.

POLISH

(ALL) PROJ. 30275

ernment

success

Dziennik Wiazkowy, Lodz, Apr. 7, 1910.

CPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Finally, there is a great difference between the German Socialists of Milwaukee, and the handful of our crack-brained Polish Socialists, who do not know or understand Socialism or its aims. This statement may offend them, and they may say that we are not writing the truth, because they are just as good Socialists as the others. But we are convinced, and will stick to our conviction, that our Polish Socialists in this country, are just very poor imitators of the German Socialists.

The latter do not engage in religious, racial or anti-organizational persecutions, whereas our Socialists do. The German Socialist are engaged in an educational campaign, whereby they contribute to the elimination of various social and economic ills. These common sense tactics constantly attract new adherents to their cause.

IE

- 5 -

POLISH

Dziennik Wistowy, Krak., Apr. 7, 1910.

APR 11 1910 PROJ. 30275

They are constantly raging against capitalism, but they do not spread racial or religious hatred, as do our thoughtless and prejudiced Socialists. That is why they won in the last election. Now, if they are to be good public servants, their services will be demanded by other cities and communities where graft and corruption are rampant, and the people are tired of it and demand that these evils be eradicated.

IE



444
10

conscious

conscious

or consciousness

SECRET

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

... ..
... ..
...

T
... ..
... ..
... ..

... ..
... ..
... ..

... ..
... ..

411

—

....., 1911.

the working
r women

Final Report

The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of the use of the computer in the classroom. The study was conducted in a high school classroom. The results of the study showed that the use of the computer in the classroom had a positive effect on the students' learning. The students who used the computer in the classroom showed a higher level of achievement than the students who did not use the computer in the classroom.

The study was conducted in a high school classroom. The results of the study showed that the use of the computer in the classroom had a positive effect on the students' learning. The students who used the computer in the classroom showed a higher level of achievement than the students who did not use the computer in the classroom. The study was conducted in a high school classroom. The results of the study showed that the use of the computer in the classroom had a positive effect on the students' learning. The students who used the computer in the classroom showed a higher level of achievement than the students who did not use the computer in the classroom.

I E

POLISH

Dziennik Ludowy, Vol. II, No. 264, Nov. 10, 1908.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30273

POLISH SOCIALISTS IN AMERICA

Proletarians! Unite!

Because the proletariat in the United States is awakening from its slumber and the masses of our countrymen remain ignorant, very energetic work is required in this field.

Shall such elections like that in Milwaukee, Wis., be repeated? A socialist candidate for mayor was defeated, simply because the Polish voters of that city were influenced by the clergy to vote for a capitalist, who was an enemy of the working class.

If our principles are the same, then we should not split up into factions, the more so because these factions are of no importance in the political and social evolution of this country.

In America we have no confiscation. It is not necessary to organize fighting units, join Russian S.D.'s or S.R.'s, (Socialist Democratic Party or Social-

Dziennik Ludowy, Vol. II, No. 264, Nov. 10, 1908.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

ist Revolutionary Party) who demand a parliament or a constitution, fight for autonomy, or for an independent Polish republic.

We have only one purpose. And what is that purpose? That question which we must solve was answered in "Everybody's Magazine" by the standard bearer of the Socialist Party, Mr. Debs.

Mr. Debs said, "There is one question in America which must be solved. That question is capitalism, and the way to solve it is by socialism."

Capitalism is the most powerful enemy of the working people. Let us go on fighting the capitalist bourgeoisie. Above all, we should unite our forces in agreement with the great communist manifesto.

Proletarians of all countries unite in the use of the slogan we see on every copy of Robotnik Polski, but alas! This slogan of the Polish Socialists Alliance betrayed its great and profound significance.

United, therefore, we should not split the Alliance into factions. We should

Dziennik Ludowy, Vol. II, No. 264, Nov. 10, 1908.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

not stand apart from the local Socialist Party.

We should not repeat the words taken from the great commandment of the proletariat with an empty echo like a symbol. We should desire with all our hearts that there be a place in the workingman's organization for every proletarian who comes to us with the sincere desire to take an active part in class struggle.

It makes no difference what his personal views are on tactics; what his theories are; whether he believes in God, or is an atheist.

We can not reject or keep away from organization workingmen in whose minds there is an idealistic confusion, or those who are supporters of cliques which are unfriendly toward us.

Our most important duty is to enlighten the ignorant masses of the people having confidence in the strength and logic of class struggle, which will sooner or later lead every proletarian on the right track if he joins the Socialist Party.

Dziennik Ludowy, Vol. II, No. 264, Nov. 10, 1908. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I remember very vividly, how, in the agitation during the great revolution in the country of the Czar, the working men were pointing to the slogan, "Proletarians of all countries, unite!", which was printed on even the smallest proclamations. They asked, "Why do you ask us to unite when you yourselves split and divide into all kinds of parties and factions?"

In the name of that slogan, we must unite all alliances and organizations, disregarding the names, into a single Polish socialist unit as an autonomous part of the Socialist Party.

Dziennik Ludowy, Vol. II, no. 263, November 9, 1908.

THE POLISH SOCIALISTS IN AMERICA; ABOUT UNITING THE
POLISH SOCIALISTS IN AMERICA AND JOINING THE
SOCIALIST PARTY

Taking an example of our comrades from Finland, who succeeded in overpowering disorder and uniting their forces into one single organization constituting a self-governing unit of the Socialist Party, we decided to unite our ranks and stand under one banner.

By uniting all organizations which formerly opposed one another into one autonomous section, the Finnish comrades gained a great deal. For during the first year, right after the opening of the Finnish bureau in the Socialist Party, the number of Finnish branches has increased 93 per cent, and this membership 75 percent.

This fact should convince us that after establishing such union, our organization would also increase in the same proportion.

Dziennik Ludowy, Nov. 9, 1908.

Now we will give you another example of factional misunderstanding. At the 11th congress of the Polish Social-Democratic Party of Galicia and Silesia, the following resolution was adopted in regard to the Polish Socialist parties in Russia, the right and left wings: The 11th congress of the Polish Social-Democratic Party has approved a resolution of the executive committee which reads that because of the conflict between the two factions of the former Polish Socialist Party in Russia, our party will remain neutral.

The comrades in the Austrian part of Poland settled this question of the party press very sensibly; while here the executive committee of the Polish Socialist Alliance of America has an unfriendly attitude towards Dziennik Ludowy, the first Socialist daily in America, which it has maintained from the beginning of its existence till this very day. The committee sees a red or yellow danger in Dziennik Ludowy for the Robotnik (an organ of P. S. Alliance in America). Let us take these resolutions as examples. We can allow this deplorable condition in our organization no longer. We must have an understanding among ourselves. We must create

Dziennik Ludowy, Nov. 9, 1908.

a single, autonomous Polish Socialist organization; an organization whose program is adopted to local conditions, economic and political, and having a neutral attitude towards the old country parties.

All business between the Polish section and headquarters of the American Socialist Party would be transacted by an interpreter but the organization itself would be managed by the executive committee according to rules printed in the circular.

There would be a general committee represented by every state according to the number of the members in each state and finally, a general voting system for the members. The program of the Socialist Party would naturally be the program of the section.

Matters of this kind will be taken up by a special convention, at which time a central committee from Chicago will present the rules and regulations of the project.

Dziennik Ludowy, Nov. 9, 1908.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The members of the section could form aid societies for the purpose of helping factions in the old country. A member could send his money to any faction in Poland he wishes. By adopting such methods we could remove the cause of misunderstandings and hatred within our ranks, which nullify our mutual work.

Only in this way can we come to an agreement and form a united front.

Dziennik Ludowy, Vol. II, No. 262, Nov. 7, 1908.

NPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

POLISH SOCIALISTS IN AMERICA

An Endeavor to Unite Polish-American Socialists with the American Socialist Party - The Polish Branches.

Right now, at the time when a decomposition is going on within the ranks of the Polish Socialists' Alliance in America, causing the destruction of the organization, and when the partisans of the remaining faction show more and more dissatisfaction, the number of Polish branches belonging to the American Socialist Party is growing very rapidly.

This is an undeniable fact. Every one who can see and who can observe life, must have noticed it. This phenomenon should awaken the partisans of the Polish Socialist Alliance from their fanatical stubbornness, establish among them a mental balance, and impel them to consider the realities of life. Otherwise, life will pass on without any meaning.

The number of Polish branches in the American Socialist Party probably equals the number of the Polish Socialists' Alliance, but strength does not lie in numbers alone; for while the Polish Socialists' Alliance is going through a process of decomposition, the ranks of the American Socialist Party are full of

Dziennik Ludowy, Vol. II, No. 262, Nov. 7, 1908.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

life and energy.

Let us take, for example, Chicago. The community of the comrades has joined the Socialist Party and the comrades feeling the necessity for a local newspaper which would consider the interests of the working class, accomplished a great work. They established Dziennik Ludowy and later Pochodnia, (Torch).

When the crisis came and they needed help, they organized the Unemployed Aid Society and the Sick Benefit Society. When they needed amusement, they organized a theatrical and singing society, Nowe Zycie.

Enlightenment was needed badly, so they founded a Polish Self-Taught Club and a Lecture Club, which later became a part of the Polish People's University of the United States.

POLISH SOCIALISTS IN AMERICA
POLISH SOCIAL-DEMOCRATS IN AMERICA

If the Polish Socialists' Alliance in America became a fractional faction; if the Aid Alliance of the Polish Socialist Party has a right to exist; then, why should not the section of Polish socialists called social-democrats of the Polish Kingdom and Lithuania, also have a right to exist?

The Polish Social-Democrats of Poland need material help for revolutionary purposes; therefore, the partisans of that organization organized a separate section of Polish Social-Democrats of the Polish Kingdom and Lithuania on American soil, which is only a branch of that organization. In a similar way the adherents of the Polish Socialist Party may organize another new faction called the Polish Socialist Proletariat.

Later the comrades who came from the Austrian part of Poland called Galicia, might also form another section of Polish socialists and call themselves the Polish Socialists of Galicia. Then the comrades who emigrated from the German part of Poland called Prussian Poland, might organize and call their branch the Polish Social Democratic Party of Germany; and in that way the entire Polish socialist community in America will be split and divided.

Dziennik Ludowy, Vol. II, No. 260, Nov. 5, 1908.

Such a phenomenon is injurious, for instead of uniting and reconciling, it irritates and divides the working masses; and this will be admitted by any comrade after brief consideration.

All of these organizations and petty organizations have a concrete foundation, they are built on "old country quick sand" and, therefore, lose their bearings and fall down.

All those factional organizations, like the Polish Socialists' Alliance, lead a very poor existence in America. Being separated since the revolution in Poland, they are lost - wandering to and fro.

It is a good time to rid ourselves of idle dreams; to free ourselves from the influence of old country factions and to form an independent socialistic organization in the territory where we must exist, driven by fate from all parts of our divided country.

10049

I E

Polish

III B 2

III H

Dziennik Ludowy, Vol. 2, No. 260, Nov. 5, 190 .

THE ALLIANCE OF POLISH SOCIALIST PARTY.
(The Polish Socialist Party Aid Society).

A MOVE TO "HELP POLISH SOCIALISTS" IN AMERICA AND JOIN THE AMERICAN
SOCIALIST PARTY.

The actions of the Polish Socialists' Aid Alliance are limited to the purpose indicated by its name.

But the Aid Alliance of the P. S. P. is not only the Polish Socialist Party's Aid Alliance and of the adherent to the "Leftists", which was organized by Conrad Lapinski, who came to the United States from Poland, to help the Polish Socialist Party and enlightenment of our proletariat.

The work of the Aid Alliance is limited only in one direction, to help the support of the "Leftists" of the Polish Socialist Party in the United States. They are connected with that party work in a very narrow field, and it may be said to the local movement.

Dziennik Ludowy, Vol. 2, No. 20, Nov. 3, 1908.

Even the material help, which the aid committee of the Aid Alliance can offer to the "Leftists", is not very great. According to the statement issued by the third conference of the Aid Alliance, only \$479.70 was collected and sent to the Polish "Leftists" in spite of their best efforts. Their help can never amount to very much, as it is not sufficient to endure the year of a revolution.

Besides a few intelligent comrades, usually with no work, who are the "Leftists"? Are the working masses conscious of their class, and do they feel that it is their duty to help?

The duty of the Polish socialist in America is to work against the present capitalistic system and belong to "The Socialist Party".

A circular stamp with the word 'PROJECT' curved along the top inner edge and 'WPA' in the center. The bottom inner edge contains some illegible text.

1. The first group of people who are not in the labor force are those who are not in the labor force because they are not in the labor force.

The executive committee of the Polish Socialist Alliance did not work, especially during the revolution in the "Great Poland". It issued manifestos, issued proclamations, and collected about \$20,000 for a revolution in Poland. Finally, it protected the organs of the Alliance, Polonia, against the opposition of Dziennik Ludowy.

Hasn't the Executive Committee of the Polish Socialist Alliance failed? No! Has the Polish Socialists' Alliance failed? No! Did it properly understand the needs of the Polish American, who were driven by poverty to the land of America? Did the Polish Socialist Alliance guide the working men and direct them into the proper channels? Did it look to the local conditions and does it know how to adapt itself to them? No, and once -- no!

WPA

CLIP

Przegląd Socjalistyczny, Vol. 1, No. 15, Nov. 4, 1906.

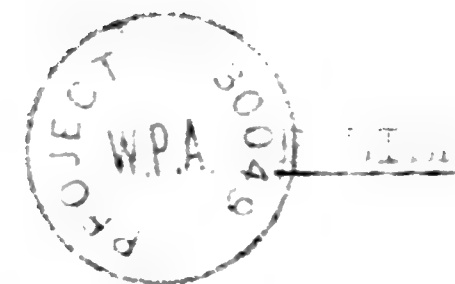
The Polish Socialists' Alliance did not fill its ranks, did not reply to its members, did not carry out its plans. It did not know how to adapt itself to local conditions, and it could create nothing worthwhile from the raw material.

It is a known fact that the Polish Socialists' Alliance, besides organizing the thirty branches, which are getting along very poorly, was not able to carry an agitation among the Polish working people. It did not know how to adapt itself to local conditions, and it could create nothing worthwhile from the raw material.

The Polish Socialists' Alliance, not being interested in the wants of Polish immigration, could not draw into its ranks the large masses of common people. Getting a new member, who was not acquainted with the socialistic doctrine in the old country, was a rare occasion. This is the best proof that the present Polish Socialists' Alliance did not know how, and did not try to supply the necessities of life of the Polish proletariat on American soil.

I E

-3-



Pracownik Polowy, Vol. 2, No. 299, Nov. , 1944.

The situation became worse after the split of the Polish Socialist Party under Russian policy, when the Polish Socialists' Alliance, influenced by the Executive Committee of the Alliance, declared that it was a revolutionary faction. From that time on, the Polish Socialists' Alliance practically ceased to exist as an independent Polish socialist organization in the United States, since it became a group of adherents of only one faction in Poland and in Russian Poland.

This caused a split in the Polish Socialists' Alliance. Comrades, who sympathized with other factions, were excluded from the Alliance. Some members have joined the Socialist Party, others formed new organizations.

The decomposition of the P. S. Alliance was spreading very rapidly, due to the disorganizing direction of the Executive Committee of the P. S. Alliance. It could not be otherwise.

The sympathizers of the faction have won. All members, who did not unite with the faction, were "excommunicated" from the P. S. Alliance, and the whole independent

III

-4-



POLISH

Dziennik Ludowy, Vol. 2, No. 259, Nov. 4, 1908.

organization became only an "aid society", a branch of the Polish Socialist Party.

All attention was directed toward the home country faction, and the interests of our Polish working people in this land were given second place. This caused the downfall of the Polish Socialists' Alliance.

I E
I K

POLISH

Dziennik Ludowy, Vol. II, No. 258, Nov. 3, 1908.

DEMONSTRATION OF POLISH SOCIALISTS IN CHICAGO

Our last Sunday's parade in honor of Comrade Debs, who arrived in Chicago, was a great success.

We gathered at Milwaukee Avenue and Noble Street, and started to march punctually at 12:30 P.M. Our parade marched through Milwaukee Avenue, Canal and Randolph Streets to Michigan Avenue. Just before the march, the Workers' Choir sang the "Marseillaise", and during the march Mr. Zalewski's Orchestra played popular revolutionary songs - "Marseillaise", "Warszawianka", "The Red Banner", "On to the Barricades", and others.

The orchestra was followed by a group of women socialists, carrying their own red banners. The group of women numbered thirty at the beginning, but when we reached Randolph Street, the number had increased to sixty.

We were proud of our women socialists, who kept in step and reached the destination under the red emblem without complaining about the difficulties caused by the long march.

Dziennik Ludowy, Vol. II, No. 258, Nov. 3, 1908.

We were encouraged by the willingness of our women to be our companions in the struggle for our ideals.

The group of women was followed by the red banner of our Chicago Polish Socialists, after which marched our comrades in formation of rows of four.

When the parade started, it numbered about five hundred, but the streets were crowded with throngs of less daring working people who were afraid to march along through the Polish settlement among the ranks of Socialists. Their hearts are with us, but their souls are held in the clutches of the clerical and nationalistic terror.

All of those future comrades, but only sympathizers today, joined our parade later. At Canal Street our parade numbered about seven hundred, and at Michigan Avenue, about eight hundred.

This parade is a proof that our ranks will grow and we are convinced that our sympathizers will cease to remain aloof, and join our group or form a new one.

March forward, our banner! Our banner marches over thrones!

I E

POLISH

I D 1 ^a Dziennik Ludowy, Vol. II, No. 255, Oct. 30, 1908.



WHERE IS THE SALVATION OF THE WORKING PEOPLE?

When I speak of salvation I mean the salvation of the working people from poverty, starvation, degradation and uncertainty of the future, in which they find themselves due to the capitalistic system or social order, which allows one group of people, very small, to grab land and factories and become masters of life and death of the other group, millions who do not possess anything.

The salvation of the working people lies in knowing and realizing their own strength and in understanding that their interests differ from the interests of capitalists.

Knowing that capitalists are the same, regardless of their nationality or religion, working men should not read capitalistic papers, but their own. The capitalistic papers lie to you and confound you. Sometimes they even ridicule the working class.

Dziennik Ludowy, Vol. II, No. 255, Oct. 30, 1908.

Working men should read papers which protect working men. Such papers are Dziennik Ludowy, Robotnik, etc.



I E
I D 1 a

POLISH



Dziennik Ludowy, Vol. II, No. 202, Aug. 28, 1908.

THE CRIMES OF CAPITALISM

Capitalism has driven thousands of women into houses of ill-fame and thousands of men to vagrancy.

Capitalism has violently murdered millions of people in order to fill the pockets of private persons with money, because they did not even install safety devices.

Capitalism changed the independent farmers into renters of farms which are controlled by large corporations, and the working man it changed into slaves of work which they cannot find.

Capitalism has forced millions of frail children into the cotton mills in order to grind their young years of life into the profits of some parasite, just because the children are forced to work for small wages.

Capitalism has forced all nations into debt, out of which they cannot



Dziennik Ludowy, Vol. II, No. 202, Aug. 28, 1908.

extricate themselves. It did that for the sole purpose of keeping armies with which it could conquer foreign lands for the profit of the captains of industry, or industrialists.

Capitalism has caused the premature death of millions of men, women, and children, and compelled them to lead a hopeless life in the struggle for the daily bread.

Capitalism has forced into work six million American women and left six million men in poverty, because the women work for less, which, of course, brings more profit to the capitalist.

Out of these profits the capitalist later pays for the degradation of women who do not have enough money to support themselves and must sell their love.

Dziennik Ludowy, Vol. II, No. 202, Aug. 28, 1908.

Capitalism has stripped life of its beauty and pleasure. Capitalism has brought up many people in ignorance and superstition. Capitalism destroyed the vital sap of the earth, has filled nature with sickness and filled her with ugliness.

I E
I D 1 a

POLISH

Dziennik' Ludowy, Vol. II, No. 187, Aug. 11, 1908. APA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

IS OUR PRESENT-DAY WORKING MAN BETTER OFF THAN THE OLD-TIME SLAVE?

Those who think that the old-time slave did not receive anything for his work are entirely wrong, as are those who think that our present-day free working men receive the full value of their production.

The working men are reminded continually by the capitalist teachers that hard times existed only a long time ago, when there was slavery, that those conditions do not exist any more; today, they say, you are free and may work anywhere; that today you will receive pay for your work.

The working man of today does not think about himself very deeply, and he knows still less about the old times.

An old-time slave was usually supplied with wholesome food, good clothing and warm shelter, which kept him in good health and fit for work from day to day.

I E
I D 1 a

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Ludowy, Vol. II, No. 187, Aug. 11, 1908.

ROJ. 30275

An old-time slave was assured of that part of wealth which he produced himself, though he was cheated by his "owner" of a larger part of his labor.

Today's employer does the same thing because he supplies his free slave with just enough cash with which he can procure food, clothing and shelter to keep himself fit for work when he is called.

The whole value created by a working man, besides the part which he receives as his pay, is kept by his employer in the same way as the surplus created by former slaves was kept by their masters.

In both cases the surplus created by a working man, which he does not get, constitutes the profit of the rich man and is a source of his prosperity and power.

The capitalist class skins the working people, not by taking money from

I E
I D 1 a

- 3 -

POLISH

Dziennik Ludowy, Vol. II, No. 187, Aug. 11, 1908.

.A01.30475

them or by selling them merchandise at a higher price than it is worth, but by robbing them steadily and ruthlessly, by paying them less for their work than it is worth because the system demands it.

When the working people understand their position very clearly, then they will be ready to accomplish the work of their emancipation.

As long as the working people do not understand that, so long will they be used as fools by Bryans, Hearsts, Roosevelts, Tafts and Gomperses.

I E
I D 1 a

POLISH

Dziennik Ludowy, Vol. II, No. 152, June 30, 1908.

WFA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

WHERE IS HELL?

Hell exists in every working man's home because misery and hunger lead to dissension, quarrels and crime.

Heaven exists in the homes of the capitalists and the priests because there is abundance and luxury.

People! Look at the bees and see how equally they share the fruits of their labors after delivering their honey into one beehive. When winter comes they do not suffer want, for there is an abundance of food for all of them, because the wings of the drones, who did not care to work in summer time, have been clipped and they have been thrown out. Can we not follow the example of the bees by throwing out at the election the drones who eat the honey collected by us and who let us suffer hunger?

I E
I D l a

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Ludowy, June 30, 1908.

(ILL) PROJ. 30275

Therefore, I am asking you, working people, Are drones more numerous than bees? Let the bees clip the wings of the drones at the election box and they will be exterminated forever. They will lose forever the heaven created by the hard labor and the sweat of the working man's brow.

A. Szturowski

Dziennik Ludowy, Vol. II, No. 148, June 25, 1908.

MORALITY OF THE RICH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Editorial.

If any woman socialist were traveling around the world with a useless "bum", as Anna Gould is doing, the capitalistic press would undoubtedly shower her with uncomplimentary names, which would serve as food for people who like public scandal.

The capitalistic newspapers would call her a licentious woman, a prostitute, practicing free love, etc., with an accusation blaming socialism for broken homes and advising authorities to stop such abominable actions.

Evidently in the eyes of the capitalistic press only poor people are immoral and virtue dwells only among the higher social classes.

This can be proved by a New York club, "The Four Hundred", where the first child, if there is any, is given an additional name almost every year, according to the impulse of the mother for contracting new marriages.

Morality of the rich as a social class is so rotten that it stinks.

I E

I C

POLISH

Dziennik Ludowy, Vol. II, No. 137, June 12, 1908.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY IS THE ONLY PARTY OF THE WORKING CLASS

The Socialist party is the only party of the working class; the only party of the disinherited; the only party of the enslaved and despised; the only party which stands honestly on the platform that liberates the people from misery and exploitation; the only party which endeavors to obtain equality and freedom for all people, men, women, and children.

A real Socialist not only believes in the future brotherhood of men, but also knows how to bring this belief to realization. As the brotherhood of men is the aim towards which a Socialist strives, so enlightenment and struggle of the classes are the means by which this aim is attained. The brotherhood of men is the crowning masterpiece and struggle of the classes is the foundation of our work.

The purpose of the socialistic movement is the brotherhood of man, as public ownership is its destination. That elegant, rich, old patriot,

Dziennik Ludowy, June 12, 1908.

Grover Cleveland, could preach the philosophy of brotherhood while he was sending federal troops to Chicago for the purpose of defeating the striking workmen in Pullman.

Full of talk about morality, Theodore Roosevelt could speak about brotherhood, while at the same time he branded some of the best people of this country with the name of undesirable citizens. Finally, that "high style" Christian gentleman, a man who can love his country well because it actually belongs to him, Mr. John D. Rockefeller, who mentions the love of God in almost every word and who proves by every action that he loves money, could just as well only declare that he dedicated himself to the cause of the brotherhood of men. But his efforts in realizing the ideal of the brotherhood of men depends on this: all possession of this world should belong to him and to him only; the existence of other brothers will depend on Mr. Rockefeller, whether he will allow to let them exist on earth or not.

Dziennik Ludowy, Vol. II, No. 113, May 14, 1908.

ABSOLUTISM IN CHICAGO

Conditions in Chicago at present are worse than in Russia.

Mr. Shippy, the famous Chief of Police in Chicago, prohibited displaying the picture of two boys clothed in rags, in front of Brand's Hall where a convention of the Socialist Party is being held.

This picture was shown just before another representing a rich lady's poodle dog, dressed in rich velvet.

Besides these two illustrations, depicting the difference between the social classes, were others. One showed the beautiful interior of a millionaire's luxury railroad car, with a workingman sitting under a freight car. Another picture represented the interior of a workingman's living quarters and the interior of a bedroom in the St. Regis Hotel.

These pictures were arranged for the purpose of showing the difference between classes in our present capitalistic era; and, therefore, appeared to our policeman as dangerous as anarchistic agitation, or perhaps as dynamite.



Dziennik Ludowy, Vol. II, No. 113, May 14, 1908.

Reformers of the Miss Jane Addams' type have complained quite often that the Chicago police, with their brutal behavior, resembles the Russian police more and more every day. Miss Addams should have no cause for complaint against the brutality of the Russian police, who may learn how to commit outrages from the Chicago police.

Mr. John Collins, our former Chief of Police, must answer before the courts for using the Police Department for the purpose of opposing one political party and placing the police at the service of another party.

Is not the conduct of our present Chief of Police a sure sign of the opposition toward one political party for the benefit of another?

But who is Shippey, if not a hireling of the capitalists, the republicans? What is the Republican Party? Is it not the expression of its electors, who are mostly workingmen?

This brings us to the conclusion that the workingman puts his head into a muzzle every time he votes for the Republican Party.

I K

I J

I D 2 c

I D 1 a

POLISH

Dziennik Ludowy, Apr. 13, 1908.

THE CLUB IS MIGHTIER THAN THE CONSTITUTION

(Summary)

These words were uttered by city police to the committee sent by the conference of working men's societies to complain that the police had acted unlawfully at the meeting of the unemployed on March 28.

As we know the American Constitution guarantees very distinctly the right of American citizens to assemble publicly and discuss anything which they please to discuss.

The purpose of that meeting of the unemployed, which took place on March 28 in Union Square, New York, was to discuss peacefully the situation caused by the business depression. The speakers engaged by the conference intended to explain to the assembled workers what to do in order to get the work which they so much needed. This meeting was therefore neither anarchistic nor socialistic. The signs announcing the meeting did not indicate that it was going to be a revolutionary gathering.



Dziennik Ludowy, Apr. 13, 1908.



The police of New York know very well that the organizations which help the unemployed in that city respect the laws of the country and the city and have been able to keep order in the past.

Why is it that the police with the brutality of Cossacks attacked innocent people walking on the sidewalk about two hours before the explosion of Silverstein's bomb? The authorities stated that the police had a right to disperse the crowd because it had no permit to hold a meeting and for that reason was an unlawful gathering. It is true that the permit was not granted when it was applied for at the police stations and at the park commissioners' office. But it is also true that according to the Constitution of the United States neither the police nor the park commissioners had any right to refuse to give a permit to a conference which was to be held in a public place by workingmen. Furthermore, such meetings had been held in Union Square for the same purpose by the same people, who were the initiators of the Unemployed Aid Conference. The authorities in this case acted

Dziennik Ludowy, Apr. 13, 1908.



despotically; they deprived American citizens of the great right which was handed down to us by the fathers of the Nation, the right to assemble in public places for discussions.

If any one is guilty of violating the Constitution of the United States, it is the park commissioners and the police. No less guilty is the mayor of New York, who sided with these authorities. If any one is to be punished, it should be these public servants and not the participants in the meeting, who had a right to gather in Union Square, a right which was denied them.

Had they submitted to the despotic decree of the city authorities, they would have given them a precedent for similar refusals in the future, and they would have endangered the right of citizens to assemble in public places. Indeed, we all know how easy it is to lose personal liberty if we allow any one to

Dziennik Ludowy, Apr. 13, 1908.



go unpunished who deprives us only of a very small part of that liberty, and this is a matter which concerns the whole nation. The proverb says, Give a finger to a dog, and he will want the whole hand. If American working-men allow their capitalistic government to deprive them of only one right guaranteed by the Constitution, then in a very short time they will lose a second right and a third. To-day they forbid men to hold a meeting; to-morrow they will forbid them to organize for their protection, and on the third day they will forbid them to publish a paper by which to serve their interests; for such is the nature of those who wish to dominate their fellow-men, whether in Russia or in America.

Therefore our brothers in New York City were justified in what they did, in defying the police and holding their meeting in spite of any one's prohibition.

Dziennik Ludowy, Apr. 13, 1908.



In this case they acted as any patriotic and liberty-loving American citizen would act.

We are positive that it was not the lack of a permit to hold a meeting in Union Square which caused the police to attack the participants like infuriated bulls, hitting any one with whom they came in contact. We are quite positive that the police would not have acted differently even if the workers had had a permit to hold their meeting. The police desired to discourage the unemployed of New York City from holding such meetings in the future. It was for the purpose of brow-beating the Socialists and preventing them from teaching the working-men about their rights.

The dominating class in America is responsible for the poverty of a million and a half of the working-people, and it has not a clear conscience. It knows

Dziennik Ludowy, Apr. 13, 1908.

how badly the affairs of the country are managed. It knows that the people are indignant on account of the greed, the brutality, and the arrogance of the capitalistic government. Therefore, it hates the sight of the working-people.

The police of Chicago and New York know very well the attitude of the dominating class toward the army of hungry and despairing working-men. The police know that they may commit outrages against the working class. Not only do they know this; they know also that for so doing they will be rewarded by the working-men's employers. The police also know that the capitalists and their servants, the politicians, will look on indifferently while they, the police, tickle the working-men with their clubs.

The police know that the capitalists ignore the Constitution and this is the

Dziennik Ludowy, Apr. 13, 1908.

reason why policemen adopt the attitude of Cossacks in dealing with American working-men. For so doing they are praised by the capitalistic press and by their hirelings, the politicians, from Roosevelt down to common aldermen. These people freely forgive the heroes in blue uniforms for being very closely allied with every species of scoundrel.

The police captain knew what he was talking about when he said, "The club is mightier than the Constitution."

Jan Wolski.

13





Walter J. Rouse, , , , , , .

This is the first time that I have been able to see the person who
 has been responsible for the situation. I am sure that the person who
 is responsible for the situation is the person who is responsible for the
 situation.

[illegible]



Dziennik Ludowy, Vol. II, No. 69, March 21, 1908.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE PRESIDENT

Editorial.

The Constitution of the United States has placed a great power in the hands of the President. He appoints the higher officials, such as cabinet members and judges of the Supreme Court. He conducts the foreign affairs, although it is not without the consent of the senate. The President of the United States also has the power to use the U. S. Army for the purpose of repelling an enemy or suppressing insurrections.

It can not be taken for granted that vesting such great powers in the President constitutes great merit; the character of allegedly the most democratic constitution in the world should be different. It is quite natural that the more power is placed in the hands of the President, the heavier burdens must be borne by the man who assumes such responsibility. It is not enough to have an unblemished character and possess great love for his country; it is necessary that his social and political convictions agree with the majority of society. Otherwise the President might do a great injustice to society.

We could verify that the present republican President does not represent the majority of the American people. This majority is composed of the working class whose interests are entirely different, conflicting with those of the capitalists.

Dziennik Ludowy, Vol. II, No. 69, March 21, 1908.

Indeed, every working man understands very well that there can not be concord between the exploiters and the exploited; the same as fire and water. If a candidate for the presidency of the United States is not himself a working man, or a defender and representative of the working class interests, then how can a working-man vote for him without selling his own interests? A wolf will never be a brother to a sheep. How then can a capitalist or a political grafter be a brother and protector of a working-man?

This matter seems so simple that we should not waste our breath on it; yet a majority of the American proletariat do not understand it and cast their votes for a career hunting servant and offspring of capital. This happens because very poorly enlightened working-men can not pick out the quintessence of the beautiful words which silver-tongued orators, like Mr. Bryan, who used to charm his audiences with his eloquent speeches. Can we believe anything that he says?

The only difference between the two political parties fighting each other is this; one of them protects the interests of the big capitalists and the other one, the small ones. The first is devouring the second, accumulating colossal fortunes and combat is the result. But their enmity toward each other is nothing in comparison to the hatred that they feel toward the American proletariat. They know that either one of them lives by exploiting the working-man and it is

Dziennik Ludowy, Vol. II, No. 69, March 21, 1908.

much easier to agree among themselves than with the working class, with which there will not be any agreement until they, the exploiters, cease to exist.

Mr. Bryan feels this as well as Mr. Roosevelt or Taft; therefore, their programs are never clear; they use only beautiful phraseology or find a "convenient horse on which they ride".

Mr. Bryan, called a democrat, refers continually to the will of the people, but he is silent about the fact that the American people have no will of their own; for the source of their will is hunger and misery which forces them to submit to the will of the capitalists. A man who has no assurance of tomorrow, has only the will of his so-called "work and life giver".

Under the capitalistic system, the election of either republican Taft or democratic Bryan will never be the expression of the people's will, who are in capitalistic slavery. Let Mr. Bryan insure the working-man's due prosperity. Then if we elect him, he may boast that he became a president by the will of the people. In the meantime, let him not make fun of the working-man.

Politics like any other kind of exploitation in America, became a business. Whole regiments and companies of politicians roam through the country, considering it their own. Those who will not surrender can not expect to hold any office.



Dziennik Ludowy, Vol. II, No. 69, March 21, 1908.

This is the reason why we see only a few socialists holding office in the U. S., as they oppose all graft, oppression and injustice. They have very few followers in the world of free competition or free cheating.

But the ranks of the socialists are growing very rapidly, which proves that the people are opening their eyes and are turning away from this disgusting life, where it is impossible to accomplish anything honestly.

I E
I J
I C

POLISH

DZIENNIK LUDOWY, Vol. II, No. 68, March 20, 1908.

THE CHICAGO POLICE.

The conduct of the Chicago and Philadelphia police proves very plainly that American republicanism does not differ very much from Russian despotism. The whole difference depends on this: that the spreading of constitutional and republican theories is dangerous to the Czar and the propagation of socialistic theory, (not saying anything about anarchy) is dangerous to the American businessmen.

Over there in Russia, and over here in America, the government is trying to exterminate new ideas by a most absurd means, that is by curbing the freedom of speech and the right to assemble. In order to justify these childish means, the nationalists and the clericals call us socialists, agitators, and anarchists are called criminals.

Words alone do not convince people any more: the listeners and the readers demand facts, proofs. Here, the whole mental comedy of all adherents to the present government is brought to light, they blame us for the strikes and the anarchists are accused

I E

DZIENNIK LUDOWY, Vol. II, No. 68, March 20, 1908.

of killing monarchs and presidents, but they remain silent like the sphinx, when it is necessary to print out who is responsible for unemployment, mass and single accidents in mines and factories.

Narodowy and Chicagoski (Polish newspapers) do not demand curbing of free speech or right to assemble for these destroyers of social life; on the contrary, being their hirelings, they defend their freedom, which in reality is a slavery for the working people.

But for this they get graft and can afford to keep their readers in ignorance.

This benefits both sides.

In Poland, they do not talk less about democracy than anywhere else, but as soon as we try to prove our words by practical application in life, we find out that we have no democracy at all and that we are a very aristocratic community. To many of our comrades the international solidarity of the proletariat seems to be only an ideal watch-word, lacking the real and fundamental principles of life.

DZIENNIK LUDOWY, Vol. II, No. 68, March 20, 1908.

It is very hard to accept this point of view, if only on account of the fact that the originators of these ideas who propagated them based them on the real, though not on the immediate profits derived from the international solidarity of the exploited.

On one side we oppose the similar work of the international capitalists. On the other side we are preventing the race struggle, which profits from economical inequality. Economic inequality causes inequality in culture which is the cause of class struggle, and finally ends in terrible wars. Proletariats of all nations, let us unite!

I E
III C
I C

POLISH

Dziennik Ludowy, Vol. II, No. 67, March 19, 1908.

WORKING CLASSES SHOULD BE REPRESENTED IN CITY HALL

A few days ago we called the attention of our readers to the necessity of electing socialists as representatives of the working classes to the City Council, because they as members of one great proletariat family will protect it against the crafty capitalists and will conduct the city's business only in the interest of the working people. We also pointed to the various city departments and stated that proper and honest management of these departments would help to abolish, or perhaps relieve the terrible bondage in which we are kept by the capitalist monster.

At the present time, the whole city management is a privilege of the capitalists; they take advantage of their economic preponderance, especially of our low social and political level, and by means of the most degrading bribery and cheating, they manage the city's business not for the city, but for themselves.

The Polish national-clerical pipers are already "blowing their horns" with all their might in favor of some candidates, which is the best proof that they are either already bribed, or that their pockets will be filled with



Dziennik Ludowy, Vol. II, No. 67, March 12, 1908.

jingling coins in the very near future.

The workingman, however, should not be fooled by that kind of paid propaganda, but should be supported by facts. He should form his own opinion regarding the candidates for alderman. It is obvious that the candidates for aldermen were not made guardians of the city over-night by a magic wand, but are the same business men they were before.

If any of the candidates running again for office had "slipped with one foot" before, we must not take it for granted that they have acquired more agility in their old age; and that in the future not only one but both feet will slip and the workingman will be obliged to pay for it with his skin.

Let us remember that every business man is an enemy of the workingman.

IE
ID1a

1710

1. 1. 17, 17.



... ..
... ..
... ..
... ..
... ..

... ..
... ..
... ..
... ..
... ..

... ..
... ..

SECRET



William L. Langer, 7. 1, 1944, Vol 17, 187.

conditions between the capitalistic
... .. Socialist
... ..

... .. as well as;
... .. conditions
of the radical

... .. capitalistic
... .. Socialist
right on the Socialist side.

I E
I J

POLISH

Dziennik Ludowy, Vol. II, No. 62, March 13, 1908.

THE WEALTHY ARE NOT TO BE CRITICIZED

The "smart" mayor of Chicago, Mr. Busse, yesterday forbade the Chicago theatres to criticize or make a laughing stock of our wealthy people, such as Carnegie, Rockefeller, etc. The mayor stated further that "criticism in theatres of such wealthy people would create jealousy, after which follows the creation of anarchists." We think that our Mayor has become a slave of these "masters" and gives us this order, given by them.

On the other hand, we would like to know if the Constitution of our country does not grant us the liberty of free speech?



I E
I D l a
I J

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Feb. 25, 1908.

UNJUST ATTACKS ON PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

(Editorial.)

Although Dziennik Zwiaskowy is not partial to any political party, and we, its editors are not interested in politics, yet we feel that it is our duty to express our opinion on important matters. In this particular instance we will take up the unjust attacks on President Roosevelt, by politicians of the different political parties, for his cautious and resolute attitude toward the big corporations, and his promise of a square deal for labor unions and the exploited workingmen. In so far as President Roosevelt will not run again for office, no one can accuse us of doing this for the purpose of getting any favors; however, justice demands that we support the man who stands for a good cause and defends it bravely.

Since Abraham Lincoln and Garfield, we have had no President who would dare to fight so valiantly and so persistently for the rights, of the people, against heartless exploiters of the working class and supporters of modern slavery.

President Roosevelt, as a citizen of noble character, did not hesitate to challenge the powerful trust magnates, and for this reason he is so ferociously assailed.

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Feb. 25, 1908.

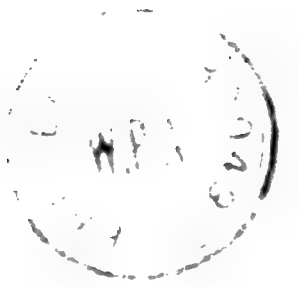
The thunderbolts are striking from all sides. His former enemies and alleged friends, especially the candidates for Presidential office are accusing him shamefully of plunging the country into financial ruin by his politics and anti-trust measures. They are charging him with giving protection to labor unions, which are lowering the morale of the working classes who dare to demand from their employers an equal share of the profits. These malicious accusations are falsehoods spread consciously by American magnates and political demagogues. The public feels that an injustice has been done because of the concentration of great wealth into a select few powerful trusts. The public knows very well that the financial crashes are not caused by President Roosevelt, but by the big stock speculators and bankers; therefore, the workman has a perfect right to demand an equal share of the profits which he helped to create. The millions created by working men are acquired by clever speculators.

President Roosevelt is not propagating anarchy, neither is he instigating the animosity of the ignorant masses against the rich as he is accused of doing by the politicians, but is desirous of giving all, labor unions, corporations and

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Feb. 25, 1908.

private citizens a square deal; he does not want people to rob themselves. Only a good citizen, not a politician or a grafter, is capable of such noble deeds. His adversaries are trying to blacken his good character in the eyes of the people, but they will not succeed, for the majority of the people see him in the true light, and praise him very highly for the righteousness and courage he displays whenever necessary, for the good of the people. President Roosevelt will go into history as one of the finest and most noble man.

$$\frac{I \quad E}{I \quad D \quad 2 \quad c}$$

... ..
... ..
... ..
... ..

... ..
... ..
... ..

... ..
... ..

... ..
... ..
... ..
... ..

[illegible]

John J. ..., ... , ... , ... , ... , ...

Age Group	Gender	U.S. should take action (%)	U.S. should not take action (%)
18-29	Male	~85	~15
	Female	~88	~12
30-49	Male	~82	~18
	Female	~85	~15
50-69	Male	~78	~22
	Female	~80	~20
70+	Male	~75	~25
	Female	~78	~22

I EDziennik Zwiazkowy, Jan. 25, 1908.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

THE AWAKENING OF THE PEOPLE

Today, we have millions of working men who barely earn their living, and, on the other hand we have individuals who draw on the resources of the common public, and live in splendor. On one side we have millions who are hungry and thirsty, and on the other-rapidly diminishing groups of selfish individuals, who live in luxury, exterminating, by any means, every healthy thought, and suppressing every revolt directed against their authority with the power of gold. This small unscrupulous group is always victorious, even though the other group, which represents the masses is so many times larger.

It seems that there is no remedy for this evil, because we are interested only in trifles and forget important matters. It seems that these orgies of the potentates will go on forever, uninterrupted. However, it will not remain so, there is still salvation for us; there is a brighter future, but-we must realize our great strength, our great power, which is capable of controlling those who promise us happiness in the future in exchange for the misery of the present. Let the working masses try to comprehend this simple, but great truth, and let them not agree to the degrading terms of the potentates and their exoloiters, but valiantly demand their rights, and protection for the downtrodden; then, there will be a regeneration; then, there will be resurrection so long suppressed by the fire and sword.

I E

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Jan. 25, 1908.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

The truth is that we are all equal, that we have the right to happiness. Not the kind of happiness which is proffered by the great of this world, but the kind of happiness to which every working man is entitled. As long as we follow the footsteps of those who have corrupted our Master's teachings, and who make a business of it, so long there will be oppression and misery.

We have had enough of misery, enough of suffering. Let us, every one, realize that we have a right to happiness. It is only then, that that great mass of humanity, which is made up of individuals, will raise that great stone, now oppressing them; and there will be a resurrection, and an awakening of the people, the real awakening.



I E
I C

POLISH

Dziennik Ludowy, Vol. I, No. 197, November 5, 1907

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

ATTENTION!

There are people who fear nothing in this world. No perils exist for those who are filled with hope of victory.

These are doubtless people of contentment. Naturally a person satisfied with himself and the world hasn't any reason to complain. His only activity is to attend to his own welfare.

But there is also another class of people who are never tranquil, always lacking something, always reaching toward something better, always fighting.

The former people are individualists, while the others are socialists.

* * *

But alas, even the individualists are beginning to complain. Evidently everything isn't running as smoothly as they would wish it.

Dziennik Ludowy, Vol. I, No. 197, November 5, 1907

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Truly: for some time there has been some corruption in their world. Instead of loving one another they hate each other; instead of always thinking about themselves, they seem to see a new horror, even at a time when they speak one tongue.

Ah, that is startling!

It is deplorable that none, none at all of the Polish organizations, whether national or "catholic", do anything toward setting the Poles in America upon their feet economically, in the realm of trade, industry or finance.

This is a priceless statement - for the socialists; secured without any demonstration or persuasion on their part.

God protect us from those who think that only the Poles should work, and not "Germans" or any other nationality.

Another suggestion is that of a known songstress, who thinks that America is for those born here, and not for those newcomers from far across the sea. Therefore, begone from hence, all you Poles!

I E
I C
I D I b

POLISH

Dziennik Ludowy, Vol., No. 52, May 16, 1907

A SUNDAY DEMONSTRATION

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

As we have already previously informed you, on Sunday the 16th of May there will be a vast protest meeting in connection with a demonstration parade, to protest against the executors who have judged against Dover, Haywood and Pettibone.

In the parade which will be in at 5 P.M. at LaSalle and Van Buren Streets, there will be representatives of all the various workers' unions, organizations and socialistic clubs, gymnastic organizations etc., demonstrating that at least a 100,000 people are with us.

Together with the men demonstrating, will be women, also Germans, Poles and Slavs, tailors and many various other groups portraying solidarity.

Friends and readers don't forget about this great, important moment. Arrive punctually! You faithful workers can hear and see the many capable speakers whom we shall have - visitors in this work from Colorado! !

I E
I C



POLISH

Dziennik Ludowy, Vol. I, No. 52, May 16, 1907.

A SUNDAY DEMONSTRATION

As we have previously informed you, there will be a vast protest meeting on Sunday the 19th of May with a parade to protest against the executioners who have sentenced Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone.

In the parade, which will begin at 3 P.M. at LaSalle and Van Buren Streets, there will be representatives of all the various workers' unions, organizations and socialistic clubs, gymnastic clubs etc., demonstrating that at least a 100,000 people are with us.

Together with the men demonstrating will be women, also Germans, Poles and Slavs, tailors and many various other groups portraying solidarity.

Friends and readers don't forget about this great, important moment. Arrive punctually! You faithful workers can hear and see the many capable speakers whom we shall have - visitors in this work from Colorado! !

I E
III B 2
III H



POLISH

Dziennik Ludowy, Vol. i, No. 50, May 14, 1907

POLISH CIRCLE IN FEAR

The bold and manly resolutions of the socialists have frightened the messengers of the constitutional-democratic and national-democrats of the Polish circle. They would rather cringe before the government than battle openly with their executioner, a murder and a plunderer. In its faithfully given loyalty the Polish Circle wont ever again witness a defeat from its constitutional-democrats,

I E

POLISH

Dziennik Ludowy, Vol. I, No. 42, May 13, 1907

POLISH SOCIALISTS OF THE SEVENTEENTH WARD.

PA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

In Chicago, the Z. S. P. belonging to the Socialistic Party, held it's monthly meeting Saturday. It was proposed to energetically begin street agitating from the 1st of June, jointly with their associates of other nationalities. Throughout the entire summer there will be agitating speeches held on various corners of the streets.

The friends who can aid us in this agitation should present themselves to the secretary of this agitators' committee, Mr. Haron, in the evening at the local of Dziennik Ludowy.

The organized members have decided to invite to Chicago, Mr. St. Laciniski, who is visiting delegate of the P. F. S., to arrange with the Z. F. P. F. S. a meeting, at which Mr. Laciniski will be the chief speaker.

I E
III B 3 a

Dziennik Ludowy, Vol. 1, No. 32, April 22, 1907 (Monday).
This Paper is Devoted to The Working Class Interests.

MAY DAY

Yesterday there was a meeting of the socialistic groups, in the Settlement Hall, at which plans were discussed concerning celebrating the labor holiday. After the discussion it was decided to call a mass meeting on the evening of May 21st in the University Settlement Hall, located at the corner of Noble and Augusta Streets. Songs declamations and music will be rendered. Every Polish comrade who works on May Day should donate his pay for that day to the Dziennik-Ludowy as this paper is opposed to capitalism.



I E
III B 3 a

Dziennik Ludowy, April 22, 1907.

MAY DAY

The socialistic groups met yesterday in the Settlement hall to formulate plans for the celebration of the Labor holiday. After some discussion it was decided to call a mass-meeting for the evening of May 1, to convene in the University Settlement hall, located at the corner of Noble and Augusta streets.

The program will consist of speeches, songs, and instrumental music. Our Polish comrades welcomed the suggestion made in yesterday's meeting that every worker who is unable to secure leave of absence on May Day should donate that day's earnings either to Dziennik Ludowy or to the fund intended for use in fomenting the revolution against capitalism.

I E

POLISH

II B 2 d (1) Dziennik Ludowy, Vol. 1, No. 21 - April 9, 1907 (Tuesday)

III C This Paper is Devoted To The Working Class Interests

LOVE THY NEIGHBOR AS THYSELF

We hear these words almost every Sunday, thrown at us from the pulpit by people who never practice what they preach.

Here in America we have Catholic priests divided in two groups, the Resurrectionists and the worldly priests, who would as soon drown themselves in a glass of water. On one side we have Dziennik Chicagoski (the Polish Daily News), while on the other Kuryer-Polski (the Polish Courier) who are not taking sides in this struggle for a better and much more comfortable life.

There is one fact which we submit as an example of injustice done by one of these groups. The Resurrectionists desired to subdue their priestly adversaries, and in attempting to do this they compelled Archbishop Messmer to forbid Reverend Father Kruszka to write any further to the Kuryer Polski (The Polish Courier) while they themselves have no thought of withdrawing from this battle.

This procedure, although of no value to us, is a great wrong done to Reverend Father Kruszka by the Resurrectionists and the Archbishop.

Wittier and richer Resurrectionists have not been victorious.

I E
I F 6 -
I D 1 a
I D 2 c

Dziennik Ludowy, April 1, 1907.

WHO SHALL RULE THE CITY?



Dear Polish friends,

Let us fulfill tomorrow our citizenship duties. Let us denounce the administration of our city and of our state. Around us we see the dreadful results due to the mis-management of those in power. As an example of capitalistic mis-rule let us for instance consider Chicago. What do we see there? Daily murders, swindles, exploitation of labor and court decisions in favor of the rich. The city administration is at the service of criminals. Filth and Squalor defile the Streets inhabited by the poor, while extreme care is given to the residential districts of the rich. These are facts which are duplicated in other cities of this country. It is time that the public awakens and abstains from voting for the capitalistic parties. Street transportation furnishes us an example of the attitude of the Democratic and Republican parties.

For the past ten years the capitalistic candidates have advocated better transportation. Today's Mayor Dunne, has been elected on the condition, that he would appoint himself receiver and confiscate all means of transportation owned by private parties.

Dziennik Ludowy, April 1, 1907.

However during his administration, the City Council resolved to entrust the transportation system to corporations. The Republicans as well as the Democrats are machine-ridden. When their candidates are elected, they must obey the wishes of their sponsors, regardless of the reforms they had promised. They are the servants of capital and must obey or face defeat at the polls. The people ought to realize that they belong to the working class and they must stand up for their own interests. We should side with the party that protects the worker and wants everyone to receive an adequate compensation for his work. We have in mind the Socialist party. We should vote for it, if we want a change of administration. If the Socialist party gets into power, the following reforms will take place.

An eight hour working day - care for the workers employed in various enterprises - beginning of public works for the unemployed - lowering of living costs - laying out of pavements - construction of bath-houses and gymnasiums in the sections inhabited by the working - men - election of a school committee which would make education compulsory for children under 12 years of age. This program should be realized at once. It will become a fact if we elect our Socialist candidates. Let us thus fulfill our duty tomorrow. In case we are not be victorious, our votes would still be a protest against today's disorders and crimes. It is better to vote for justice and light, no matter what the outcome may be, than to support a mob of criminals. The time will come when the people will realize their error and then they will support their own interest and their own party. Remember! vote tomorrow for the Socialist party.

IE
ID 2 a(4)
ID 1 a



.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

[illegible]



IE



1911

1911

1911

1911

1911

Narod Polski, Vol.9. No.20. May 17, 1905.

- Do Miners Desire Smaller Wages -

Throughout Pennsylvania is heard the report that the mining companies are contemplating a lower wage scale in April of the coming year, that is at the time of the expiration of the present agreement. It is true that we still have eleven months before that time, but it is never too early for preparedness.

Do the miners desire a lowering of pay?

From all probability no. On the contrary they think, that they are entitled to an increase. But in what way can they prevent the capitalists from carrying out their aims and what way can they try to better their welfare?

In those districts, where most of the miners belong to a union, there is not even any talk about that whether there can be a cut in the wage scale, and their demands for an increase will be taken into consideration. The owners of the mines acknowledge the strength of the Union, and there only they decide to negotiate in case of a strike, eventually agreeing to the terms of the miners, where there are not and if so very few non-union miners.

In what way does the question present itself in districts, where just a few members belong to the Union? What will they do? They ought to know, what they should do. The only one way of bettering their conditions is to sign up for a membership in the Union.

(We call your attention to the article: How much does a ton of coal cost the capitalists.) Editorial column.

I E
I D l a

POLISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Narod Polski, Vol.9. No.20. May 17, 1905.

How **Much** Does it Cost the Capitalists to
Get Coal Out of the Mine -

In another column we have printed the article: "Do Miners Desire Smaller Wages," which can be found in several newspapers, published in the east, in that part of the United States, where the main industry is coal mining.

Do the residents of the city of Chicago know what it costs to mine one ton (2,000 lbs.) of hard coal?

As to this, we doubt very much, not denying however that even here in Chicago you will find a few who have been in those sections and are acquainted with conditions there, therefore they can also answer that question. Mindful of that let's go further.

The strata of hard coal, in the vicinity of Scranton, Wimesbarre, etc. are found from 700 to 2000 feet under the surface of the earth. Down inclines and shafts are lowered small rail wagons which the miners fill with coal. Each one of these wagons contains exactly four tons of coal, practically clean, because one

WA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

is not allowed to fill the wagon with stone under a penalty of a several day's "lay-off".

For the digging of four tons of coal and loading them on the wagon, the company pays the miners \$1.25 (on the average, because in various places the pay differs a little.)

Therefore 4 tons \$1.25, - one ton $31\frac{3}{4}$ cents. The cleaning of the coal does not come to more than 20 cents per 2000 lbs (1 ton). From the above figures we see that the mining and cleaning of 1 ton of hard coal, costs the mine owners barely around 50 cents.

The residents of Chicago, pay \$8.00 per ton. Does the freight cost that much? No! not in the least!

Well, but its difficult that is why America has so many millionaires, - who have enough money to buy all of Europe and to pay the debts of all its millionaire lords.

I E
I J

POLISH

Narod Polski, Vol. V, No. 43, Nov. 23, 1904.

MCKINLEY ASSASSINATION
BRYAN ABOUT US

In the periodical The Commoner, edited by W. J. Bryan, we find the article, "The Poles, Lovers of Freedom."

"Polish societies throughout the country are adopting resolutions expressing their sympathies toward Mrs. McKinley and indignation toward the murderer of her husband. At the same time they condemn the act of Czolgosz, who is of Polish descent. Amid the general indignation resulting from the base attempt on the President, comes a great danger because of the harm that will be done to a brave and liberty loving people.

"Anarchism is not the product of any particular national group or race; and most surely does not thrive on Polish soil. The Poles always were lovers of freedom, and the pages of history are filled with their heroic efforts. The page listing the deeds of the manly Kosciuszko is one of



Narod Polski, Vol. V, No. 43, Nov. 23, 1904.

the brightest in history, and the American people never will forget the help given them in their struggle for independence by the brave and unselfish Pulaski. Unreasonable and without consideration, indeed, are they who would like to place the responsibility of the attempt on the life of the President, on a liberty loving people, because a man of their nationality became a murderer."



I E

POLISH

I D 1 a

III C

Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XIV, No. 35, Feb. 11, 1903.

TOWN CHRONICLE
SOCIAL QUESTION



The Rev. Father Anton Heiter from Buffalo spoke yesterday at the hall of St. Martin about the social question to a large crowd of Catholics, Heretics and Socialists. The speaker outlined three points that the socialists affirm:

1. Workers today are slaves. Their earnings are the earnings of slaves.
2. Only the Socialists are capable to free the workers from slavery.
3. Every worker should become a socialist.

Father Heiter, then, again reminded the people that here in America and in the whole civilized world that the question of wage earnings is at present regulated by contracts accepted by both parties, the worker and employer. As for the worker being a slave, we should not even think of it. The Socialists never interceded to help the working man, while the state and church did.

The workers should not encamp themselves with the socialists, but let organized labor throw out the socialists who might hinder the future of workers, capitalists and all followers of organized order. Where there are no slaves, we do not need uninvited defenders.

Let us stand on the ground of christianity, let the workers and employers hold to the teachings of Jesus Christ, let the state go hand in hand with the hand of the church and the social question shall be happily solved, without the aid of Socialists.

I E

III B 3 a

III B 2

POLISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Zgoda, Vol. XXII, No. 1, Jan. 1, 1903.

LOCAL CHRONICLE

We notify the Polish public of the Town of Lake and vicinity that the management of the Order of Polish Socialists of the 29th ward will celebrate the 17th anniversary of the martyr death of Polish proletarians on Sunday, January 11, 1903, in the Kosciuszko Hall, on the corner of 48th and Wood Street, punctually at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

On the program will be speeches, recitations, songs and music. Speeches will be delivered by the best speakers in Polish, Bohemian and English. Admittance is free to all. To this great enterprise the honorable public is cordially invited by the committee.

I E

POLISH

Narod Polski, Vol. V, No. 38, Sept. 18, 1901.

APR (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

NEWS ITEM

In a house at 484 Noble Street can be found a nest of Polish anarchists and the printing shop of the Socialist rag, The Worker.

Just what these Polish Socialists want, they probably do not know themselves. They will not discover another America, nor create an empire with their perverted ideas, they can only bring disgrace on all the Poles.

Instead of playing at Socialism they should turn to honest labor, for such brotherhood and division of property as they dream of will never be possible.

God did not give the pig horns.

There are the poor and the rich; the wise and the ignorant and it will remain thus to the end of the world. There is no lack of fools and ne'er

Narod Polski, Vol. V, No. 38, Sept. 18, 1901.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

do wells. The police were watching the workers' quarters and wanted to be present at the meeting, but they were turned away. Why?

If the things discussed were regarding the welfare of the working man, it would not be necessary to turn them away. To discuss one's welfare or poverty is no disgrace and need cause no fear of the police.

It is evident that these gentlemen wanted to discuss forbidden fruit, therefore, the police were not welcome. It would be better for our community if all the Polish Socialists and anarchists were herded together on some unpopulated island, there to create their kingdom.

I E

POLISH

Narod Polski, Sept. 11, 1901.

MCANLEY AS ASSASSIN
THE MURDERER SHOT HIM TWICE AND FATAALLY WOUNDED THE PRESIDENT
HIS NAME IS LEON JOELGOS

Friday, the sixth, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at the exposition in the Temple of Music, where a reception was to be held, an anarchist shot the President twice, immediately after the greeting of the President by the assembled guests.

A man of short stature came close to the President and extended his left hand, his right hand was covered with a handkerchief; hidden under it he carried a revolver. Giving his left hand to the President he pressed the revolver, hidden in his right hand, to the President's breast and shot twice. The first bullet shattered the President's breast; the second penetrated the intestines and pierced his stomach. The President fell forward and said, "I think I am shot, God forgive him." As he was falling his private secretary, Cortelyou, and Milburn, chairman of the exposition, caught him.

Narod Polski, Sept. 11, 1901.

There was a terrible panic among the 20,000 people attending the exposition. Women fainted and the crowd quickly caught the murderer and would have torn him to shreds were it not for the intervention of the police, who with great difficulty extricated the maniac from the hands of the angry mob which demanded the right to lynch him.

The maniac was taken to a separate room in the Temple of Music, from whence he was taken to the police station under heavy guard. The surgeons removed the bullet from the breast of the President and sewed up the wounds in the stomach.

The maniac who committed this horrible crime confessed to the police that he is an anarchist, had no accomplices and that he fulfilled his duty. When they asked his name he replied, "Fred Nieman." Later he confessed that he is a Pole, his name is Leon Czolgosz, lives in Cleveland, where also live his brothers and sisters.

His father owns a farm eight miles from Cleveland. Czolgosz arrived in Buffalo a week before the exposition and stayed at Novak's Hotel on Broadway Avenue, in

Narod Polski, Sept. 11, 1901.

room No. 8.

It is inexpressively sad that the would-be assassin is a Pole. It is the first deed of that kind by a Pole. There is no Polish name written in our history as a regicide. He is the first, and it is the more sorrowful for us that the would-be assassin is a Pole whose countrymen are so hospitably received in free America. Poles have nothing in common with anarchists, and have always condemned that cursed movement as contrary to our faith and a healthy human mind. We feel the pain which this sad occurrence caused, not only in America, but throughout the whole world. All people are mourning, and it is caused by a maniac who is of our nationality.

Giving expression to the great sorrow this attack has caused, the Polish Roman-Catholic Union, in the name of the organization, sent condolences Saturday morning to private secretary Cortelyou.

Reprinting from American newspapers: Czolgosz is a Pole, we cannot believe it.

MPA
100-100000-100000

Narod Polski, Sept. 11, 1901.

It does not seem possible that a Pole would raise his hand against a crowned head. A Pole has never committed such a murder and never will. A well-known anarchist of New York, when informed that Czolgosz is a Pole, said, "What a Pole? Poland has no anarchists. It is a Catholic country." A local paper, The Daily News, assures us that the plot to murder the President was hatched in Chicago. The murderer was in our city the early part of July, and here conspired with anarchist chiefs. This coincides with Leon Czolgosz's confession that he committed the act of murder under the influence of Emma Goldman's teachings.

The police arrested twelve anarchists last Saturday, and are keeping them in the City Hall under heavy guard. Latest telegrams inform us that Czolgosz was born in Cleveland and attended the public elementary school. On being graduated, he roamed from city to city. As he received no religious training and did not associate with Poles, only with the Jewish Goldman, traveled and imbibed her anarchistic religion, we should not regard him as a Pole in the true sense of that word. Therefore, to acknowledge the murderer as our countryman, and for that reason to publicly express our sorrow, we believe unnecessary and damaging

Narod Polski, Sept. 11, 1901.

to our good reputation. If we were to acknowledge every Pole who commits some stuped act, we would be considered as wild Mongolians.

As we are going to press, the latest telegram informs us that the Honorable President will survive; pulse and temperature are normal. Only the President's wife is allowed by the doctors to see the patient, and only for a short time.

Czolgosz, in jail, cynically stated that he is not sorry for his deed and is only sorry that he did not kill the President. From all parts of the world telegrams are received, among them one from the Pope expressing condolences.

I E

Narod Polski, Vol. 1, No. 39, Aug. 22, 1897.

POLISH

[ANARCHISTS CHASED AWAY]

On the corner of Blackhawk and Noble Street several anarchists started a meeting and began to talk to the passing public. They attacked the Government of the United States, called several prominent Polish citizens names and tore up the American flag.

A number of citizens angered by this demonstration took it upon themselves to club these agitators and chase them out of the neighborhood.



I E
III C I A 1 e
I C
III A

POLISH



Narod Polski, Vol. VI, No. 13, March 26, 1897.

Editorial: To Work, To Action.

Queer are the affairs of the Polish American press, and in particular, its leaders. For some time whole columns and editorials are dedicated to nonsense, quarrels, and calling each other names. Each one tries with his orations to impress and convince the other that he and no one else is right. They surely must have forgotten, "You see a cinder in your brother's eye, but none in yours, "The kettle calls the pot black, but each is cov red with tar."

One wants to boast of his theological knowledge. Another of philosophical; one wants to pose as a conservative, another is ailing with liberalism. In reality neither has even any conception of it, but it hurts no one to try and impress each other with foolishness and play at another's expense. We see occasionally an anarchist, realizing the ingratitude of his work and its direction, perhaps penitent with a troubled conscience, return to the arms of the Catholic Church, as if he were sure of a golden crown in heaven. Sometimes a model Catholic proposes some improvements, but does not specify what improvements. He would like to turn the world upside down, just for the honor of having it known that he was the first to change the direction of public thought. In every number of our splendid Polish-American press we can glimpse the other side of the medal. Jealousy and intrigue seem to be the subjects of our contemporary editors.



Narod Polski, Vol. VI, No. 13, March 26, 1897.

There are those among them that not long ago were urging the destruction of everything "with fire and sword," but today, with a large Bible under their arm they trip to church, for everyone to see what good Catholics they are and to inspire others to imitate them as converted from deadly sin. It may be that it would be a good thing for some to imitate, but how much insincerity and falsehood is hidden in temples and theaters; those repentants are probably Judases. They sit in the front seat so as to be seen to show they are with the people, but in their souls they think "we lead the working masses and they owe us honors."

In their writing they call the people to peace and harmony, but they themselves set a bad example. They attack each other, drag each other into courts, accuse each other of horrors and the people who make them rich and pay with the hard earned money for their outpourings of gall on paper, for masterpieces of ridiculous nonsense. These men are not interested in the good of our people, they have no time to look around to see that we lack so much, especially here in a foreign land. Perhaps they are mentally so undeveloped that they do not feel any lack, they consider everything accomplished, that nothing is lacking for the happiness of our people, except bird's milk, which does not exist. They do not realize that our immigration is young here in America and therefore unripe. Everywhere, as far as the eye can see, there can be found much to do, but nothing one can do even if the will were there; one would be covered with mud, and called a Mason, or a reformer, but what? -



Narod Polski, Vol. VI, No. 13, March 26, 1897.

Seeing such disorder and helplessness, those who could bring about reformation for our people, although not cowards, are afraid to step forward, so progress moves at a snail's pace. Families are miserable and in despair. Tens even hundreds of families formerly true Catholics are now by the wayside. Today they have no conscience and no God, there is no heart in them. In their own brother they see an enemy. Bloodshed, and even rotting in American jails in bitterness and hate, and who brought them to this - our Polish American press. Our plain people never heard of Independent churches, priests and bishops and such. They did not know there could exist an American Pope and a Roman Pope. They know only that the Catholic church is universal, one and the same throughout the world, that the invisible head is Jesus Christ and the Pope is its representative on earth.

They never knew that the cross, emblem of Christianity should be pushed aside, that it is something to be ashamed of and that they should substitute the eagle or red flag for it. They did know that their forefathers and kings alike bowed before God, built churches, and respected their clergy. They knew that Father Kordecki and others not only built the church, but saved the whole nation from extinction. Here in America everything is denied, even the **existence** of God, under the banner of patriotism. The editors of yellow journals "called great newspapers" are misleading our people with anarchy, liberalism, socialism and other doctrines, and evading all the teachings of our Savior.



Narod Polski, Vol. VI, No. 13, March 26, 1897.

They disregard it as old; something new is always attractive. Instead of calling the people to stand to the end of ages, by national traditions to "Love **your** neighbor," the destroyers of public peace are hastening to chaos. Has it ever been heard before in any corner of the world where the Polish language is spoken, that people rose against the servants of God, mistreated and embarrassed them, before the faithful and shamed the Polish name? No!! It is only in America that such things happen among the Poles. Only this was necessary, that some outcast who cannot hold back his evil inclinations should deck himself out in priestly robes, and at first very meekly, agreeably, quietly, sanctimoniously, preach some "piece," and immediately the Polish-American press plays it up. Already they have a subject for six or seven columns, and, as something new and great, smear dirt, which would sometimes be better concealed, instead of demoralizing the rest of the public and implanting the bite of poison. In every community, even in every family can be found some black sheep, but does that mean that the father should kill him? No!! He is given time to mend his ways and is forgiven like the "Prodigal Son." Our mother, the Catholic church, does not turn away her prodigal sons who repent and regret their mistake, but the Polish-American press does not seem to know this and condemns every mistake, as if anyone were without sin. Who of you is without sin -- cast the first stone at your brother. To what all this leads and what harm it does to the people, the Polish-American press, or the brains directing it are unable to comprehend.

Narod Polski, VI, No. 13, March 26, 1897.

It surprises us that the owners of the papers allow such poison to be fed their readers, allowing whole newspapers to be filled with filth. It is not strange, therefore, that the opinion regarding our editors is so poor in Europe. It would be impossible for such as Jutrzenka, Glos Ludu, Wiarus, Nowe Zycie, Sztandarek and others to exist in Europe. Not only the government but the public would condemn them. The sad part is that the correspondents of papers are those who are unworthy to wear the sacred garments, who have not the courage to come out openly. In one word - dirt - dirt - dirt at every step. Is it not possible to repair the harm? Are the wounds and boils of our Poles so infected that there is no cure? Have the people no will? Are their nerves so unstrung that they cannot calm down?

No - No - and once again No! - God gave man brains, a will and a conscience. Man is a creature above animals. He is a higher creature and even master of other creatures. Man can, therefore, change everything, ruin, destroy, repair and rebuild. The will and strength is all that is necessary. We can all come to an understanding, agree, forget, and together help each other and offer a hand to each other. Let us do that! Let us ponder and realize that what we have done is the cause of our misery. Let us work industriously like ants. Let us exchange our ideas, thoughts, discuss and not kill the plans of another with arguments and leave the verdict to the majority. Let us think of commercial trade with Polish colonies in Europe and Brazil.



Narod Polski, Vol. VI, No. 13, March 26, 1897.

Let us organize Polish trade. For the time being we could make even a spiritual alliance with our brothers in South America where in some places the Polish residents are from 50 to 90 percent of the population. That is a splendid aim and the people there will become more self-reliant. Let us build a Polish bank, hospitals, so that our brothers need not be pushed about by Germans and Irish. Let us take care of our orphans whose parents, through overwork or misery, are in a cold grave and unable to rear their children. Let us build schools of higher education, let us form trade unions, build factories. Let us cut down the number of Polish saloons, and the saloon keepers could, even with small funds organize business concerns. Instead of wasting time writing nonsense, dragging each other into courts, the editors should arrange evening lectures; they should possess some higher education. Professors and physicians are offering several hours a week for free lectures in hygiene, anatomy, etc.

Let us gather into our midst the young intelligent generation, which has completed their studies and can use good English and not a garbled language. Also American university professors can be invited to give lectures in the English language. We are sure they would not refuse. From time to time our editors should visit Polish colonies in America and get acquainted with the Polish farmer. Then let us take an account of all of us in America, just supposing there are 2 million of us here, perhaps more or less. Let us see how this can be accomplished at a small expense; such a book would gladly be accepted in the home of every Pole.



Narod Polski, Vol. VI, No. 13, March 26, 1897.

Let us arrange lectures for children, **this would be good schooling for them.** The children and older people would absorb a love for their adopted country and national customs, because if we do not worry about our children, what future can await our whole nation. Let us invite our clergy, propose to them all without exception to join our organization, our people will then look differently to the future and see the priest as one of them and not a Roman - as some editors have told our people that the priests do not care about Poland only about Rome.

By coming in close contact with their parishioners, they will prove fatherly care and brotherly love. They can advise and encourage a better living in this country. In general, we have so much useful work before us, there is little time to waste on writing dirt and mutual blackening. So to work brothers, to action! Morally and materially this will bring happiness too our nation, reflect glory on our country and the greatest honor to God.

(Editor's Name not recorded)

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 1, 1896.

AGITATOR!

A certain Mr. Dolski, an agitator and a representative of the Polish socialists in London, has arrived here from New York. He has announced a great meeting to be held tomorrow in one of the halls on Milwaukee Avenue.

What this agitator wants, and why he should come here, are mysteries.

If he wishes to confuse our people with his socialistic dreams, then he is on the wrong track. Our people do not need socialism. Our people in America are Polish and Catholic--and besides, it is a long-known fact that the Polish socialists scorn nationality and patriotism, and blaspheme against our faith.....

So let us not permit Mr. Dolski to turn our heads with his agitation--and let him get out to "where the pepper grows".

Even at the last national celebration in Cracow, our Polish people, with the

I E

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 1, 1896.

peasant representative Bojko, protested against socialists and their red banners.

It will not be otherwise here!

I E
III H

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 6, 1896.

WHAT THE SO-CALLED POLISH SOCIALISTS THINK OF POLISH NATIONALISM

(Editorial)

The Polish-American Socialists, of whom, unfortunately, there are quite a number, are resorting to extreme measures in order to bewilder our poor and uneducated people. They cheat and lie about everything. One of their most popular lies, which they use to blind the eyes of the masses, and which they invariably offer whenever there is any effort made to exclude them from the ranks of the Polish national organizations, is the following: the fact that we are Socialists does not mean that we are any the less Poles or Polish nationalists; we are always ready to work for the welfare of Poland.

This argument finally persuaded the Polish National Alliance to accept them [into its ranks]. Our Socialists, making a great fuss about their nationalism, point to the fact that even in Europe there exists a Polska Partya Socyalistyczna, P. P. S. (Polish Socialist party), and therefore, it is very easy to

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I E
III H

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 6, 1896.

reconcile socialism with nationalism. These arguments have convinced a number of ignorant persons who are, to this day, being misled.

We have always realized that this claim to Polish extraction of the Polish Socialists was merely a subterfuge, designed to attract simple-minded Poles into their net. We have spoken and written about this situation, and have been insulted for our pains.

Now, fortunately, we are able to submit conclusive proof that their "Polish ardor" is only a sham, and that Socialists of Polish descent have as much in common with the ideal of Polish nationalism, as the Zulus or Hottentots of Africa. The proof is given in the official organ of the Polish Socialist party, called Przedswit (Before Dawn), which is published in London.

The last issue of Przedswit fell into our hands accidentally. It contains a lively debate between two or three congenial souls on the theme: Can the Socialists of Polish descent and their party (P. P. S.) have anything in common with

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I E
III H

- 3 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 6, 1896.

Polish nationalists, and have they any interest in such national affairs as, for example, the Rappershwyl fund? In the final analysis, the answer is--no. The answer is given in an introductory article by the editors of the official organ of the Polish Socialist party.

So that we may not be accused of exaggerating, we quote here a number of passages from the article in Przedswit. In the introductory editorial, we read first that "nationalism" could be, at best only an "introduction to socialism"; that it was very unimportant. Furthermore, P. P. S. has officially announced that it has no intention of dividing its strength to further some kind of nationalist activity. Finally we read the following paragraph: ".....In all European countries, we see the phenomenon that with the growth of the Socialist party, all progressive, democratic, and radical tendencies weaken, lose ground and die out."

That is clear. Nationalism is included among the tendencies that will die out. A few lines further on we read:

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

I E
III H

- 4 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 6, 1896.

"....Every political action is an opportunity for us to unfurl our Socialist flag and to broaden our contact among the masses for the dissemination of Socialist thought; this is synonymous with weakening the nationalist party. We know that this will be a bitter pill for some to swallow, but the logic of history is often cruel."

At last, P. P. S. has taken its stand. If this is not sufficient, we read further:

"....Our attitude toward the nationalist party should, therefore, be one of indifference to its activity. We are Socialists; we believe only in socialism, and we refuse to support any other cause."

So it is to be indifference"! But the P. P. S. goes even further. A few lines further on, Przedswit says:

"....Although we would be glad to back a party opposed to Russian rule, never-

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I E
III H

- 5 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 6, 1896.

theless, we cannot afford to dissipate our strength in order to support that party, even in the event that we did not foresee the trend of events. The policy of the Socialists and of the nationalists must necessarily conflict..... Such instances have occurred and will occur again; at that time, we will undoubtedly have to assume an inimical attitude in place of one of indifference.

"....If, for example, the nationalists try to raise the declining, fortunately, influence of the Church, then it is our duty to attack such an action severely. Or if the nationalists try to transfer their activities to groups which may be more or less accessible to our influence, then we will have to declare, 'Hands off'."

So that's how it is! "Hands off"--that is the advice of the Socialists to the Polish nationalists. This is surely clear and understandable! Their opinion of, and attitude toward the Rapperschwyl fund is even clearer. Przedswit

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 6, 1896.

compares it with the Irish fund and with the work of Irish revolutionists, and says: "The unnerving, stifling atmosphere surrounding our fund, with Milkowski, Lewakowski, and all the other political hangers-on at its head, is a far cry from the Irish project. That is real revolutionary action directed against the enemies, while here we have a few political grandfathers, who, having laboriously collected a comparatively small sum [of money], now wish to sacrifice themselves in order to keep the fund intact for some future revolutionists. In the meantime, they dole out a little of it for some imaginary party."

In another article, Przedswit writes of the Rapperschwyl fund as follows: ".... This entire undertaking is highly characteristic; it is sufficient to prove that the party which [is supposed to have] started the fund, actually does not exist.

In general, P. P. S. treats all nationalist activity with very little ceremony. Here is another quotation from Przedswit: "....Socialism alone can save Poland,

I E
III H

- 7 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 6, 1896.

because nationalism is a corpse which no miracle can bring back to life. Therefore, anyone who wishes to see an independent Poland, must join us, but without any conditions, without any 'buts,' and he must agree to follow our entire program from A to Z."

So "nationalism" is a "corpse". Judgment is rendered, signed, and sealed. And yet socialism is willing to take unfair advantage of this "corpse," if the opportunity should arise.

"We have spoken only of the attitude to be taken toward nationalists today. Of course, in the event of a revolution, or during the period immediately preceding one, we would have to change our attitude completely. Then we will not forget that we are Socialists, that we must not hide our beliefs; however, we will think primarily of fighting the enemy, and we will gladly accept every person who is willing to become our ally. But because we know all about this potential ally, because we know that he cannot be as consistent in his radicalism as we are, because we know that he will at times falter, whereas we will go forward boldly,

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

I E
III H

- 8 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 6, 1896.

it is therefore, natural that we watch him carefully because he will very likely, repay us in like manner."

That is a peculiar attitude to adopt toward an ally--"to watch him carefully". The idea is indeed diabolic. These quotations should be sufficient. They should convince everyone that the Socialists who call themselves Poles, are the enemies of Polish ideals. In addition they are creatures who take advantage of the Polish people in a most contemptible manner. All that they have said in a moment of frankness, should eventually open the eyes of our people.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I E

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 5, 1895.

A LITTLE STRUGGLE!

(Editorial)

Every public servant, every individual who is of good will and wishes his society success and happiness should have as his one aim the propagation of propaganda for common peace within his own group.

This kind of propaganda should be carried out above all by every true journalist who is concerned about common good.

The person who looks upon our activity with an unbiased point of view must admit that we have accomplished as much as others in the direction of quieting the struggles within our society through earnest work, peacefulness, gentleness and temperance.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 5, 1895.

However, it is apparent that the decisive hour for the culmination of this peace has not arrived.

After a period of relative peace amid our ranks, the Dziennik Polski (Polish Daily) brought an end to it, and now with each passing day stormy clouds are beginning to appear on our horizon.

Bad forces and social enemies, concealed at the bottom of our society, began their underground work and shortly afterwards appeared on the surface. Unhealthy symptoms in the womb of our society began to germinate; brawls became triumphant; partisan disputes began to be sowed here and there. Like toadstools, satirical and dynamic papers began to sprout from the ground to combat religion and social order.

All these enemies are not truly in a position to wreck or even to move from its place the pillars built by St. Peter reference to the Roman Catholic

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 5, 1895.

Church⁷; they will find with each passing day that their arrogance will force the most loving guardians of peace to fight. Patience and forbearance are virtues only to a certain degree.

Evil once and for always must be branded as evil in order not to permit it to pass in a quackish way as something good. Offensiveness must be removed; the boils must be cauterized with a hot iron. Therefore, in view of the present day unbridling of the polemic and the dynamic press, there should be freedom in organizing more energetically, and a sharper stand should be taken against this scandalous attitude of our enemies.

Through constant condemnation of these scuffles we will ultimately arrive at common peace. But in the present instance we must arrive at this point through a struggle.

Under certain circumstances a struggle is a necessity. Peoples loving peace

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 5, 1895.

the most must be prepared, as in the past, to fight for their welfare. The same holds true in national principles. When these maxims are threatened all else must be forsaken in order to defend them.

In our small political society such a struggle is more necessary than anywhere else. Loud talk always seems to make an impression with us. The masses are more apt to believe the one who harangues the loudest.

Because of this it is not always safe for us to shut ourselves off from the most loathsome, slovenly and stupid persons and remain silent. Some, in the presence of brutality and scandalous clamor of our enemies, would consider this silence a weakness.

These few words should clarify our position in this direction; if need arises, as in the past so in the future, we must earnestly step out against the defamers of the people and the destroyers of the society we are building.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 5, 1895.

The time has arrived to suppress this subversive activity by judicious words and by words of condemnation.

The anarchy of word and thought must be branded; chaos of comprehension should be untwisted; false prophets must be unmasked.

The quintessence of our people's existence is: its faith, its morals, and its nationality.

We will always stand in defense of these principles, as we have in the past. The wild attacks of the agitators against our society, the enemies of our religious and national ideals will be handled sternly through our faith and by force, without pompous ceremony and sans the aid of lies and distortion of facts as is practiced by our foes.

In conclusion, we are of the hope that evil, as has always existed, will be

I E

- 6 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 5, 1895.

done away with.....The surge of scandal must subside. Checked by the rock of religion and love for the fatherland, the undesirable currents will withdraw from our shores. The light of peace will begin to glisten, and after these gloomy apparitions of evil will have disappeared only a memory will remain.

WPA (111) 5 11 11

I E
III C
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 21, 1894.

POLISH WORKINGMEN MEET

We have been requested to publish the following information in Dziennik Chicagoski:

"A meeting to organize a Polish workmen's association was held last night in school hall No. 1, near Bradley Street.

"Reverend V. Barzynski opened the meeting with a short talk, in which he outlined the purpose of the proposed association and read its constitution, which had been prepared by the committee.

"Mr. J. Ligman, after being chosen chairman of the meeting, called upon W. Singer to act as secretary. The discussions were very lively. P. Krus urged the gathering to join the organization. Inda, J. Mucha, Chabowski, and P. Ligman also spoke.

"It was decided that the Polish workingmen should have an association and that members should be accepted. The result was excellent, for approximately one

I E
III C
IV

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 21, 1894.

hundred persons applied for membership.

"The meeting then adjourned until next week.

"Albert Singer,
"secretary of the meeting"

I E

II B 2 d (1)

I D 2 a (2)

IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 21, 1894.

POLISH BAKERS' UNION MEMBERS
RELATIONSHIP TO POLISH WORKERS' ALLIANCE

Break Caused by Malicious Articles in Gazeta Robotnicza

We have been requested to publish the following communication:

"We, the undersigned, representatives of the Independent Polish Bakers' Union, feel that the public should be acquainted with the following facts:

"The purpose of the Polish Bakers' Union, which was organized a year ago, has always been and still is to protect, by legal means, the rights and interests of the Polish workers employed in bakeries and to give them assistance, if necessary. However, after our union had been established for some time, we were informed that an organization embracing all Polish workmen in the United States was being formed under the name of Polish Workers' Alliance. This organization claimed to have our same purpose but on a large scale. Thinking that we could accomplish more by co-operation and solidarity, we decided to join.

I E

- 2 -

POLISH

II B 2 d (1)

I D 2 a (2)

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 21, 1894.

IV

the Polish Workers' Alliance and support its organ, Gazeta Robotnicza.

"Neither efforts nor material sacrifice were spared, yet, despite all this, we were disappointed, for the leaders of the Alliance, instead of fighting for the rights of the workers by peaceful and legal means, started to propagate anarchism and lawlessness, a thing which in our opinion is harmful to our workmen. The Alliance's organ, Gazeta Robotnicza, edited by J. Rybakowski, became a source of lies and ridicule against religion, society, and private persons. In the sixth and seventh issues especially, the organ reveals itself as an atheistic and anarchistic journal.

"Our union has never had, nor has any desire to have now, anything to do with the ideas the Alliance is preaching through Gazeta Robotnicza.

"Therefore, we wish to announce that, according to a unanimous decision reached at our meeting of April 14, our union no longer belongs to the Polish Workers' Alliance and ceases to be Group No. 5 of said organization.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I E

- 3 -

POLISH

II B 2 d (1)

I B 2 a (2)

Pziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 21, 1894.

IV

"We are workmen, we support the workmen's cause, and we are ready to defend our rights, but we have no desire to be anarchists.

"Polish Bakers' Union:

Stanislaus Mucinski, president;

J. Hornung, vice-president;

M. Troinski, secretary;

For the Executive Committee:

Francis Rozwachowski;

Xavier Huntz"

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I E

II A 2

III C

IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 6, 1894.

LABOR MEETING

Last night a meeting was held at [school] hall number 1 near Bradley Street, for the purpose of creating in Chicago a Polish labor organization based on Catholic principles.

This important movement was initiated by the Polish Patriotic Organization of St. Cantius Parish. The meeting, which was attended by many workers, was opened by Reverend Vincent Barzynski, who pointed out that although one of our principal concerns is prosperity we should not forget that sound spiritual life, morality, and religion are important too. Most of the Poles in America are workers and for this reason they should unite, work together, and fight exploitation by legal means. Likewise, they should not listen to the whispers of wicked people but should remain loyal to their faith. The proposed organization will help them obtain this twofold objective.

The next speaker was Peter Liolbassa, who pointed out that he himself was a

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I E

- 2 -

POLISH

II A 2

III C

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 6, 1894.

IV

workingman and that his sincere desire was to help every workingman. The speaker advised workers to organize and help one another. There were also other speakers, among them Reverend J. Matuszewski, J. Ligan, and A. Chabowski. The discussion was impartial and of a preparatory character. Various objections were raised and refuted.

After last night's meeting of Polish-American laborers and artisans.....it may be said that our people possess good qualities and that they are beginning to see better what their present position is and what their future problems will be.

Finally, after the decision had been made that a labor organization was necessary, the meeting proceeded to name a committee of eight to prepare an outline of organization. Reverend Vincent Barzynski was invited to help the committee, which consists of Anthony Chabowski, Basil Kowalski, John Osman, W. Lukaszewski, Michael Poteracki, Francis Radzinski, J. Ligan, and Albert Singer.

POLISH

I E

I D 2 a (3)

IV

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 10, 1894.

POLISH SOCIALISTS FAIL IN SOUTH CHICAGO

The Polish Socialist party in South Chicago, organized by the notorious character J. Rybakowski as Branch No. 4, had no success.

An article on this subject appeared in yesterday's issue of our newspaper. We also received more information on this subject from two sources--one of them a letter, which reads as follows:

"Socialists were given 'a hot reception' in Warsaw, [probably name of the Polish district], South Chicago.

"Last Saturday night, J. Rybakowski started the announced meeting at Kosinski's hall, South Chicago, for the purpose of converting American Poles to socialism. The meeting was opened by a certain Pacanowski, who was forbidden to speak when he began to blaspheme and attack everything. There was a great disturbance in the hall, and Pacanowski left in a hurry.

Dziennik Chicagowski, Mar. 10, 1894.

Rybakowski, fearing rough handling, made his exit through the window, scattering his propaganda literature all over.

It seems that the socialists in South Chicago were baptized, not with water, but with something stronger. We do not approve of such tactics, neither in this particular case nor in principle; on the contrary, we condemn them. At all events, we wish to advise Mr. R. and his "comrades" that in the future they should not force themselves where they are not welcome, and that they should not use falsehoods and malice as their weapons; then they will surely avoid unpleasantness.

That there must have been some unpleasantness can be proved by the organ of Rybakowski, Gazeta Robotnicza [Workers' Gazette], for in its last issue we read:

"To the members of Branch No. 4 in South Chicago: those members who desire to

I E
I D 2 a (3)
IV

-3-

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 10, 1894.

remain true to the cause of labor and to the Polish workers' alliance in the United States of North America, will kindly send their names and addresses by mail to our Executive Committee. The list then will be sent to the secretary, who will inform you when and where the meetings of Branch No. 4 will be held.

"The names and the addresses of the members will be kept in secret till the rest of the members be convinced that this concerns only their own welfare. Only members of the Branch, or candidates introduced by them, will be admitted to the meetings."

This article seems to prove positively that Mr. Rybakowski, has decided to contact Branch No. 4 not "in person" but "by letters".

In our opinion, even such letters will be useless. No one will remain true to Rybakowski's cause, neither openly nor secretly, and the information on "when and where the meetings of Branch No. 4 will be held" will be entirely superfluous.

I E

I D 2 a (3)

I D 2 c

IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 9, 1894.

DOWN WITH THE ANARCHISTS!

Anarchic pestilence is creeping even into peaceable South Chicago. So it is, gentlemen.

From the anarchistic and godless Gazeta Robotnicza [Workers' Gazette], we have learned that the so-called Branch No. 4 of the Workers' Alliance, an organization with socialistic tendencies, was organized under the leadership of the notorious J. Rybakowski. We were surprised at this and decided to investigate and get more information.

Our investigation furnished us with the following information.

Some time ago, J. Rybakowski and his comrades invaded South Chicago, which, as we know, is afflicted with severe unemployment, and began their subversive activities there. The anarchists were misleading the poor people in the most



I E.

- 2 -

POLISH

I D 2 a (3)

I D 2 c

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 9, 1894.

IV

loathsome manner; they promised them, for instance, that those who joined the Workers' Alliance would get work.

Later on they called a meeting at which gathered many people who had no idea of the kind of trap it was. Slander and calumnies were hurled at religion and our most sacred feelings at this meeting, and the result was that the majority of the people attending it left the hall without yielding to the temptation. However, a small number of thoughtless persons yielded to the tempting lies and joined Branch No. 4 of the Workers' Alliance. But the joy of the anarchists did not last very long. A moment of reflection, after a word of persuasion from our clergy, was all that was necessary to wrest this small group of "overpowered" people from the grasp of the "apostles of falsehood".

There will be no Branch No. 4 in South Chicago.

Down with the anarchists!



I E

I D 2 a (2)

III G

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 12, 1894.

WARNING TO THE POLES

by

A. K.

Taking advantage of the poor economic conditions in the United States, the socialists have since recently been spreading their propaganda among the American Poles. This means that a few Polish apostles of socialism or anarchism have decided that right now the time is ripe for getting supporters. Fortunately, among the Poles there are very few supporters of socialism or anarchism.

These leaders are trying to catch the less intelligent people with the bait of the "workingmen's cause". Our countrymen should be warned against such bait.

I have no desire to impede the progress of the Polish people or to deprive



I E

- 2 -

POLISH

I D 2 a (2)

III G

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 12, 1894.

them of the right to organize for the purpose of bettering themselves. Indeed, I am very glad that the workingmen are organizing, and I believe that it is a good thing to keep up with the progress of other nationalities. We all have the right to live, and we should protect and defend this right. But we should defend this right by lawful means and common sense. We should not mix with socialists or anarchists; neither should we accept and follow their doctrines, which lead straight to doom. The object of these ignorant instigators who try to ensnare the Polish working people is not to improve their condition--for they are not interested in the welfare of the workingmen--but to mislead them, deprive them of their faith, supply them with bombs of dynamite and incendiary torches, and use them as tools of crime for overthrowing our social order.

Poles should stay away from these leaders. In the first place, a person who accepts socialistic ideology cannot be a Polish patriot. The principle of socialism is cosmopolitanism. A socialist does not work for the cause of



I E

I D 2 a (2)

III G

- 3 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 12, 1894.

any nation; he works for the "international cause," or "for all," as they say. But these are only empty phrases. This can be proved by their attitude toward the oppression of the Poles. We had a good opportunity to prove this at their many conventions held in Europe in recent times. At these conventions the socialists refused to discuss the Polish question and shouted down those who spoke about Poland. Such is the socialists' general conception of justice.

As to anarchism, we know its principles. Its aim is destruction of society through murder by bombing. Its basis is gross materialism and bestiality, which cannot see anything noble in life. To associate with something like this is surely a crime.

From a practical point of view and for patriotic reasons, we American Poles have no right to join the ranks of socialists or anarchists.



I E

- 4 -

POLISH

I D 2 a (2)

III G

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 12, 1894.

We know that no government protects these groups, especially when there are immigrants among them. This also applies to the United States. We have found hospitality here and we should not abuse it. If we desire the Americans to have a good opinion of us so that we may have a refuge here for our oppressed countrymen, we must stay away from socialistic and anarchistic gatherings. The speeches made by certain Poles at the lake front will not benefit us; on the contrary, these speeches will create a false opinion about us, for they will give the impression that we are disturbers of peace and overthrowers of principles. This false opinion causes us great harm, because it provides our oppressors with a basis upon which they may maintain that our charges of oppression against them are products of our imagination.

Work for the motherland, for the liberation of Poland, should head the program of every Pole. After we are free politically, then we may think about improving our social conditions lawfully, if such improvement is possible.



I

II D 10

III B 2

III C

IV

Gziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 25, 1893.

"IN WHAT MANNER THE CHICAGO POLISH LIBERALLY EDUCATED
 GENERALLY, MORALLY, OR FINANCIALLY IS DIFFERENT IN TENDENCY
 TO THAT OF THE POLISH IMMIGRANTS, WITH A LOWER MORAL OUTLOOK,
 AND A LOWER TENDENCY TO THE POLISH CHURCH"

(An article read by Reverend Eugene Siedlaczek
 at an entertainment given by the Polish Patriotic Organization
 on Sunday, December 17.)

The entertainment given Sunday by the Polish Patriotic Organization was more than a mere charitable function--during it a speech was delivered and a treatise was read, both of which represent permanent and important values. Of the former we have already given a lengthy review, so that now we will limit ourselves to the latter. Mr. W. Kshojdewicz's speech has been already published.

Herewith we are publishing a synopsis of the article read by Reverend Eugene Siedlaczek. We regret that the limited space at our disposal does not permit

I 2

II 10

III 10

III 3

IV

us to publish the complete text of the article, which begins with an exposition of the unhealthy condition of modern living. This condition has been eloquently described by Reverend Cieslarski in these words:

"The history of the world shows a continuous battle, a fight for survival, bitter in the extreme, sorrowful, desperate. For one time or another, particularly the last two decades, this desire to destroy one another has led the modern world into a strange state of unrest. This is evidenced by the convulsive tremors that shake governments and institutions, and by the persistent evil work which undermines and destroys all of the precepts of religion, morals, good order--in a word, everything that civilization has generated on for ever.

"Gottengen, unseparated of deordination, has stolen into the highest spheres among those who consider themselves superior and to whom the masses look for help and relief, and in whom the nation place all their confidence. Foreign ministries are killing one after the other. The governments will follow them, and then, what will happen. This question is a great trouble to all who participate in political activities. Everybody peers into the future with

PCLISA

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 23, 1893.

I
II 10

III

III 1

Journal of the Polish People, 1918.

II. The revolution is a struggle to create it with all the
strength of the revolution. The revolution is a struggle, directed
by the 'Black International', to create it with all the strength
of the revolution. The first object of the revolution is to create it with all the strength
of the revolution, which, to say, is a struggle of the revolution; the second object is to create it with all the strength
of the revolution, which, to say, is a struggle of the revolution.

"The revolution will create the family, an entity, and will eliminate its
religious character, and will create it as a civil function."

"The present revolution is to the worker: 'You are as good as your
employer'; to the employer: 'You are as good as your worker' and need not recognize any
responsibilities toward the worker'. In this manner it preaches its so-
called 'universal brotherhood' while in reality it fanned the flames of hatred
and civil war among the poorest. Such is today's revolution, today's socialism."

"One must look deeper for the sources of this revolution. The world of today,
the present decade, throwing aside Christian doctrines which interfere with

I B

- 5 -

FOLLOU

II B 10

III B 2

Biennik Chicagoński, Dec. 23, 1893.

III C

IV its evil habits, vainly seeks a solution for infernal doubts by discovering new systems of philosophy and reaches in the end a state of paganism that clothes nature with a raiment of deity and preaches a voluptuous freedom of conscience--freedom in evil habits, a base paganism which destroys all humane feelings and all truth.

"What is the cause of this? It is lack of that moral strength which energizes our entire human structure and can only be derived from belief in the one God and certainty of a higher destiny."

And so, normal living and civilization, according to the author of this article, lie in genuine Christianity; the cause of their downfall, in evading Christian ideas. He further considers the composition of the human being: the body, the soul, and the grace. In proportion to which of these prevails, human beings are either materialistic, learned, or spiritual. In the last one, the author recognizes the real Christians--the chosen people, and commands them to become the leaders of humanity, for they have greater educational, moral, and material attributes.

I E

- 3 -

POLISH

II D 10

III B 2

Dziennik Chicagowski, Dec. 23, 1893.

III C

IV The author's beautiful words to the effect that the human soul is endowed with grace, we are quoting at length. They will best explain this thesis.

"A spiritual person, truly Christian, sees in a stranger a brother. He does not look askance at him even if the latter does not share his ideas and beliefs but gives him a friendly handshake and supplies him with the things he needs. He looks at a stranger as a human being, a co-worker in praising God and for the benefit of all. His heart is filled with love from God and exclude all love of himself.

"A spiritual person endowed with this divine life, that is, grace of living, will sacrifice himself for another individual, and for humanity. According to the thought of God, he who blesses his brethren is an apostle.

"This person not only understands that he is burdened with his own private duties, performed around his home fire or in private circles, but he also recognizes his duty to his country. Patriotism follows the love of God, and

I 2

- 7 -

POLLN

II D 10

III B 2

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 25, 1893.

III C

IV is his ideal; he knows that such Christian patriotism, sincere and genuine, naturally cannot be idle, lifeless."

This is how Reverend Dieblachek would like everyone to be, especially those who are in any way superior and who, endowed with exceptional graces, are in a position to influence or lead others. As to the proper use of this influence, he says:

"Just as in a Christian family enlightened with the grace of life, the older brother or sister gives a helping hand and cringes up, leads, guards, and helps his younger brothers or sisters, just so in our national life, those classes more liberally endowed should continually endeavor--if their hearts are filled with genuine patriotism, godly patriotism--to exert their influence on the lower classes and raise them mentally, morally, and materially. No doubt such action would demand much sacrifice and self-denial on the part of these superior beings, but these sacrifices are only their direct duty as considered in the light of Christian spirit.

I V

- 8 -

ACLISM

II 10

III B 2

Dziennik Chic roski, Dec. 22, 1893.

III C

IV "Every nation is composed of old and young people, of watchers and workers, of lawmakers and law enforcers, of teachers and students. There are millions on the one side and on the other. And these millions of people in a nation are more or less obligated to improve other millions morally, spiritually, mentally, and materially."

As necessary adjuncts for properly undertaking these tasks, the author demands: similarity, if not in methods, at least in the objects desired; sacrifice and self-denial, and the elimination of egoism, whose daughter is this infamous liberal freedom leading to disorder and crime; finally, sincere patriotism. Once more we regret that lack of space does not permit us to quote the complete passage of the article relating to the foremost two conditions. Nevertheless, we quote, without any change, that Reverend Biedluczek says about patriotism.

"Sincere patriotism--not the kind that depends on gold or honors but the one inspired by a true love for our Country--places upon us the tremendous, holy, and public duty of working and sacrificing ourselves for our younger and

I E

- 9 -

POLISH

II D 10

III B 2

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 23, 1895.

III C

IV weaker countrymen, not in proportion to any earthly reward but according to one's strength and ability. Sincere patriotism does not exclude the recognition of personal meritorious acts, and it does not deny the right of suitable rewards to those who, while sacrificing themselves for their fellow men, bring credit to their country by helping others. But as a basis, as a fundamental law true patriotism demands sacrifices for one's fellow men merely because they are sacrifices for the public good, without thought of remuneration, without thinking of any personal benefit. On the contrary, if necessary, even against our own interests.

"Whenever this spirit of national patriotism disappears, or when it is used only as a mask to disguise personal views and intentions, then from the highest official to the lowliest public servant, from the general to the private in the ranks, from the minister of education to the plain teacher--all will betray their country in the name of such false patriotism and take unfair advantage of the public, in the end betraying their own country. These things have happened and still happen. We can expect such things, if the souls of patriots are false.

I

II D 10

III L 2

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 23, 1893.

III C

IV "And there is still another sort of patriotism, alas! among us.

Stubborn, and crooked, unfruitful and selfish. This sort of patriotism is temporary, exclusive, jealous. They would give all they possess for their country, but would demand exclusive control over it. They will give and serve, provided they be allowed to direct and control things their way.

"This kind of patriotism is false. Every faithful son of a nation should love it in God. He will then be faithful and great in his sacrifices for the benefit of all everywhere and at all times."

Such patriotism, according to the author of this article, is an indispensable condition for wholesome and beneficial influence over the younger folk.

Once more pointing out the necessity for such action, Reverend Bielaczek makes a very accurate comparison between the public as a whole and the family in which the older brothers neglect the younger ones and forget to ward them against danger. In the family circle, such neglect is the cause of death, crippling, or otherwise injuring the younger. The same applies to the public as a whole. Left without help, or a provision of older brother over their

II 10
III 0
III 0

Principles of Life, Sec. 10, 11, 12.

IV Moral, mental, and physical life, the three pillars of the moral
cripples, follow blind lead, and the mind, the body, the soul,
on the one hand, and the body, the mind, the soul, on the other,
will not stand, and the mind, the body, the soul, will not stand,
rest.

In conclusion the three, are in the same position, and that it is
only a help that those in a better position, according to the law, will for
the benefit of the people, and the people, will not stand, and the people,
for the better. The three, are in the same position.

We find very little of the one, and the other, for the sake of our weaker
brothers. It would seem at times, if we did not wish to acknowledge them.
Their troubles and their poverty does not seem to affect us; and we would
agree that it is our duty, to counteract this poverty, whether it is moral
or material. Too literally do we believe in the words, 'The poor shall
not, shall sleep.' But we must remember, that it is our obligation, to
be not, shall sleep, and the other.

I E

I A 2 a

III B 2

III C

I C

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 24, 1893.

MEMORIAL TO THE TENTH CONVENTION
OF THE POLISH NATIONAL ALLIANCE

(Editorial)

We came upon a very interesting document yesterday. It is a printed piece with the extravagant title, Memorial to the Delegates to the Tenth Convention of the Polish National Alliance. The document is signed by a nameless "Committee"; the addresses of three places are given, where signatures to the Memorial may be obtained.

The first address is that of the anarchistic Nowe Zycie (New Life); the second, that of the well-known anarchist agitator, S. Modrzewski. The third address, as we already know from Mr. Migdalski's letter, received yesterday by us, was used without authority--its use was an abuse of confidence.

Upon closer inspection, the Memorial appears to be a monstrosity, created by



I E

I A 2 a

III B 2

III C

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 24, 1893.

I C people who are mentally deficient. It begins with a declaration on the subject of the oppression and exploitation of Polish workmen in America, and immediately attacks the "guardians" (clergy) who, "fed with bread and honey by the workers, sacrifice the workers' souls and honor to worldly ideals". It continues further, blaspheming shamelessly about the "dollar on the cross" and reviling the parochial schools, in which the "guardians push the Polish children into an abyss of darkness and slavery". Finally, the Memorial addresses the Polish National Alliance and makes a series of very curious demands. There are four of these, three of which do not greatly concern us. It is proposed that the name "Polish National Alliance" be changed to "Polish National Alliance of Workmen"--probably along socialistic lines. The Alliance itself must attend to demands of this kind, which, if put into effect, would imperil the very foundation of this institution, which exists as yet under the national banner. And we are certain that the Alliance will attend to them properly. Whatever the character of some of its officials, the Alliance is strong enough to resist the socialistic demands of this nameless committee. We are not concerned, therefore, with the last three demands.



I E

- 3 -

POLISH

I A 2 a

III B 2

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 24, 1893.

III C

I C We would like to call general attention to the first demand, which advises the delegates as follows: "To appeal energetically to the proper authorities in the United States for supervision over thousands of our children in parochial schools, who are misled and degenerated by uninvited internationalists--apostles of oppression and ignorance, so that the proper authorities will control our schools and examine our teachers."

This is the point that concerns us. What does it mean? It is a shameless denunciation of that which constitutes the dearest treasure of the Polish people in America--Polish schools, Catholic schools. In calling the teachers and directors of these schools, which give us new Polish generations....., "apostles of oppression and ignorance," the authors of the Memorial commit a crime against the Polish cause, against their own nation. Ostensibly, their demand is to put Polish Catholic schools under the control of others--of a different faith. To destroy these schools is their real aim. But the Russians would like the same thing, as do all of the most implacable enemies of Catholics and Poles.



I E

- 4 -

POLISH

I A 2 a

III B 2

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 24, 1893.

III C

I C To struggle with this, to advance arguments against it, is wasted effort.

The very fact that the Polish schools have been thus basely calumniated will arouse indignation in all truly Polish hearts. Finally, one may well wonder what nonsense and shamelessness hides beneath a demand that the Alliance, a Polish national institution, help denounce and destroy that which is the very source of our national spirit. It is superfluous to ask what right has the Alliance to say who shall control Polish schools, which it has neither created nor is concerned with.

Once more we point out the wickedness of this Memorial. Nameless and falsifying other people's signatures, it seeks to inject into our society the poison of calumny and atheistic tendencies. What we have built up, it would tear down. Its author is either insane or an enemy of Poland--which one, it is difficult to say. At any rate, whoever has concealed himself in anonymity in order to spread poison ought to be most severely condemned. The Polish people will forever regard him and his kind as their most dangerous enemies.



I E
III C
I J



POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 9, 1892.

AN ILL-CONCEIVED FREEDOM

Among the more important causes of our national and political stagnation in America the main one is the incorrect and improperly conceived notion of freedom, which we have noticed here among many Poles. In truth, we do not attribute this wrong conception to any conscious inclination to do evil among our compatriots. We rather look for its causes in our old sin, in our old domestic abomination: of obstinacy, impertinence and lack of discipline against everything that is, was or could be any type of seniority, any type of authority. To all the other injuries that we have suffered from the hands of our attackers in Europe this vast moral one is added that we have learned the more not to respect, not to love, not to listen willingly to our governors, because he was a Moscovite, German or Austrian, hence an enemy in each instance. We have considered it almost a patriotic obligation to look upon them as foes and enemies. And we have practiced this virtue with a defect after our arrival in America. From enslavement we have come to a nation of freedom, and have become drunk with this freedom. In the same way as a stomach exhausted

I E
III C
I J

- 2 -



POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 9, 1892.

after a starvation of several days becomes sick if one immediately feeds it to the full, so do many of us ail here because of an excessiveness use of freedom. That use is a harmful abuse, and this freedom is at times wrongly construed.

On what does American freedom depend? On the freedom of the voice of religion, press and convention. And yet this freedom is limited by law, constituting a punishment upon anyone who through an inconsiderate use of it would lead to upheavals and bloodsheds. Nor could it be otherwise. A freedom, however, cannot lead to the injury of any of our co-citizens. Every freedom ipso facto becomes subject to the limitation of moral law. It does not lose its essence by this restriction, but it obtains its worth in it and even its true existence. Thus, for example, the freedom of murder, robbery, is no longer a freedom but a wilfullness, because it is not bound with moral law. There is a freedom in a family, although the father does not permit his children to do anything they desire. There is a freedom in a nation, although the citizens must be subject to the laws. Thus we see that freedom cannot be unlimited but that it

I E
III C
I J

- 3 -



POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 9, 1892.

is subject to moral restriction and compulsion. Thus we have sadly noted that this moral compulsion is unknown among our compatriots or at least that it is adopted very unwillingly by the Poles in America.

We will cite several proofs of this. The Poles in Cleveland have revolted against the bishop because he removed a pastor and replaced him with another in his stead. It came to uprisings, casting a sad light upon the parishioners, and hence upon all the Poles as well. These uprisings caused the bishop to state that such scandals do not occur among other nationalities. A certain press of doubtful value denied this assertion but it will not alter--because it is Polish--the conception of the Americans concerning us. It comes from that others disregard us, consider us as rioters, that in political affairs they abstain from us as unchastised elements, upon which it is impossible to depend.

The cause of the revolt in Cleveland had its origin in this that the local parishioners did not consider a moral enforcement, obedience to the bishop as

I E
III C
I J

- 4 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 9, 1892.

the head of the diocese.

The same cause should be looked for in the sad affair of the Holy Trinity parish. The upstarts against the will of the Archbishop assert: "What is a bishop to us, here is a free country, we do not have to listen to the bishop." Yes, the country is free but the Poles are wanton. The government here does not enter into religious matters because it leaves it to a feeling of moral enforcement, which is a better foundation of its existence than the police, jails, army and cannons.

Some of the Poles see a man higher than they in authority in education, in talents which he had proven, glory with which his name is covered, finally, in simplicity and noble silence with which he has steadily borne all the charges made against him for so many years. What do these Poles, brethren and friends of this man do? Instead of acknowledging the moral enforcement as a resultant of the Christian principles, and, hence, from the moral--Divine--law, commanding them to honor that man, heed his experienced and tried counsel, acknowledge

I E
III C
I J

- 5 -



POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 9, 1892.

his merits and patience, they meet to conspire against him. They are not moved by love and justice but by hate and envy: They abuse the freedom of speech, freedom of assembly and fall into petulance. The other, seeing this, either become infected with their virulent example, or will hold them in contempt. In one instance as well as the other it results in a harm to our nationality, it creates a division and hence it obstructs our political development. The Poles are wanton and therefore they have no freedom and are not deserving of it.

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 11, 1892.

Particularly do the American periodicals err in their ill-conceived notion of freedom. They pour out their venom at times for no reason whatsoever upon individual personalities, on all corporations or states, and do not conduct a fight for principles, but fulfill their animosity. Whenever they do conduct a fight for principles then it occurs only then when they endeavor to inculcate the principles of immorality and social perversion in the place of moral principles and the principles of social order. These presses, being marked by a

I E
III C
I J

- 6 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 11, 1892.

veritable punitive attacks, scandalize and disrupt the minds with their shameful styles, they pervert sound concepts in them, support discord in them, and incite to arguments. It is readily seen that they cause harm to our nationality and, hence, that they bring about our national stagnation and--which evolves from it--the political. As long as these presses do not undergo a radical change, as long as they do not become decent, so long is it impossible to even dream that they would contribute to the benefit of the Poles in the United States, which welfare they should have primarily as their goal, because the maintenance of oneself or the enrichment by favoring the low passions of discord, revolt, personal hatred, quarrelsomeness, as the papers often do, is a profession worthy of an extortioner or a thief. Although such actions are allowed by the freedom of press, because it is not limited by a moral law, it does not depend upon a true but on an ill-conceived freedom.

An ill-conceived freedom is also seen in a great need of recognition of authority which could be noted among many Poles in America. The people here began to feel strong, the hard physical labor gave money into his hand, which

I E
III C
I J

- 7 -

 POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 11, 1892.

one Latin poet termed as being a stimulus to evil. And thus, what frequently happens, they show opposition to a bishop, insult the priest by reproach that they feed him, vex the teacher, hold experience and education lightly, although these also are capitals. The code of law does not impose punishment upon all these things, but the moral idea will itself mete out a punishment for such behavior, because that idea is throned upon in him by the abuse of freedom.

Our golden-voiced Skarga, seeing the misfortunes, with his prophetic spirit, that were to befall our Fatherland, called out: "These acute and insane words evolve from our obstinacy, insubordination and impertinence: "I was born a nobleman, hence, fear no one. Poland! The flower of your glory will wane! If this evolves from some written law or statute, such diabolic freedom and such law was accursed...."

It was this frivolous freedom, unlimited by the enforcement of the moral law, which led Poland to a fall. This same ill-conceived freedom brings upon us

I E
III C
I J

- 8 -



POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 11, 1892.

our national and political stagnation in America. Only a well understood freedom will elevate us nationally and politically.

I E
I J

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 8, 1892.

THE OBLIGATIONS OF CITIZENSHIP

(Editorial)

The term "enforced" brings to our mind an abuse committed by some who employ that word. We should be willing to discuss this, more particularly because it echoes daily in our ears at the meetings of societies; nearly every day we read in some periodical some strangely deduced notions arising from a false application of this word.

"We are in a free country, and it would be contrary to the constitution of this country to place any type of enforcement upon its citizens." Such an argument we hear and read daily.

It surprises us also that the most respectable editors of the most esteemed periodicals do not see the sophism hidden in this argument. Force is not equal to force and perhaps it might be proper to find two different



I E
I J

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 8, 1892.

terms to describe two different types of "force", but because these as yet have not been found, consequently, we can describe them only by discussion. And thus, we must distinguish between a self-imposed discipline, that is, one to which we willingly surrender ourselves, or impose upon ourselves for the reason that we consider it useful--and a discipline imposed upon us by others against our own convictions and contrary to our will, and imposed by violent means.

We are compelled to obey, for example, the enactments or laws of a nation. Although such an obligation limits our personal freedom, yet we acknowledge it as useful, appropriate and conform to it willingly, especially in this country, where every citizen indirectly participates in the government and himself contributes in the enactment of laws. [Translator's note: Line missing due to cutting of volume into form.].....is the enforcement of those enactments which do not correspond with our convictions since they were



I E
I J

- 3 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 8, 1892.

adopted or enacted by the majority of a citizenry to which we did not belong. Let us mention here, for example, McKinley's enactment. Nevertheless, we even obey this law; we have adopted the principle once and for all that the decision of the majority shall be the law, and as long as the majority adopted the enactment of McKinley, we adhere to it, for the time being, although we are free to protest against it and we are permitted to try to convince a majority that it is improper and injurious to the nation--that it should be abolished and replaced with a more proper one. The person violating this law in any manner is considered as a violator as long as it is a legal statute, and no judge, even if he were a most vehement Democrat, would consider the violation justified, or would declare the violator innocent.

The same thing occurs with the associations that we organize among ourselves. These societies form their constitutions and their laws. Every article of these laws and these constitutions imposes upon the membership a



I E
I J

- 4 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 8, 1892.

certain compulsion limiting their personal freedom; but every member of an association willingly subjects himself to this enforcement, because he evidently considers it beneficial when he wishes to belong to the association. This compulsion, however, is not opposed in the least either to the constitution of this free nation or to the feeling of justice of every citizen.

The enactments of Congress, in which the majority decides--even if they pertained, for example, to the editing of a society's news organ--are also compulsions of that nature. The members of an association acknowledging once and for all that the majority makes the laws, subject themselves to these laws, as long as they are considered useful by the majority. One is, however, free to write or speak against these enactments as being improper; an attempt to convince a majority that it would be better to abolish them or replace them with other laws is permitted, but it is improper to present them as "compulsion" in opposition to the civic freedom guaranteed by the



I E
I J

- 5 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 8, 1892.

Constitution of the United States. Such enactments are not contrary to the Constitution--they are absolutely legal and if they limit freedom, then they restrict it as much as all the national enactments limit freedom.

Consequently if we were to follow this line of argument, speaking only of compulsion limiting freedom, and wishing to be rid of it as being inapplicable to a citizen of these "free" United States, then we would have to abolish all the enactments of Congress, throw away the entire Constitution and say: "From this time let everyone do what he wishes." The societies then would have to disband and would have no reason for existence because the collection of dues could not be enforced. The associations, unions, communities, cities, states, nations, none of these could exist. It is impossible to even speak about the abolition of that type of compulsion.

"Freedom" in the United States, the freedom of every citizen of the country, depends upon something else. In the first place it depends upon this--that



I E
I J

- 6 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 3, 1892.

one is free to write voluminously and hold sway in public orations on the propriety or impropriety of the activities of the government. That is freedom of press. Consequently, if one or another decree, one or another enactment is not agreeable to someone, he is free to discuss it publicly, explaining to others why he considers it to be improper or dangerous. He is free to endeavor to enroot his convictions among a majority of the citizens and by these means work for the abolition of enactments considered harmful to or improper for the country. It is sophism to underhandedly present these enactments as coercion not in accordance with the Constitution of the United States as long as they do not really violate any of the paragraphs of the Constitution.

This freedom is further dependent upon this--that one is free to observe that religion which he considers best.

It depends on this--that every man of more than twenty-one years of age,



I E
I J

- 7 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 8, 1892.

irrespective of race, color or former social position, has the right to use fully all the powers of citizenship, that is, to take part in the government.

Even freedom of speech, freedom of religion, civic freedom--all are limited because every writer or speaker, be it in behalf of some political party, or in the propagation of some denominational creed, is responsible for the effects resulting from his writings or speeches in so far as they may lead, for instance, either to bloodshed or to an injury to property or to endangering the life and safety of other citizens--then the author of such articles or such a speaker is summoned before the courts and receives his punishment, and the use of the phrase: "freedom of press and speech," or the argument that he only spoke or wrote in behalf of a political party will be no defense. That enforcement is useful and necessary; although the censorship does not exist, nevertheless it is necessary to use proper judgement in speaking or writing.

The Moscovite slavery stands in the most extreme opposition to this freedom.



I E
I J

- 8 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 8, 1892.

There to criticize the errors of the government either by writing or speech is prohibited; the censor watches over every written word and frequently even the most innocent expression, words or articles are erased. It is prohibited to write, speak and it is almost unallowable even to think about that which the government decides. It is permitted to confess only the orthodox religion (at least the government tends toward that, in order to issue finally that decree, because it systematically persecutes those who are of a different denomination); a distinction is made between the citizens of various nationalities, limiting for some even the right of education, or qualification to certain offices, and for other so-called citizens, civic rights are almost nil in comparison to our rights, because the citizens as such do not participate in the government; further the majority does not rule there but only the minority which is, in many respects, reduced to a minimum, that is, to the caprice of one man.

Consequently, in comparison with such countries, for example Russia, we



I E
I J

- 9 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 8, 1892.

enjoy an extraordinary and great freedom here: but it is not unlimited and it is well that it is not. Even here we find that enforcement, in many situations, exists, but it is an enforcement that is either self-imposed or to which we surrender because it was imposed upon us by a majority of the people.



I E
III C

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 3, 1892.

MASONRY AND THE CHURCH

(Editorial)

It is a known fact that the French Parliament is antagonistic to Catholics. It purposely does not term this enmity as anti-ecclesiastical, but rather as anti-clerical. Whoever has had the opportunity of giving this matter more serious consideration will verify the fact that this hatred of the government circle of France toward religion has destroyed all the principles of justice and freedom.

This unjust attitude has been passed on to the communal administrations, in accordance with a previously designed plan which originated with the members of the higher strata of society. The whole conservative press of every nation, including the moderate Republican-French press, lament this sad state of affairs that has brought only a twofold harm. In the first place, it incites the sincere elements within the nation to voice openly their complaints, and

I E
III C

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 3, 1892.

secondly, it has thrown a burden upon the nation's shoulders by an increase of expenditure of some two hundred thousand francs. The French Masonic press emits a voice of triumph in support of this increase. This feeling of elation is also expressed in the newspapers of similar type in other countries. One of the Italian Masonic newspapers--and some of the Polish papers in America that echo this Italian newspaper--make a statement to the effect that people **should cast off** the yoke of the Church, blaming it for all the present social upheavals and the suppression of intellectual peace.

The reason for these impertinent expressions of the Masons is easily seen. The influence of this group is so great that it has gained political control over a large part of Europe. It has therefore decided to advance its battle against the Church to a final point. This it hoped to accomplish by tearing out the Christian character from the world. Had it but the slightest iota of shame, it would admit that a destruction of the salutary influence of the Church would permanently hinder the introduction of social peace. It should admit sincerely that the hostile action taken by the Masons in France

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 3, 1892.

and other nations aroused public opinion against them, and resulted in their own condemnation. Let them openly admit that their detrimental reign is endangered because the Church and the Catholics have been successful in repudiating numerous charges raised against them by the Masons. Let them also concede that the people have seen that the much desired social reform is impossible without the active participation of the Church. An admission such as this would at least vindicate actions. It should remain sane and should refrain from presenting its political and social plans or views because it sees that the people are becoming isolated from it.

What influence has the Church had in the creation of the present international turmoil and in the diplomatic situation in Europe? Evidently none. Masonry has deprived her (the Church) of all influence in these matters. It is responsible for the Church's present state and for the insults she receives. The Triple Alliance was, for a long time, considered to be the best basis for European peace. The Church, however, saw that this foundation was weak. The international complications increased while the preparations for war were

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 3, 1892.

acquiring greater proportions each day. At least an indirect provocation [for war] was given rise by this alliance which placed the whole world in a turmoil.

It is not difficult to prove that any attempt to abuse the Church and any effort to harm it only resulted in a depression and a straining of natural laws. This conviction will rouse the Catholic conscience to an awakening to which no political force can remain opposed. This feeling has gradually grown in strength until an opportunity presented itself in the official statements of the parliamentary protests. Thus it was proven that it is impossible to have world peace without the aid of the Church, whose sons are found in all countries. It was shown that depriving the Church of freedom brings not peace but a constant state of turmoil, just as it is a state of war against the Holy See.

No one would be so unreasonable as to blame the Church for the general dissatisfaction and for the unstable economic condition in Italy, in German

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 3, 1892.

socialism, in Russian nihilism, in the bombing attempts in France. Nor could it justly be said that the Church caused an eastward movement in the Russian government. The difficulties between Russia and Austria as well as Germany, or the hostile attitude existing between France and Germany together with the other sources of conflict which destroy the bonds of European nations, cannot be blamed on the Church. All these misunderstandings and antagonistic attitudes were born with the masonic system or were increased through it. The Church, on the other hand, not only discouraged this but also endeavored to suppress every outburst of that nature. The fault does not lie in the Church because it was unsuccessful, but rather in the hatred which masonry bears toward it and which permeated the governing circles. It is useless to speak here of Socialism, which continues to acquire an uncontrollable form, awakening fear in all nations. Those who least acknowledge religious principles, even they are compelled to admit, in the face of the present situation, that without the aid of the Church, peace is impossible. It is an undeniable fact. It is equally true that an expansion of masonic influence over Europe will cause the downfall of the entire social structure. Civilization, as a whole,

I E
III C

- 6 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 3, 1892.

can expect its salvation only through the Church and through the return to Christian principle.

I E

II B 2 d (1)

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 23, 1892.

WE REQUEST AN ANSWER

At one time we were so bold as to ask what was really happening in the renowned "Liberty League." A convention of this League was to have been held at Omaha, Nebraska, about a month ago, at which its principles were to be made known and its platform presented--/the platform/with which it was to take vigorous action before the all Republican congress. All is quiet about the convention and nothing is heard even about the Liberty League.

It is of consequence to us to know something more definite about this matter because it pertains to the public interest. Nearly all the Polish periodicals defended the League, and only we dared to express a conjecture that perhaps this League as yet is not necessarily the alpha and omega of human intelligence. For this we were covered with abuse.

Did the Liberty League feel such a need of rest after this victory that it has fallen asleep? And its followers, do they not wish to disturb the League's peace that is so salutary to the nation?

I E
I C

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 11, 1892.

DEADLY SIGNS OF OUR TIMES

(Editorial)

Anarchism is one of the most dastardly scourges of our times. Sometimes it disappears only to come back stronger than ever. With its flowing pen and its brilliant front, it spreads a wreckage of moral and physical strength.

Many times it has been associated with socialism and at times it has been treated on the same basis as the latter. Today, however, these two have been definitely se-regated.

Socialists have been seated in the parliaments of many countries as representatives chosen by the people; they have attacked their governments, just like other political factions, but their attacks have been



Dziennik Chicagoski, May 11, 1892.

made by friendly and legal means. Some of them, as Hasselmann and other fiery wranglers, have been thrown out from the legislative body by fictitious faults and left on the frontiers of forgetfulness.

Only on Russian soil did nihilism spread rapidly. This phenomenon can be easily explained by the numerous connections of the tyrannical Tsar. The severe political pressure which oppresses the various nationalistic groups, this horrible act of despotic government, could not but bring about a terrible reaction, a reaction which has taken on the form of the ghastly spectre of nihilism.

Once it was considered that the root of anarchism would never take hold in civilized political countries, that the perception of the people would not permit it to interfere with equal rights and individual freedom. In spite of this, however, the spectre of nihilism, with a dynamite bomb in its hand, has appeared with all its dastardly

I E
I C

- 3 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 11, 1892.

power in a country which for years has been a leader in cultural and democratic fields, in France and her closely related neighbor, Belgium. It also has made its appearance in Spain, but only on the soil where France has planted the seed of revolution. Here it was taken up by clever instigators of intrigue, who inculcated it into the lower classes for the prime purpose of bringing about a rebellion among the masses.

Beginning from the time of the unfortunate disaster of Sedan, France has been striving to bring her relations with the Russian Tsar on closer friendly terms. She sought many means of contact and relationship, and these efforts on the part of France made the deal a certainty. The nihilism of the Moscovites is now heartily exchanging bombs with the anarchism of France in the streets of Paris.

Anarchism was again revived to its full strength. Under the banner of "Mane, Phares, Thekel," it has risen menacingly before the eyes of the



I E
I C

- 4 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 11, 1892.

world. It has come into existence, first, because offensiveness has always been prevalent; second, because it is an inevitable result of the present spiritual trend of the world.

Every principle proclaimed in the highest spiritual spheres by existing people, must necessarily pass into lower spheres and, like a political system, whether good or bad, be practical in its entrance on the stage of the world.

Anarchical thought, teaching, and knowledge of the present day were introduced by some of the highest political offices. Anarchism, therefore, is a direct result of the prevailing system of government, politics, and social life.

In our writings of a few years ago relative to the social question, it was pointed out at times that socialism in its true form does not



I E
I C

- 5 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 11, 1892.

have as its aim any sudden overthrow of prevailing social relations. Contrary to popular belief, it has carefully diagnosed the various negative sides of the societies of the people and an effort is being made to spread this general but closely related question. However, all this is being done by gradual steps. Legislative laws are enacted which somewhat embody its principles for the purpose of bringing about better conditions for the most common good of the people. Christian socialism, which is endeavoring to bring this about by an inward rebirth of the people and by instilling into the individual the comprehension of the rights and obligations concerning God, neighbors, society, and self; along with the socialistic trends of the government, demands from the government the fulfillment of its laws, proposed reforms, and national institutions.

Each one of these social forms has its own right to exist. Each can relieve the burden of the people which is trampling them. Not one of

I E
I C

- 6 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 11, 1892.

them, however, will definitely resolve the question and the golden days will always be lying in the land of fables.

Anarchism, on the other hand, is comparatively different from Socialism. Although, like Socialism, it has taken the stand of removing the abnormal conditions of the people, it wants to achieve this end by violent means, namely, revolution, treason, and overthrow of all existing laws.

Socialism does not wish to destroy any state; on the contrary, it supports its laws to the last degree. It submits everything to the administration. All individuals, as well as associated groups, are dissolved in the state and disappear like rivers in an ocean.

Nevertheless, this omniscience of the state, in which the socialistic government is striving to save the people, is one of the greatest constraints against which the spirit of the people must rebel. This



I E
I C

- 7 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 11, 1892.

sovereignty of the state has destroyed the personal freedom of man, yet it did not quiet his ever growing necessities and desires. A strong reaction is called upon to break down any impossibility. This is nothing else but the destruction of all rights.

This is the step that anarchism took. The liberalism of the state paved the road for it. Anarchism today does not recognize any authority, any law, any sovereignty.

Anarchism is therefore the last logical consequence and result of liberalism and its fostered maxims. It is the result of liberalism, which from the steps of the parliamentary tribunals and professorial academies preaches atheism and materialism.

Will this liberalism, Jewry, and Masonry, which is imbedded in the



I E
I C

- 8 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 11, 1892.

state, see the horizon of destruction which is upon its doors and come to the realization that no nation can exist without the recognizance of a higher, supernatural power?

I E

POLISH

The Chicago Tribune, Oct. 9, 1879.

DENIAL THAT ANY POLES ARE SOCIALISTS

Chicago, Oct. 8, 1879.

To the Editor of the Tribune:

In your editorial of this morning, I see that you class the socialistic organization as being made up of know-nothings, Germans, Scandinavians, Bohemians, French-men, and Poles.

Now, I do solemnly protest against you, or any other paper, slandering the Polish people as socialists. The Poles of this city, or of any other city or town in this union, have nothing to do with socialism, and I challenge you to point out one Pole who has anything to do with that organization.

Peter Kielbassa.

I. ATTITUDES

F. Politics

**1. Voting
as Blocs**

IF 1
IF 5
IV

_____ A. H. H. H.

_____ .

...! ...
...
...t ...
...le's ...

...
... this ...
...le.

...
...
...
... are



Wiennik Jednoczenia, Apr. 7, 1930.

numerous men of Polish descent and real Poles who deserve to receive the candidacy for offices. Those are the men for whom you should vote.

All communities and localities where the Polish vote predominates should unite in force to help their candidates. It is not a shame to remain loyal to proper representatives of the Poles. It is an honor becoming to such a great body of Polish voters as we have in Chicago, that should not be passed by. For once let the Poles show the force and power of their vote.

Voters of the twenty-fifth senatorial district have a Polish candidate for State representative who deserves each and every Polish vote of that particular district. He is none other than Benjamin S. Adamowski, a young attorney who is endorsed by the County Central Committee of the Democratic Party, by the Labor Voters' League, and also by many business and citizens' organizations in the entire twenty-fifth senatorial district. Vote tomorrow for Benjamin S. Adamowski for State representative, and for all the other Polish candidates.

I F 1
1 F 5

Anonymous--"Should We Organize Politically", Chicago Society
News, (Monthly), Vol. II, No. 1, September 1923, p. 4.

POLISH

[WHAT DID SENATOR MCCORMICK EVER DO FOR THE POLES?]

In our April issue we spoke about the future of the Polish National Alliance being assured in view of the fact that new blood was being infused. We touched upon the future of Polish speaking organizations in general, and their needs for the future in our March issue. To round out our subject we will briefly discuss the need of organizing our youth into political and civic bodies, for it is here that we have always been vulnerable.

We concede at the outset that we will be accused of attempting to play politics, and will be advised that our publication should devote its attention solely to matters pertaining to Chicago Society, and of interest to members of our society. We cannot agree with that conclusion for our mission is broader and less selfish. We owe a duty to our people and their general cause. We are not moved by any personal aggrandizement or selfish motive, but by a desire to point out a few facts which we should seriously consider and attempt to remedy. As a leader of thought and action in our Polish speaking community, the Chicago Society is in duty bound to take a decided though impartial stand on public questions of importance to our people.

I F 1
I F 5

-2-

POLISH

Chicago Society News, September 1923, p. 4.

There is one thought that presents itself like "Banquo's ghost", and that is "Why are we Americans of Polish ancestry overlooked in American activities, political and civic, in our community?" The answer is, "We are not adequately organized." Let us then consider our needs and find our vulnerable spots, and proceed to meet the issue with mature judgment and a determination to act in unison on matters of policy.

Until we organize thoroughly, whether it be in Political or Civic bodies, in order that we may present a united front, the prejudice against our foreign sounding names will continue, yea, increase in spite of the fact that we measured up to the most exacting standards of Americanism by our sacrifices during the late war. Our right to assert our Americanism and its resulting emoluments was earned by the sacrifices of our boys on the battle fields of France. The first Chicago boy to lay down his life on the altar of American patriotism was a lad whose foreign-sounding name was Wojtalewicz. His name may have been foreign but his sacrifice was American, for he made the supreme sacrifice that the ideals of his country might survive. He was typical of thousands of our boys who donned the United States' uniform.

Each political campaign brings out the spectacle of our voters, honest and trusting,

I F 1
I F 5

-3-

POLISH

Chicago Society News, September 1923, p. 4.

being exploited by political leaders. Before each election our voters are taken upon the hill and are shown the "world of promises". After the ballots are cast and counted the promises are forgotten and we are unable to obtain entree to remind the successful candidate of his debt to us. Are we satisfied to allow this state of affairs to continue, or will we take heed of Lincoln's forceful aforism and say, "You may fool all of us some of the time, some of us all of the time, but you cannot fool all of us all of the time."

Our advice is that the Republicans organize a strong club to work for recognition in that party, to regain the prestige enjoyed during the leadership of former Governor Charles S. Deneen more than a generation ago.

The Democrats should have a better understanding among themselves and there should be greater co-ordination among the leaders. If it is impossible to bring about this condition within the Democratic ranks, then it is time to change leaders, choosing those who will unselfishly and honestly perform their duties to the greater benefit of their constituents.

After organizations have been perfected within both parties, then the leaders in each should have an understanding, calculated to bring about concerted action

I F 1
I F 5

-4-

POLISH

Chicago Society News, September 1923, p. 4.

against the bosses of either party should they attempt to discriminate against us. If the present party leaders cannot come to an understanding, let some of us step into the breach and organize our voters in various centers into militant, political, and civic bodies, and beat the bosses Nolins Volins, elevating to leadership those who will best serve our interests. Politics is a selfish game. Let us be as selfish as others are.

I F 1
I F 4

Anonymous--"Politics in the Light of Observation", Chicago
Society News (Monthly), Vol. II, No. 1, September 1923, p. 4

POLISH

[A FEW FACTS]

The Polish Daily News (Dziennik Chicagoski) on August 10, 1923, published a political editorial, which we deem of enough importance to translate and submit to our readers for thoughtful consideration. The article speaks for itself.

Two Senators represent the State of Illinois in Congress. They are Medill McCormick of Chicago and William B. McKinley of Champaign, Illinois. The term of the first mentioned expires in the year 1925, and that of the other in the year 1927.

"We are a Democratic newspaper and some may unwisely conclude that we should not touch upon the internal dissensions and friendships obtained in the Republican party. To such persons we apologize, and for the moment will interrupt the 'monotony' of the discussion about the Democratic party and its leaders, good and bad and direct our attention to Senator McCormick.

"The writer of this article had the privilege of meeting Senator McCormick at public meetings, three of them, and twice in Washington, if he recalls correctly, in the 'Press Club'."

I F 1
I F 4

-2-

POLISH

Chicago Society News, September 1925, p. 4.

Sen. McCormick always maintains that he is a friend of the Poles, but never backed up that contention with deeds. On the contrary, he acts as though he carried all the Poles in his vest pocket and was not compelled to seek their consideration or friendship.

"At one time the periodical known as the Chicago Society News from the pen of its able editor, attorney Louis Pinderski, a Republican, charged both Senators with that fact that neither have done anything for our citizens.

"We will go a little further, and for a moment raise the political curtain to prove that Sen. McCormick not only did nothing for the Polish voters, but did not even make an attempt to do anything for the Republicans of Polish descent.

"With the changed administration, and after the resignation of Julius F. Smietanka, Collector of Internal Revenue during the Wilson regime, we know well that this office was to have gone to a citizen of Polish ancestry, who, as a Republican aided in the national campaign and later became the link between McCormick and the national administration, and the Poles of Chicago.

I F 1
I F 4

-3-

POLISH

Chicago Society News, September 1923, p. 4.

"When it came to filling the position above mentioned, held by a Polish citizen, Mrs. Mabel Reinecke, against whom we have no complaint, was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue, at the insistance of Senator McCormick, that staunch friend of the Polish voter. The writer was present at a conversation, among men who were not of Polish origin, about filling the position of Collector of Revenue which throws an interesting light on the friendship of Sen. McCormick for the Poles. The conversation was confidential and private in nature, although nothing was said about keeping it in confidence, we expect to keep it and will not repeat it. The writer can assure you that it depended entirely on the Senator whether a Polish citizen would get the appointment or not.

"Facts teach us, and this fact has taught us, that McCormick made no attempt to get the appointment of Collector for one of our citizens, and that is a certainty.

"The untimely death of our late President, whom we all loved and respected, again disclosed the little respect Sen. McCormick has for the citizens of Polish origin. Among the many committees appointed was one named by the Senator. The Senator as a politician and a diplomat, as he is known to many, is cognizant of the fact that

I F 1
I F 4

-4-

POLISH

Chicago Society News, September 1923, p. 4.

we are loyal citizens of this country. As a publicist and writer (he is a member of the Tribune family) he knows very well that the Polish citizen felt the loss deeply as did the entire citizenship of this country. Knowing all these things, what does he do? He names a committee on which list there is not one Polish citizen.

"Far be it from us to attempt in the hour of the loss of our first citizen, to divide our citizens into parties or factions, but Senator McCormick, had he so desired, could have looked around among our people and found many worthy and deserving citizens of Polish extraction, to many of whom he is bound by ties of friendship, and designated them members of that committee.

"We need but mention the names of : John F. Smulski, well known in the Republican circles, Anthony Czarnecki, with whom the Senator is well acquainted, President C. Zychlinski of the Polish National Alliance, to whom the Senator is much indebted when the P. N. A. is considered, and there is Miss A. Emily Napieralski, President of the Polish Women's Alliance, who was a Vice-President at a mass meeting last fall at the Auditorium at which the Senator spoke, and finally there is Mr. John E.

I F 1
I F 4

-5-

POLISH

Chicago Society News, September 1923, p. 4.

Wiekliniski, Post Office Inspector. Besides these, there are thousands of other worthy Polish men and women whom Sen. McCormick passed by as if they were unworthy of a place on the committee of mourners.

"Senator McCormick passed us up--forgot about us and thousands of loyal citizens of our parentage, and thousands of the late President's Polish admirers. This slight, which will be charged to the strain and excitement of the occasion, said by his act that there were none among our Polish citizens capable of representing our element in expressing its sorrow on the occasion of the burial of the President, as members of his committee."

We have no comment to add on our part, preferring to leave the worth of the article to the individual judgment of our readers.

IF1
IF5
IV



de 17. 1. 1966
17. 1. 1966
n
td;



a

than

?



pt



I F 1

I F 4

POLISH

IV

Przebudzenie, Vol. III, No. 15, April 14, 1929.

AN UNUSUAL VICTORY

In the municipal elections in Chicago the Poles gained an unusual victory.

Thanks to the close cooperation of all Poles, we succeeded in electing five Polish aldermen.

We may be very proud of this; but, as the Polish papers here emphasize, are these newly elected aldermen going to be a credit to our community, or rather a disgrace?

This is a vital question. We have here Judge Jarecki, who through his honesty won a good name for himself and our community. We shall be very glad if we can say the same about the new aldermen.

I F 1
IVDziennik Zjednoczenia, March 16, 1927.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30273

REGISTER TODAY

(Editorial)

If you did not register prior to the primary election, do so today, so that you may be able to vote in April at the general city election. The right to vote is our most effective weapon in this country. We should therefore take advantage, by voting intelligently. Our voting strength will be seriously considered, and respected only according to the interest we display in exercising our citizenship rights, and thus, we are able to take advantage of same.

Political influences do not take into account the total number of our people, but consider only those who are registered to vote. It is true that we are here in great numbers; but that fact will not elevate our importance, if we do not display our strength on election day.

It is a fact that many of the Polish people who possess citizenship papers neglect their duty to vote, thereby hurting themselves as well as the entire Polish element in America. Among the candidates who are aspiring to high political positions, we find our fellow man Mr. Szyrczak, who is a candidate for City Treasurer. In view of this, it should be the ambition of all Poles in Chicago to give him their whole-hearted and loyal support.

I F 1

IV

I C

PROJ. 3027.

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Feb. 21, 1927.

JEWS INDORSE SZYMCZAK

Indorsing Mr. Szymczak for County treasurer, the Jewish weekly Sentinel had this to relate.

"Mr. M. S. Szymczak, candidate for County Treasurer on the Democratic ticket, merits universal support of the party. By selecting a person of Mr. Szymczak's character, who is educated, cultured and possesses such important qualities, as honesty and integrity, we will be sure to boost the Democratic party."

"Mr. Szymczak is capable of filling the duties of County Treasurer."

We, Poles, should take pride, in the fact that the Jewish people indorse Mr. M. S. Szymczak.

I F 1
I F 2
I F 5
IV



POLISH

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Feb. 1, 1927.

AN APPEAL FROM THE POLISH DEMOCRATIC ORGANIZATION IN COOK COUNTY

Registration will be held in Chicago on Tuesday February 1, 1927, for the coming city and county election. Because of its influence, the Polish Democratic organization of Cook County reached its goal, when it was given an opportunity to place the young and well educated Pole, Mr. M. S. Szymczak, on the Democratic ballot for the office of County Treasurer.

In the opinion of the Polish Democratic organization, victory of our candidate can only be achieved by the solid support of the Poles. The appeal of the organization is made to all voters of the following class. Those who for various reasons did not register in the fall, or have changed their address; those who have reached the voting age; and those who received their citizenship papers after the November, 1926, registration date.

I F 1

IV

I F 2

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Jan. 24, 1927.

ALEX H. SIKORSKI CANDIDATE FOR PARK COMMISSIONER

Mr. Alex H. Sikorski has been indorsed for the candidacy of Park Commissioner of Portage Park district, by the 39th ward Democratic organization, located at Milwaukee and Crawford Ave. The 39th ward organization is under the leadership of Mr. Leon J. Winiecki, commissioner of Public Works.

Mr. Alex H. Sikorski is seeking to fill the vacancy on the Park Board which is at present held by Mr. M. S. Szymczak, who is aspiring to the office of County Treasurer. The Poles in the vicinity of Portage Park have the opportunity to elect this prominent candidate to represent them as Park Commissioner of their district, by combining forces and voting for Alex H. Sikorski.

The Poles of our district should follow the example set by the Poles of the 39th ward, who indorse Polish candidates for various offices, for instance Szymczak, Orlikowski, Ringa and Sikorski. Since the election of Edmund K. Jarecki to the important office of County Judge, the Poles should realize that this is the ripe and opportune time to take interest in politics.

I F 1

IV

I F 2

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Jan. 24, 1927.

We Poles have often complained of the poor representation we have. Now it is time to awaken, and join forces with our candidates, as other nationalities do. Let us show them that we also are capable of developing political leadership.

I F 1
I F 4
IV

POLISH

III H

III A

I F 5

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. XXVI, No. 260, Nov. 6, 1922.

LAST MOMENT ADVICE; VOICE OF A READER AND CITIZEN

The greater part of Polish voters have the idea that by voting for the Polish candidates they are doing them a favor. Many Polish citizens, and especially the women, refrain from voting, thereby treating with indifference their right to vote, that very right for which nations have striven ardently, for many hundred years. Today, when it is possible for us to elect our officials for any office in the country as well as the city, where the vote of the majority decides, many Polish men and women citizens do not permit themselves the benefits possible for this opportunity. Instead they offer their services to citizens of another nationality. Polish citizens who disregard the laws of Polish society are inflicting much harm on the entire Polish society and even to our fatherland.

The election on November 7th is very important to us, if not the most important in the history of Poles in America.

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Nov. 6, 1922.

A Pole is striving for the office of County Judge, of a county having a population of over three million. He is a citizen of honorable repute, Mr. Edmund K. Jarecki. Likewise there are Poles running for other offices for city, state and Congress. It is only reasonable to expect them to receive all the Polish votes regardless of party affiliations. As Congressman Stanley Kunz once said at a certain gathering, "We helped our Poland beyond the ocean as much as we possibly could in a material way and if Poland needs further help it is only a moral help."

This moral help can be given her only by the Poles holding office in the United States. With their influence and the importance of the office they hold, they will command respect before Poland, and before the Poles; and matters of international importance will be investigated more justly in the future.

We can take for example Germany, which in its most trying moment of existence, received through the efforts of American citizens of German

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Nov. 6, 1922.

descent, the necessary help and support and were it not for that help the German government would not exist today.

Such loyalty in a nation is worthy of praise and should be practiced among ourselves also. We should, regardless of party affiliations, regardless of personal views, regardless of our ill-will, stand united at the polling booth and unanimously elect those candidates who are our fellow countrymen.

Let us not forget that we were born Poles, we were reared as Poles, we were taught to respect and love that which is Polish. We then only succeed in gaining some certain parties, or factions thereof, because discord has stolen its way into our midst.

Discord between parties and factions should not hinder us from the goal for which we are striving, because, regardless to what faction the Poles belong, every aim to which we are drifting must flow dutifully to the benefit of our fatherland.

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Nov. 6, 1922.

The day of November 7th, 1922, will pass into the history of Poles in America and will be written with capital letters. Whether it will be to our benefit or loss, will depend upon our loyalty to the cause.

The one-hundred-year period of slavery in our native land, the bloody battles to free her from enemies, showed enough to convince the Poles that when that fatherland in its infancy and at a time when it needs moral support and helping hand, it is the sacred duty of every Polish citizen to come to the moral aid of that fatherland by voting for the Poles who are striving for office. It is only fitting to expect that no traitor to the Polish cause will be found among us, who would be disloyal enough to cast his vote to our disadvantage.

According to law every citizen who is engaged at work on election day may be excused from his duties for two hours without loss of pay.

Fellow countrymen! Remember that in unity there is strength, and through

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Nov. 6, 1922.

this strength we can acquire that which every true heart and the honor of every Pole yearns for, that is, the election of the Polish candidates with Jarecki at the head.

Walter Helezer.

I F 1
I F 3
I F 4
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. XXVI, No. 248, Oct. 23, 1922.

THE PROPER THING TO DO

The Polish voters know well what is the proper thing for them to do on the day of election, November 7. They all found out very well, at the expense of their own pockets, how much they have been weighed down by taxes; they have become convinced how the public funds have been wasted, always and everywhere. In the present campaign for election the Democrats have put up a watch-ward for the purpose of removing grafters from the city hall and to change completely the system of taxation. This watch-ward is sounded in all of the new wards.

The Republicans, on the other hand, say, that the whole of today's high cost of living and high taxes is the fault mainly of the Democrats, but they do not render sufficient proof. "These are empty claims," said to us one of the prominent leaders of the Democratic Party.

The most heavily taxed are the owners of small real estate, to which class belong the Poles. In order to prevent real estate appraised from rising too high in the future it is necessary to choose for members of taxing bodies, honest people from the Democratic Party, says the aforementioned leader.



-2-

POLISH

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. XXVI, No. 248, Oct. 23, 1922.

The Poles should remember that their victory lies only with the Democratic Party. The Poles cannot vote for the Republican Party, because they do not have a single Pole for any important office on their ballot. On the Democratic ticket, however, they have three, of which, one of the most important is the County Judge.

On the Republican Party ballot can be seen the names of two Poles, who are candidates for representatives to the legislature and senate.

These two offices do not mean much--remarked our informant. You need a county judge and city judges to protect you in some of the police courts; and that poor families will get the proper care from the county department. A representative in the legislation, who wants to plead for the Poles, is isolated.

That is why I advise the Polish voters not to split their ballots, but vote for the candidates of the Democratic Party. Voting for the entire Democratic Party is best, because the support in politics is mutual. In previous elections I happened to notice how voters voted only for the candidates of their own nationality and passed up the others entirely. That is a bad system. We go with the Poles hand in hand,

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. XXVI, No. 248, Oct. 25, 1922.

but we also desire that others go along with us.

Let all Polish voters make only one cross in the circle at the head of the ballot. Such voting is the most simple, because it only takes about two minutes of your time. Splitting the ballot is very dangerous. All do not know, especially the new citizens, how to do this, and that is why their votes are invalidated. So that the Polish candidates will not lose one vote, I advise you to make one cross at the top of the large ballot, on which the candidates for the county offices are listed.

The same kind of cross should be put in the circle at the head of the judicial ballot, on which are the nominees for Municipal Judges--Frank P. Danisch and John Prystalski.

So advises our good friend, one of the leaders of the Democratic Party.

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{I F 1} \\ \hline \text{I C} \\ \text{IV} \end{array}$$

POLISH

I F 1

I C

I F 4

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. XXVI, No. 31, April 6, 1922

ABOUT OUR SOLIDARITY

In a very short time, on Tuesday April 11th, the primaries will take place in Chicago. Our fellow countrymen are aspiring for various and important offices. All Polish candidates without exception, claim that they can acquire the offices desired by them if the Polish voters will stand solidly on their side, if all those qualified to vote and those Americans of Polish descent will give them their vote.

That is the claim of all those who are acquainted with Chicago's politics. And if it is so, then why should not our people receive higher offices? And if it is so, which we do not doubt, then why should Americans of Polish descent be defeated for the benefit of Americans of Irish blood or German blood?

Are our people worse than others?

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. XXVI, No. 31, April 3, 1922

Would it be that the immense number of Chicago Poles should be so indiscreet, that due to their own fault, they should deprive themselves of the representation due them in the government of the city, county and state?

Indeed, those of other nationalities themselves admit that there are here about one hundred thousand Polish men and women voters, and we imagine that there are at present a few more. Why, those of other nationalities themselves admit, that the Polish votes constitute a very important percentage at the polls.

In the presence of this should we not let it be known about our power and maturity in citizenship, if we have the opportunity?

Many years of experience and good common sense has taught us that we will be swept up, disregarded and laughed at by others as long as we fail to prove not only our strength but also our maturity as citizens, until we show them at election that we are as powerful as they in local politics, in the privileges and duties of citizenship.

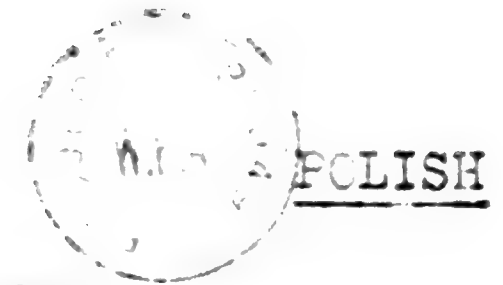
Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. XXVI, No. 31, April 6, 1922

That we are no worse and no more foolish than others, but on the same plane with them, or, even better in some cases, we can best show by collective voting for Polish candidates, of our blood, for our brothers.

Let us remember that the people in America to this day disregard the Polish immigration, even if it is relatively numerous.

Let us remember that there is due us the same right that others have in the government of this country; let us remember that if we will not work together, if we will not stop to think seriously about pushing our people forward to higher positions in American society, then before long there will begin here such a persecution of the Polish element as there was in Prussia, because the Poles have here no less a number of obstinate enemies.

We are not agitating here for any political party, but we express the desire



Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. XXVI, No. 31, April 8, 1922

that all the Polish candidates who are at present aspiring for office, should receive the solid and unanimous support of the Polish voters.

This will be to our immigrants' interests, and concerns above all everyone's "skin", not only that of the candidates running for office.

And this is why, as a paper, standing on guard for the guard of our immigrants, we call upon everybody in whom flows Polish blood, to vote unanimously for Polish candidates.

If we all stand as a wall, solidly, then almost all Polish candidates will gain the office which they are seeking and will be in their offices as guardians of our good.

For once we must hide deep in our pockets personal offenses, ambitions and party convictions and act with unanimity when it concerns the good of everyone.

I F 1
 I C
 I F 5
 IV

19019571

Dziennik Łjodnoczenia, Vol. XVI, No. 72, April 3, 1922.

A week from tomorrow, April 14, 1934, we will know who shall be nominated for the office of county judge. The results of this election shall be known to us by midnight on that day. We will then know definitely whether Jarecki defeats his Irish opponent or whether he will be the defeated victim due to lack of support given him by his countrymen.

Among the Poles, Jews, and Czechs there exists an understanding in the present campaign, and should end with a victory for the deserving candidates. The Irish, who have governed in politics for a long time, have already nominated their candidate. This candidate is Rooney, who is not a Democrat. Rooney is the candidate supported by those "green islanders," who still believe that every policeman, every fireman and every official in the city of Chicago and Cook County should and must

Biernik Jednoczenia, Vol. XVI, No. 1, April 2, 1925.

Be an Irishman.

The "regular" party presents Jarecki. The Poles must elect Jarecki with the aid of the Jews and Poles! They say that you cannot depend on the help given by others and so the whole movement ends here, the Poles themselves must elect Jarecki.

We know the Jews and Poles are to elect us. We also know that there are some Irishmen who are supporting us, but our main strength lies in our very own Polish votes. For this reason at election time, April 11th, every Polish vote will be necessary.

If we care to be victorious, hoping to elect Jarecki April 11th, we must display our entire strength.

Every Pole must vote on this day. If we don't, there shall be no victory for us. And so let us be active, go to work and do your part.

I F 1
I C

POLISH

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. XXVI, No. 67, March 21, 1922^{WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275}

BLACK SHEEP IN POLITICS OR THE BREAKING UP OF UNITY

It is a practice in every primary for some candidate who runs for office, to break up a bloc, and so "steal" votes from an opposing candidate. Politicians know these candidates as "dark horses", by which name they are universally called throughout America. We have often witnessed in previous elections how a Pole was put against a Pole. The Poles appeal to the voters for support in the primaries, which naturally, they receive out of patriotism. Both candidates receive the Polish votes, but neither of them have enough votes together to defeat the opponent, one of another nationality. The one who was put forward for the same office and on the same ticket has been well paid, because he has broken up the Polish votes and one of another nationality has been elected. This applies only to a "candidate" who is not well known in politics, but who, among his own fellow-countrymen, can find some support and take away perhaps several hundred votes from his countryman. In the coming primary this will not happen, because neither on the Democratic nor the Republican ticket are there two candidates for one and the same office.

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. XXVI, No. 67, March 31, 1922

44 p. 10275

WHO WILL STEP ASIDE?

It is nevertheless possible, that some candidates will remove themselves before the primaries, admitting that they have no chance of election. By stepping aside they are asking their fellow-countrymen to vote for the "regular candidate". Those who take this course will awaken the suspicion of the voters that they were paid by the political machines and have cheated the voters. We believe that all the present Polish candidates who are running for the more important positions, as for example the State offices, will not withdraw their candidacy. It will be best for all Democratic voters to make a cross at the top of the ballot. Let those who must vote the Republican ticket, do likewise.

In the primaries one cannot vote a "split" ticket. This practice is only permissible in the fall election.

During the election we can vote for all Poles from one or the other party, but in the primaries only on one "ticket".

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. XXVI, No. 67, March 21, 1922

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

POLES AGAINST POLES

Once for all we should demand from the leaders of the political parties that they should put up for nomination only one Pole for each office. If, however two names are suggested one of them should positively withdraw. If a Pole is a candidate against one of another nationality then he should not withdraw. If he does that, then it will become known that he had some sort of hidden motive.

Men and women voters have a powerful weapon in their hands, and they can use this weapon with good results in the primaries and election, when they vote on the party ticket for which they have today registered. Newly registered citizens can vote for example, the Democrats' ticket, if they will register as Democrats.

$$\frac{IF1}{IK}$$
[illegible]

1

Die Weltanschauung, 01. 11. 1917, 1918.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30273

There, we would find the same ignorance, the same lack of basis of Polish descent from the courts, the courts, the quite often in recent years, the courts could not properly explain their actions, and the judge, on the other hand, not knowing the conditions on the poles, is guided solely by his own prejudice.

Polish women cannot be said to have the right (to vote). Young and old, upon reaching the 21st year of age, without exception. The fact of all is that the Polish women.

The registration in Chicago will take place on March 21st, and our women readers should not forget about this. If our worthy mothers, sisters and daughters will go to the polls, as they should and have a right to, then we can expect favorable results. The dirt will

101

Dzieńnik ... 17, 1914. (ILL) PROJ. 39274

...
...

...
...

111

174

I C

IV

I D 2 c

[illegible]

7.P.A.

1913



1. The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work during the year. It is divided into two main sections: the first section deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work during the year, and the second section deals with the results of the work during the year.

2. The second part of the report deals with the results of the work during the year. It is divided into two main sections: the first section deals with the results of the work during the year, and the second section deals with the results of the work during the year.

3. The third part of the report deals with the results of the work during the year. It is divided into two main sections: the first section deals with the results of the work during the year, and the second section deals with the results of the work during the year.

4. The fourth part of the report deals with the results of the work during the year. It is divided into two main sections: the first section deals with the results of the work during the year, and the second section deals with the results of the work during the year.

5. The fifth part of the report deals with the results of the work during the year. It is divided into two main sections: the first section deals with the results of the work during the year, and the second section deals with the results of the work during the year.

6. The sixth part of the report deals with the results of the work during the year. It is divided into two main sections: the first section deals with the results of the work during the year, and the second section deals with the results of the work during the year.

7. The seventh part of the report deals with the results of the work during the year. It is divided into two main sections: the first section deals with the results of the work during the year, and the second section deals with the results of the work during the year.

8. The eighth part of the report deals with the results of the work during the year. It is divided into two main sections: the first section deals with the results of the work during the year, and the second section deals with the results of the work during the year.

9. The ninth part of the report deals with the results of the work during the year. It is divided into two main sections: the first section deals with the results of the work during the year, and the second section deals with the results of the work during the year.

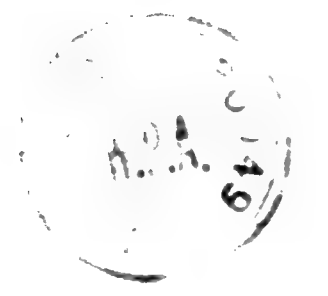
10. The tenth part of the report deals with the results of the work during the year. It is divided into two main sections: the first section deals with the results of the work during the year, and the second section deals with the results of the work during the year.

100

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which are arranged in a columnar format. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are written in a more formal, printed style. The list is organized into three main sections, each separated by a horizontal line. The first section contains names and addresses, the second section contains names and addresses, and the third section contains names and addresses. The list is organized into three main sections, each separated by a horizontal line. The first section contains names and addresses, the second section contains names and addresses, and the third section contains names and addresses.



III
III
IV
IF 5
IC





1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for the transparency and accountability of the organization. This section also outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze data, ensuring that the information is reliable and up-to-date.

2. The second part of the document focuses on the implementation of the proposed changes. It details the steps involved in the transition process, from the initial planning phase to the final execution. This section also addresses the potential challenges that may arise during the implementation and provides strategies to overcome them.

3. The third part of the document discusses the impact of the proposed changes on the organization's overall performance. It highlights the expected benefits, such as increased efficiency and cost savings, and provides a detailed analysis of the potential risks. This section also includes a timeline for the implementation of the changes and a list of the key personnel responsible for each stage of the process.

4. The fourth part of the document provides a summary of the findings and conclusions. It reiterates the importance of the proposed changes and the need for continued monitoring and evaluation. This section also includes a list of recommendations for future research and a final statement of the author's conclusions.

[illegible]





1. The first part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the general principles of the theory of the structure of the atom. It is shown that the structure of the atom is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics, and that the structure of the atom is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics.

2. The second part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the general principles of the theory of the structure of the atom. It is shown that the structure of the atom is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics, and that the structure of the atom is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics.

3. The third part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the general principles of the theory of the structure of the atom. It is shown that the structure of the atom is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics, and that the structure of the atom is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics.

4. The fourth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the general principles of the theory of the structure of the atom. It is shown that the structure of the atom is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics, and that the structure of the atom is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics.

5. The fifth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the general principles of the theory of the structure of the atom. It is shown that the structure of the atom is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics, and that the structure of the atom is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics.

6. The sixth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the general principles of the theory of the structure of the atom. It is shown that the structure of the atom is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics, and that the structure of the atom is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics.

7. The seventh part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the general principles of the theory of the structure of the atom. It is shown that the structure of the atom is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics, and that the structure of the atom is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics.

8. The eighth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the general principles of the theory of the structure of the atom. It is shown that the structure of the atom is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics, and that the structure of the atom is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics.

9. The ninth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the general principles of the theory of the structure of the atom. It is shown that the structure of the atom is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics, and that the structure of the atom is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics.

10. The tenth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the general principles of the theory of the structure of the atom. It is shown that the structure of the atom is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics, and that the structure of the atom is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics.

1000

- 1 -

1000

1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000

1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000
1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000

1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000
1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000
1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000
1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000
1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000
1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000
1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000
1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000
1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000
1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000

1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000
1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I F 1

I F 4

I F 5

I C

IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 6, 1932.

CONGRESSMAN KUTZ'S OPINION OF THE POLITICAL SITUATION

(Editorial)

In the last few days several local political leaders have visited us. They have wanted to be sure of our Dziennik's co-operation in the present political campaign. The campaign is very **important**, and the Poles, if they only act intelligently and honorably, have a great opportunity to play a first-class role and to win a few important offices. We assured them all that having assured an attitude of strictest neutrality toward all Polish political organizations, we desire to be friendly to all Poles so long as we see that their activities are for the good of the whole community, especially of the Polish part of it. At the same time we must emphasize our determination to fight with the utmost energy all forms of intrigue, dishonesty, and duplicity; the so-called double-crossers will be mercilessly exposed in order to make them harmless once for all. And again, as we have been doing these many years, we urge all [Poles] to unite because only in unity is our victory possible.

WPA (ILL.) PR 11.31.75

I F 1

- 2 -

POLISH

I F 4

I F 5

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 6, 1922.

I C

IV

Among others we conversed with Congressman [Stanley H.] Kunz, the present leader of the Polish Democrats in Chicago. We wanted to know his opinion of the present political situation. Mr. Kunz was very optimistic about Polish possibilities if only Poles will work in unison. He expressed himself very favorably about the candidacy of Mr. Edmund K. Jarecki for county judge, saying that it was one of the most important offices for which Poles have ever had a candidate, and that the chances of winning this office at the present time were very good. He also expressed his satisfaction that it had been possible to place a few other fellow countrymen [on the ballot] as candidates for municipal judge, such as Messrs. Peter H. Schwaba, Prystalski, and Walkowiak. The Congressman expressed his regret that it was impossible to list the name of Mr. [Frank P.] Danisch also, but it was not feasible because Mr. Danisch and Mr. Schwaba live in the same ward.

We asked Mr. Kunz what he thought of our candidates for county commissioner, and we expressed our regrets that their names have been placed at the very end of the list. To this Mr. Kunz answered that it all depended on the can-

WPA (ILL.) PC 11.36275

I F 1

- 3 -

POLISH

I F 4

I F 5

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 8, 1922.

I C

IV

kill themselves; they should make themselves so popular in the campaign that their fellow countrymen will look for them on the ballot. This cannot be changed now because the Irishmen, who constitute a majority of the Committee of Fifteen, recently turned up against us, and because they were forced to concede to us so many candidates for judge and even the office of county judge, they set even with us [by placing the names of our candidates for county commissioner, an office which they would like to take away from us, at the bottom of the list. Mr. Kunz is of the opinion that the greatest harm here was done by the same double-crossers who have been playing this type of low and treacherous politics for a long time. He mentioned their names, names known only too well to all Poles who are interested in politics; they are the same men who have been working at cross purposes with us for many years. They went to the Irishmen, to this Committee of Fifteen, with the intention of injuring Mr. Jarecki, saying that Poles care more for a few small jobs than for one big one; they opposed the candidacy of Mr. Jarecki for county judge. Mr. Kunz learned this of members of this Committee, of which he is a member himself. He had no words of condemnation strong enough for such traitors! He

2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60
61
62
63
64
65
66
67
68
69
70
71
72
73
74
75
76
77
78
79
80
81
82
83
84
85
86
87
88
89
90
91
92
93
94
95
96
97
98
99
100
101
102
103
104
105
106
107
108
109
110
111
112
113
114
115
116
117
118
119
120
121
122
123
124
125
126
127
128
129
130
131
132
133
134
135
136
137
138
139
140
141
142
143
144
145
146
147
148
149
150
151
152
153
154
155
156
157
158
159
160
161
162
163
164
165
166
167
168
169
170
171
172
173
174
175
176
177
178
179
180
181
182
183
184
185
186
187
188
189
190
191
192
193
194
195
196
197
198
199
200
201
202
203
204
205
206
207
208
209
210
211
212
213
214
215
216
217
218
219
220
221
222
223
224
225
226
227
228
229
230
231
232
233
234
235
236
237
238
239
240
241
242
243
244
245
246
247
248
249
250
251
252
253
254
255
256
257
258
259
260
261
262
263
264
265
266
267
268
269
270
271
272
273
274
275
276
277
278
279
280
281
282
283
284
285
286
287
288
289
290
291
292
293
294
295
296
297
298
299
300
301
302
303
304
305
306
307
308
309
310
311
312
313
314
315
316
317
318
319
320
321
322
323
324
325
326
327
328
329
330
331
332
333
334
335
336
337
338
339
340
341
342
343
344
345
346
347
348
349
350
351
352
353
354
355
356
357
358
359
360
361
362
363
364
365
366
367
368
369
370
371
372
373
374
375
376
377
378
379
380
381
382
383
384
385
386
387
388
389
390
391
392
393
394
395
396
397
398
399
400
401
402
403
404
405
406
407
408
409
410
411
412
413
414
415
416
417
418
419
420
421
422
423
424
425
426
427
428
429
430
431
432
433
434
435
436
437
438
439
440
441
442
443
444
445
446
447
448
449
450
451
452
453
454
455
456
457
458
459
460
461
462
463
464
465
466
467
468
469
470
471
472
473
474
475
476
477
478
479
480
481
482
483
484
485
486
487
488
489
490
491
492
493
494
495
496
497
498
499
500
501
502
503
504
505
506
507
508
509
510
511
512
513
514
515
516
517
518
519
520
521
522
523
524
525
526
527
528
529
530
531
532
533
534
535
536
537
538
539
540
541
542
543
544
545
546
547
548
549
550
551
552
553
554
555
556
557
558
559
560
561
562
563
564
565
566
567
568
569
570
571
572
573
574
575
576
577
578
579
580
581
582
583
584
585
586
587
588
589
590
591
592
593
594
595
596
597
598
599
600
601
602
603
604
605
606
607
608
609
610
611
612
613
614
615
616
617
618
619
620
621
622
623
624
625
626
627
628
629
630
631
632
633
634
635
636
637
638
639
640
641
642
643
644
645
646
647
648
649
650
651
652
653
654
655
656
657
658
659
660
661
662
663
664
665
666
667
668
669
670
671
672
673
674
675
676
677
678
679
680
681
682
683
684
685
686
687
688
689
690
691
692
693
694
695
696
697
698
699
700
701
702
703
704
705
706
707
708
709
710
711
712
713
714
715
716
717
718
719
720
721
722
723
724
725
726
727
728
729
730
731
732
733
734
735
736
737
738
739
740
741
742
743
744
745
746
747
748
749
750
751
752
753
754
755
756
757
758
759
760
761
762
763
764
765
766
767
768
769
770
771
772
773
774
775
776
777
778
779
780
781
782
783
784
785
786
787
788
789
790
791
792
793
794
795
796
797
798
799
800
801
802
803
804
805
806
807
808
809
810
811
812
813
814
815
816
817
818
819
820
821
822
823
824
825
826
827
828
829
830
831
832
833
834
835
836
837
838
839
840
841
842
843
844
845
846
847
848
849
850
851
852
853
854
855
856
857
858
859
860
861
862
863
864
865
866
867
868
869
870
871
872
873
874
875
876
877
878
879
880
881
882
883
884
885
886
887
888
889
890
891
892
893
894
895
896
897
898
899
900
901
902
903
904
905
906
907
908
909
910
911
912
913
914
915
916
917
918
919
920
921
922
923
924
925
926
927
928
929
930
931
932
933
934
935
936
937
938
939
940
941
942
943
944
945
946
947
948
949
950
951
952
953
954
955
956
957
958
959
960
961
962
963
964
965
966
967
968
969
970
971
972
973
974
975
976
977
978
979
980
981
982
983
984
985
986
987
988
989
990
991
992
993
994
995
996
997
998
999
1000

I F 1

I F 4

I F 5

I C

IV

- 4 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 6, 1922.

said that he had had a hard time to convince the Irish that we wanted Mr. Jarecki for county judge, and that we deserve this office because of the strength of our votes, if for no other reason. And so they were compelled to concede the office to us, but they took revenge on the Polish candidates for commissioner, whom they placed at the very end of the ballot because, as they say, there is no unity or harmony among Poles. Messrs. Nowak and Kuflewski should thank those double-crossers for digging the pit into which they fell.

Mr. Kunz said also that not everything was lost yet; that now it was necessary to work hard, harder than ever. It is essential to get the people to go to the primaries; especially our Polish women should go en masse, to turn in the largest possible vote, and thus the chances of all our candidates will be improved. Congressman Kunz asked all to work in harmony, in sincere brotherly co-operation, in this campaign. He was confident that our victory was assured, or at least that we had a wonderful chance of victory that will be ours if we do not ruin it through our stupidity or intrigue.

WPA (ILL.) PP 336275

I F 1
I F 3
I F 6

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 28, 1922.

CHICAGO POLITICS

(Editorial)

Spring is in the air, and with it appear, as our cartoonist so aptly has remarked, the first swallows to announce increased political activity. There will again be unusual activity in the press and in all strata of society in our city; cliques of all kinds will crawl out into the open, like yellowed blades of grass denuded of snow, and will smile coquettishly to "the dear voters," promising them mountains of gold but forgetting them after election as completely as the snows of yesteryear.

The political campaign promises to be all the more interesting because of the unusually lively agitation in regard to our streetcar transportation. Already Mayor Thompson with his notorious political gangsters is preparing the nets to gather barkers, "workers," and "pollcatchers," and with their help to capture the votes of the uncritical masses with never-to-be-fulfilled promises.

I F 1

I F 3

I F 6

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 28, 1922.

Our Mayor is bringing out his heavy artillery against all those who are impeding his restoration of the prewar nickel fare, and he promises to ride his little wooden horse in this great battle until he has recovered for us that famous nickel. But we are afraid that the unfortunate Chicagoans will have to wait too long to see his promises realized, and that they will get tired of their Mayor long before he finally recovers for them that elusive nickel streetcar fare. We feel that the surest way to accomplish this reform and many others that are so urgently needed in our city is to change the city administration as soon as possible and to drive out the Thompson gang, which only cheats and exploits the citizenry, leading them by their noses into its own yard to milk them there like patient cows and finally to cut their throats. There is not the least doubt that such is, figuratively speaking, exactly our fate now, under the present city administration of Mr. Thompson and his gang.

This important question of streetcar transportation which Mayor Thompson has raised as his banner for this year's political campaign is nothing else but

WPA (ILL.): 1.30275

I F 1
I F 3
I F 6

- 3 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 28, 1922.

the old political shibboleth, slightly changed in form, which has been known these many years as municipal ownership; it is nothing else but the assumption by the city of the public utilities. Of course streetcars can also be included under this head, and because Chicagoans have suffered in them since they began to run on our streets, this question of streetcar transportation has become so pressing that it is a catchword in local politics; it haunts our political crooks like a continually reappearing spectre. For several years this perpetual question has been dormant, but lately it has been revived, resurrected by Mayor Thompson, who rode it during his last campaign, rode it, in fact, into the City Hall and into the mayor's chair, having promised to give us such streetcars that the citizens would ride in as much comfort as if they were angels. In the meantime they are still hanging on streetcar straps and being unceremoniously pushed around and stuck in the ribs, as has always been their lot. In the present campaign the Mayor again parades the question of streetcar transportation because it happens to be the most popular and the most appealing argument for everybody, since everybody must ride in streetcars, and everybody in town complains about them. But the real

I F 1
I F 3
I F 6

- 4 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 28, 1922.

reason this time is to get the Mayor's clique elected to office, to important jobs in the city and the county and even in the State legislature, so that [using as a pretext] the improvement and even the appropriation of the whole streetcar transportation system, the city gang may continue to collect its graft.

But under present conditions their ambition may prove hard to realize. People are beginning to open their eyes and rub them, and whoever is still blind must have his eyes opened by force so that he may see that our City Hall gangsters are parasites living on our citizenry, parasites who must be got rid of; and the sooner this is done, the better and the healthier we all shall be for it. And it can be done! The last judicial election absolutely proved it. At present the people are better informed about these questions and are willing to put a stop to these attempts. The Democratic party is naturally the most serious, the most important, and the strongest opponent of Thompson's Republican faction. There is not the least doubt that this party will show in the next elections great and steadily growing strength. It has every chance

WPA (ILL.) J 30275

I F 1
I F 3
I F 6

- 5 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 28, 1922.

of success, especially since it will obtain, without a doubt, a great many votes of decent and honest Republicans who do not care to have anything to do with the Thompson faction and would be only too glad to get rid of it, to defeat it, and to exterminate it completely. They are absolutely right in thinking that they would be better off, as of course they would be, if their party opponents, the Democrats, won, so long as these opponents are decent and reliable people. The Democratic party, therefore, has the best chance of cutting off the head of that dragon which is the Thompson clique and of dealing it such a mortal blow that it will never rise again but will be buried forever and ever, amen.

In fear of this Democratic party and of the possible co-operation with it of an important Republican faction, the Mayor's clique is striving beforehand to win the people's favor, to buy followers, to buy votes, with this streetcar-fare nickel.

We must not be misled and cheated, as we have been so often when we have

I F 1
I F 3
I F 6

- 6 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 28, 1922.

permitted politicians, especially the Thompson politicians, to mislead us and cheat us. We must enlighten and fortify the people, so that they will think and not be blindly led by the husks of empty promises. Among our Polish voters, who constitute a splendid political field, our workers, our Polish politicians, should initiate an intelligent, strongly organized, serious, and decent type of action. Because the Democratic party is going to play so important a role in the next election, our Polish Democrats have a wonderful opportunity to distinguish themselves and to gain important positions. But we must act in unison. The news has reached us, and we have given to it a great deal of space in our newspaper, that the Polish Democratic organizations are not all of the same opinion and do not work in harmony but on the contrary even fight one another. This must stop, by all means. It will again be a grave menace to our cause if Polish politicians fail to show enough patriotic and civic feeling to curb their own ambitions and to hold in check their personal sympathies and antipathies and their selfish aspirations for political jobs, continuing to press stubbornly on toward their own personal ends. They will surely go down in defeat, and with them we shall suffer defeat

WPA (ILL.) J. 30275

I F 1
I F 3
I F 6

- 7 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 28, 1922.

also if they do not show a change of heart but continue in their old ways. It is essential that there shall be concessions and compromises and more of the spirit of self-sacrifice and solidarity. We appeal to you most urgently to adopt such an attitude, and we shall not cease to point out the need of it, and though we are willing and ready to give recognition to all decent and honest workers in this political campaign, we shall not hesitate to reprimand most severely all those who work at cross purposes, who are obstacles to unity and co-operation. Let us unite and go to work, Polish Democrats!

WPA (ILL.) 100-30275



POLISH

I F 1
I F 2
IV

Wladyslaw Sulzban, P.M., 1911.

Mr. Wladyslaw Sulzban, P.M.,
(1911-1912)

For many years the Polish Division in the 27th Ward did not have a representative in the city council. The 27th Ward is populated in great majority by Poles; therefore it should have its own alderman. In the past we could not elect a Pole for alderman because always there were more candidates for the primary and no votes were casted. Now it is different; we have just one candidate on the Democratic ticket, N. S. Sulzban, for alderman of the 27th Ward. With the help of all Polish votes we hope to elect him. N. S. Sulzban has held many public offices; he was a member of the Board of City Improvement, a member of the State Tax Commission, and lately chief clerk of the Municipal Court. He is an honest and efficient public servant. His nomination is endorsed by the citizens' club of St. Ladislaus Parish, by the Polish Voters Club and the Business Men Club of Avondale.

Citizens' Club of 27th Ward.

I F 1
I F 4
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Sept. 23, 1918.

AN OPEN LETTER OF THANKS

We the undersigned, successful candidates in the Democratic primary election, wish to take this opportunity to express our sincere gratitude to all our compatriots who contributed to our nomination during the recent primary election. We now urgently request that you also honor us with your votes on election day, to be held on November 5, 1918. Poles who for various reasons voted on the Republican ticket during the primary election can cast their votes in our behalf in the November election, when every citizen can vote in favor of his candidate, regardless of party.

The Republican party failed to nominate a single candidate for municipal or county office. It is therefore important to our people not only to elect us Poles but to elect us by an overwhelming majority. By so doing the Polish element will manifest its power and solidarity.

Honorable Judge Joseph LaBuy, incumbent
Alderman S. Malkowiak, candidate for municipal judge

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I F 1
I F 4
IV

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Sept. 23, 1918.

Election Commissioner F. X. Rydzewski, candidate
for clerk of the municipal court
County Commissioners Thos. Kasperski and A. Nowak,
incumbents

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I F 1
I F 4
I F 5
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 13, 1918.

REFLECTIONS ON THE RECENT PRIMARY ELECTION

Although the Polish-American citizens have no cause for being overelated at the results of the primary election of September, 1918, since no Polish candidate gained the nomination for Congressman of the Eighth Illinois District, where we had the best chances of victory, nevertheless this primary contains a great deal of encouragement, for us, and Polish-American citizens will certainly benefit by it in the future. Our citizens, after so painful an experience, will perhaps now understand that it is essential for our well-being to eradicate the dissenting elements from our politics, elements that are disloyal to our Polish cause. We should learn hereafter in selecting candidates to foresee all the obstacles to their election. To do this effectively, it will be necessary to eliminate in advance all dissenting elements. Such dissenters should not be treated delicately, and every effort should be exerted to prevent them from carrying out their diabolical schemes. In the selection of candidates it is also necessary to take into consideration all factors and to remove in advance all the obstacles that might stand in a candidate's path to success. Every candidate should enjoy general popularity

WPA (ILL.) PROJECT

I F 1

- 2 -

POLISH

I F 4

I F 5

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 13, 1918.

IV

and be acceptable to all. The candidate for a position so important as that of Congressman must necessarily be a coalition candidate. The compromise [agreement] must be adhered to even to the minutest detail. A candidate so selected should not be governed by any factions or political bosses but should have in mind the general well-being of Polish-American citizens. If we keep these simple rules in mind, then perhaps in the future our Polish-American citizens will correct the evil which they have been doing to themselves.

We note that in the Fifth Congressional District Mr. R. S. Zalewski, a Pole, gained the Republican nomination. Unfortunately the chances for the election of a Republican, and a Pole at that, are very slim in that district. In the twenty-seventh senatorial district Mr. Albert Rostenkowski gained the Republican nomination for State senator. He has every probability of success in the fall election.

Two Polish candidates gained Democratic nominations for county commissioner.

I F 1

I F 4

I F 5

IV

- 5 -

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 13, 1918.

These are the two incumbents, Messrs. Thomas Kasperski and Albert Nowak. We also note that outside Chicago two other Poles gained nominations for county commissioner, also on the Democratic ticket. These are Messrs. Anthony Maciejewski and Paul Konradt. Their victory in the election is assured.

Mr. Francis Rydzewski gained the nomination for the office of clerk of the municipal court. It is certain that every Polish-American citizen will aid him in the fall election. Our municipal court judges will be the Democratic nominees, Judge Joseph La Buy and Alderman Stanley Malkowiak.

Mr. Emil C. Kowalski was nominated by the Republicans as candidate for State representative from the fourth senatorial district, while the Democrats of that district have given the nomination to the incumbent, Joseph Petlak.

Had our people demonstrated more good will and greater solidarity, our triumph might have been more complete.

I F 1

I F 3

IV

IV [Bohemian]

IV [Jewish]

POLISH

Dziennik Dziennikowy, Sept. 1, 1918.

AFFIRMATION OF THE RIGHT TO PRIMARY ELECTION

While the results of the primary election of September, 1918, are evidence of the sincere desire of the people to bring the World War to a victorious end, nevertheless they failed to fulfill the expectations of the Poles. Our people have failed to win the very thing that they so earnestly desired. They did not win that Polish honor required of them. Ambitions and petty local and personal differences disrupted our national unity. Our people have failed to achieve the necessary political solidarity, and in their blindness they have forfeited their chances for representation in Congress. The Polish element, embittered by such base conduct, will ultimately take energetic steps to expose the dissenters from Polish solidarity who abuse their authority. They will be deprived of their honors once their nefarious and underhand activities are brought before the bar of public opinion.

Enough of this disgraceful abuse of our national honor! The betrayal of Mr. F. Koralewski as an individual would be insignificant were it not for the fact that his candidacy embodied the hopes of the Polish people to express

WPA 011119801.30275

I F 1

I F 3

IV

IV [Bohemian]

IV [Jewish]

Dziennik Dziennik, Jan. 18, 1918.

POLISH

themselves in Congress through their own representative.

Let those gentlemen who are responsible for this betrayal ask their own consciences whether they still have the right to expect the confidence of Polish voters. They had better retire from public life lest the embittered Polish voters drive them from the political scene once and for all. Thanks to these gentlemen, the Polish voters of a purely Polish district are entirely ignorant of the doings of Mr. Henry Hallack. He is unfamiliar with our interests and is not in the least concerned with our Polish nation cause.

Just as the approach are also due to Polish Republican voters. They allowed an almost certain nomination to be torn from their grasp. It was unpardonable carelessness. They might easily have foreseen that the intrigues in the Democratic camp, which for the last several years have acquired an almost chronic character, would make impossible the nomination of a Polish candidate. They had an extremely well-qualified candidate who enjoyed general respect, and whose name carries no little weight in authoritative circles. With Mr.

111

IV

III. Exposition

IV Jänisch

Diagnosis: Unidentified, Oct. 1, 1911.

IV [Jewish] Mr. Meyer, the Polish could easily have won the nomination and have saved the Polish national cause. Unfortunately, the Republican leaders were entirely indifferent to this matter. Their indifference allowed the nomination of Mr. Piccolli, of the disloyal American faction, in a Polish Republican district. Well, Polish Americans, this does not reflect great credit upon you.

The renegade Republican candidate for clerk of the Municipal court, Mr. John Baker, failed to win the election despite the fact that his victory was well nigh assured. It would have been better to boast less and to work more, and victory would not have been snatched from us. Luckily for us Mr. Frank Wheeler gained the Democratic nomination for this office and in that way saved our prestige.

Among Poles, besides Mr. Rydzewski, the following have their victory assured on the Democratic ticket: Messrs A. Nowak and Thomas Kasperowski, candidates for county commissioners, Joseph L. Wyman and J. G. Glick, candidates for judge

I F 1
I C
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 3, 1918.

POLITICAL NOTES

In view of the approaching primary election the Dziennik Zwiazkowy judges this the proper time to give certain valuable information to our Polish-American citizens. This information may be of priceless value during this present campaign.

In the first place, the Eighth Congressional District is composed of a hundred and thirteen precincts. Of these sixty-six precincts are overwhelmingly Polish, and the remainder, forty-seven, are cosmopolitan. In view of this one might say that Polish votes alone should be sufficient to give the nomination to a Polish candidate.

A Pole could not help winning if the Sixteenth Ward, having forty-four precincts, gave him 2,500 votes, the Seventeenth Ward, composed of twenty-four precincts, supported him with its 2,000 votes, and the Fifteenth Ward of

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I F 1
I C
IV

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Sept. 3, 1918.

twenty-nine precincts gave him 1,000 votes. One can readily see that 5,500 votes cast in a primary election in favor of a Polish candidate would certainly assure his nomination and his subsequent election to Congress.

Mr. Frank Koralewski aspires to the nomination as candidate for Congress from the Eighth Congressional District. His name will be found on the Democratic ticket. Only Democratic voters can cast their ballot in his behalf. If anyone wishes to vote the Republican ticket and still support a Pole, then there is Mr. Max Kaczmarek, also a candidate for Congress of the same District. At primary elections a voter may cast his ballot for one ticket alone. This he receives at the polling place, and he then proceeds to vote for his choice of candidates of that particular political party. Mr. Koralewski's opponent on the Democratic ticket is Mr. P. Gallagher, while Mr. Kaczmarek's adversary on the Republican ticket is Mr. Porelli. It is between these gentlemen that the party war is being waged. The reason

WPA (ILL.) PRO 1 30275

I F 1
I C
IV

- 3 -

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 3, 1918.

why the Polish Democrats should stand united in favor of Mr. Koralewski, and the Polish Republicans for Mr. Kaczmarek is that the fight on each of these tickets is waged between a Pole and a candidate of another nationality.

A similar situation exists in the nomination for another very important political position, namely, that of clerk of the municipal court. Its importance may be considered as next after that of the Congressman. On the Democratic ticket we find the name of Mr. Francis Rydzewski, while on the Republican ticket we have Mr. Joseph Pelka. Their opponents are not Poles. Polish Democrats should therefore vote for Mr. Rydzewski, and Polish Republicans should support the nomination of Mr. Pelka. It might be worth while to mention here that the Irish are resorting to their old political tricks. In order to defeat Mr. Rydzewski, the Irish have placed another Pole on the ballot [as candidate for clerk of the municipal court]. They are fully aware that Polish people will vote for Poles, and so they decided that if our people in casting their ballot for the nomination of a

MPA (ILL.) PROJ 38275

I F 1
I C
IV

- 4 -

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 3, 1918.

candidate for clerk of the municipal court voted for Mr. Rydzewski and for the other Pole besides, such ballots would be spoiled and not counted. As a result of this the only one benefiting by the confusion would be the Irish candidate. Consequently, to prevent any such disqualification [of ballots], it is imperatively necessary that the Democratic Poles vote as one man for Mr. Francis Rydzewski for clerk of the municipal court. That is the only way by which we can assure the nomination of a Pole.

As to the judges of the municipal court, ten candidates are to be nominated. Polish Democrats must necessarily vote for Joseph S. LaBuy and for the present Alderman, Stanley Walkowiak, to assure their nomination. Polish citizens may also cast their votes for Mr. John Prystalski, who is likewise a candidate for the municipal bench on the Democratic ticket. In that event it will be necessary to cross out the name of a non-Polish candidate for that office and to be careful to vote for only ten candidates. Above all the voters should remember to vote for Joseph LaBuy and Stanley Walkowiak.

WPA (ILL.) PRO 1 30275

I F 1

I C

IV

- 5 -

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Sept. 3, 1918.

With respect to the office of county commissioner, there will be two Polish candidates for that office on the Democratic ticket. These are Messrs. Thomas Kasperski and Albert Nowak. Polish citizens are urged to follow the same process here as in all the previously mentioned instances, namely, to choose only Polish candidates.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

POLISH

I F 1

I F 5

I C

IV

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 28, 1918.

NEWS FROM THE POLITICAL FRONT

Reliable information has reached the Dziennik Zwiazkowy that Mr. Louis Pinderski is a candidate for clerk of the municipal court on the Republican ticket in the forthcoming election. Mr. Pinderski is an active member of Group 1450 of the Polish National Alliance. He is well known for his past activities in behalf of the Polish people. Mr. Pinderski is a man who deserves the solid support of all our people who have the right and privilege of voting.

All Poles in Chicago should stand undivided in their support of Polish-American candidates. They should vote for Poles only and in this way put as many as possible of our own people into city positions. By so doing we may have proper representation whenever the need shall arise. It is high time that we Poles demonstrated to other nationalities that we are politically mature. Let others know that we are capable of defending our rights in a manner befitting good citizens. By so doing we shall compel them to treat us as a power to be reckoned with at all times.

NOA (ILE) PCO-30275

I F 1

I F 5

I C

IV

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 28, 1918.

In unity lies strength, and only by united effort can we hope to accomplish anything. Consequently, let us act in co-operation. The best way to do this is to vote for Polish candidates for municipal, state, or even national elective offices, regardless of their party affiliations.

A meeting will be held this evening at the Morrison Hotel in Chicago. Here the voters are invited to be present to discuss the qualifications of Mr. Pinderski.

All Polish-American citizens are cordially invited to attend the meeting and to give active support to the candidacy of Mr. Pinderski.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I F 1
III B 1
II A 1
I F 5
I C
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 27, 1918.

NEWS FROM THE POLITICAL FRONT

The Polish candidate for Congress, Mr. Francis Koralewski, was born in New York City on January 7, 1874. His parents came from the Posen and Gniezno district of Poland. The late John Koralewski, father of Francis, was an active organizer of Polish societies in America. Through his efforts the Thaddeus Kosciuszko Society was formed. The parents of the candidate moved to Chicago in 1876, where their son attended Holy Trinity parochial school. Completing his elementary course, he then attended the Northwestern High School. Thereafter he enrolled in Lake Forest University, in the legal department. He was admitted to the bar in 1895.

From the beginning of his career Mr. Koralewski manifested a profound interest in public affairs. He took active part in the life of Polish societies. He belongs to the Lodge of the Polish November Uprising, which is Group 348 of the Polish National Alliance; to the Polish Alma Mater; to the Chopin Chorus;

I F 1

- 2 -

POLISH

III B 1

II A 1

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 27, 1918.

I F 5

I C and to many other Polish groups. In addition he is a member of the
IV Chicago Bar Association, the Illinois Bar Association, the Chicago
Press Club, and the Iroquois Club. In 1908 he was elected alderman of
the Sixteenth Ward. The American newspapers have printed extensive articles
on Mr. Koralewski's activities in tax matters. He introduced an ordinance
[in the city council] to create an investigating commission for the purpose
of achieving a more equable assessment of large corporations and wealthy
families. It was because of this action that large corporations and wealthy
families [now] render a more accurate report of their incomes. This naturally
causes the assessments to be more equably proportioned, so lessening the burden
laid on the poorer taxpayers.

This prominent activity soon attracted the attention of his party, which
placed him in the assessor's office, where he remained for a period of six
years. In 1912 he was a member of the Electoral College, the only Pole to
hold that distinction. He was instrumental in excluding provisions in a

MPA (LL)

I F 1

- 3 -

POLISH

III B 1

II A 1

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 27, 1918.

I F 5

I C city ordinance which would have given certain privileges to the
IV electric railroad company operating between South Bend, Indiana, and
Chicago and would have deprived the city of an income of approximately
fifty thousand dollars. In short, he has given priceless and valuable service
to the city and has brought honor to the Polish name.

Mr. Koralewski has conducted numerous court actions for claims against large
corporations and has gained many legal battles for his clients. He is well
versed in political matters and is a practical Pole. He has given his
children a thorough Polish education under the able tutelage of the Reverend
Walter Zapala. He has represented the Polish Roman Catholic Union and the
Polish National Alliance in many cases at law. After the conclusion of his
work for the Polish Central National Committee, to which he had donated his
services, only a short time remained for a Pole to file his petition as
candidate for Congress. Prominent civic leaders of various circles requested
that Mr. Koralewski file his petition. The petition was finally filed after

WPA (111-111-111)

I F 1

- 4 -

POLISH

III B 1

II A 1

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 27, 1918.

I F 5

I C a general meeting [had been held] of Polish clergy, journalists, and
IV other prominent persons. The meeting occurred in the office of the
Reverend Frank Gordon.

After a sincere exchange of opinions by those present at the meeting the Reverend Mr. Gordon himself came to the conclusion that Mr. Koralewski would be the candidate who would have the best chance of winning. A majority of those present decided to support him wholeheartedly.

Mr. Koralewski as delegate to the National Democratic Convention touched upon a very important topic, namely, the question of the revision of the Congressional districts in the State of Illinois. Governor Lowden announced publicly some two or three weeks ago that the time is near for the State of Illinois to get busy if it wishes to have its Congressional districts revised.

I F 1

- 5 -

POLISH

III B 1

II A 1

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 27, 1918.

I F 5

I C If a Pole should fail to be elected to Congress at this time, then we
IV may be certain that members of other races will attempt to have the
boundaries so arranged with respect to the Polish district that it will
be easy for the other nationalities to win at all times. The Eighth Congressional District is the district most densely populated by Polish-American citizens. It is the only District in the United States in which the Poles can elect a Pole if they are once united. Should it so happen that in the new revision the entire Eighteenth and Nineteenth Wards are annexed to the Eighth Congressional District, then the Poles would be in the minority. But if a Pole was elected from that District, he could see to it that to the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Wards the Polish sections of the Fifteenth and Twenty-eighth Wards should be added. This would assure our people of being perpetually represented in Congress. Politics plays a very important role not only in the small local spheres but also in Washington. Mr. Koralewski is well versed in politics and an authority in political matters. As an attorney he would be a very important factor because Congress is the law-making body of the

POLISH

I F 1
III B 1
I F 5
IV

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Aug. 24, 1918.

POLISH CANDIDATES FOR POLITICAL OFFICE

At the last meeting of the Walter Swiatkiewicz Society, Aerie 189 of the Polish Falcons' Alliance, upon the motion of Mr. John Krawczewski a citizens' club of that Aerie was formed. This club unanimously decided to indorse the following Polish candidates in the forthcoming primary election: Mr. F. Koralewski, candidate for Congress from the Eighth Congressional District; Mr. Joseph Petlak, candidate for State representative of Illinois; and Mr. Joseph LaBuy, a member of this Aerie, candidate for the municipal bench. It was decided to support all the above-mentioned candidates and to work incessantly in their behalf.

The Walter Swiatkiewicz Aerie requests all its members to give active support to these candidates and thus to help to perpetuate the good name of our Polish-American citizenry.

W. Krawczewski, J. Krawczewski, L. Panek,
P. Job, John Swierat, and J. Ligenza,
Committee.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

POLISH

I F 1
III B 1
I F 5
III H
I G

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 23, 1918.

INDIFFERENCE OF POLES

(Editorial)

Events in the war are at present developing with unprecedented rapidity. The devastating battle now raging incessantly on the western front definitely indicates that the German forces are at the point of exhaustion. This can mean but one thing, and that is that perhaps in the near future the hour of peace will strike on the clock of history.

Unfortunately we Poles seem to be entirely indifferent to the importance of the situation. Our people seem to manifest a strange coolness in political matters. The United States will have a decisive voice in events that will pertain to Poland's fate. It will largely depend upon the type of spokesman that Poland has to represent it in Washington whether the fate of our native land will be felicitous.

The question now is: Whom are we to place as our spokesman in Washington? Who

WPA (ILL) PROJ 36275

I F 1

- 2 -

POLISH

III B 1

I F 5

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 23, 1918.

III H

I G is to raise his voice in defense of our rights? Are we Poles to relegate this power to some stranger, not a Pole, or are we to give it to some one sympathetic to our cause, some one who is a true Pole, who knows and understands our needs--a person who knows how to defend Polish interests in this country?

The question of selecting a Congressman is not a question of party or faction. It is a question of primary importance. This is especially true in this critical time. Whoever is unwilling to sacrifice his personal prejudices, his insignificant ambitions, and the like upon the altar of the general welfare is not unlike a criminal. He would deny to our people the opportunity of having an energetic representation of our most vital interests.

The forthcoming Congress will have many matters [before it] closely related to the fate of Poland. The presence of a Pole in Congress when Polish interests are discussed will be indispensable. The Eighth Congressional District of Illinois is predominantly Polish. If the citizens of Polish extraction were

I F 1
III B 1
I F 5
III H

- 3 -

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 23, 1918.

I G to unite and act as a solid bloc during the coming election campaign, it is a foregone conclusion that no other nationality would have a chance. The reason why we have been unsuccessful thus far in electing a Pole to Congress is that some wretched politicians, utterly devoid of character, through ignorance or through malice or because of bribes have caused confusion in the Polish ranks. These self-centered individuals have paved the way to victory not for a Pole but for some one of another nationality. Because of these dissensions the Poles in America have not been properly represented. On the contrary, it has not been uncommon to find men in Congress who are unsympathetic to Poles, and who have placed our people in a false and unfavorable light. The lamentable and shameful feature of it all is that these antagonistically inclined Congressmen have been put in office by Polish votes.

The dissension in the Polish ranks has been possible simply because our voters have been asleep. They have considered the question of a Congressman and his election as something purely partisan and political in its nature. Our people have not thought of the office as something of the utmost national importance.

I F 1

III B 1

I F 5

III H

I G At present what is perhaps the last chance for our people easily to elect a Pole to Congress has appeared. The Congressional districts are to be revised. The election of a Pole at this time might cause such a grouping of our wards that it would permanently assure the election of Polish candidates.

To accomplish this, it is necessary and imperative that our people remain on guard, so that our national interests will remain protected. We should not allow the good work, once started, to be ruined by the ill will of some self-centered individuals. Consequently, if our people wish to have a Pole in Congress, they must awaken from their lethargic indifference. They must organize and be cautious lest some traitor betray us again. If the Poles conduct their work properly, then a Polish voice will reverberate for the first time in the largest Republic in the world. It will strengthen the significance and the importance of Polish immigration not only here, in America but in other countries as well.

And so let us all work diligently toward that goal. It is desirable that

I F 1

- 5 -

POLISH

III B 1

I F 5

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Aug. 23, 1918.

III H

I G Polish leaders, be they in the field of politics or in other spheres, shall express their views from the standpoint of national politics on having a Polish representative in Congress. The Dziennik Zwiaskowy promises to publish these views in its columns which are devoted to political matters. In this way it will give to our people an opportunity to become better acquainted with national affairs that are of primary importance to all Poles.

POLISH

I F 1

I F 2

I F 3

I F 5

IV

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 15, 1918.

GREAT MEETING OF POLISH CENTRAL DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE
HELD AT HOTEL SHERMAN

Polish Democrats of all factions gathered at the Italian Hall in Hotel Sherman yesterday evening to hear their own candidates and other candidates on the Democratic ticket speak. The well-known Democratic leader, Roger C. Sullivan also participated in the meeting. The meeting maintained a very high patriotic level; it fairly breathed with the sincere attachment of our people to this country. Alderman S. Adamkiewicz was not present, as he had to attend a very important session of the city council concerning unification of the traction system.

From a political point of view, credit must be given to the organizers of the meeting and to Sullivan, for they know how to appeal to the Polish voters in order to gain their support. However, they went too far in many cases, for their speeches reflected too great a desire to show the Polish people how generously offices have been distributed amongst Poles, how good the party is

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I F 1

- 2 -

POLISH

I F 2

I F 3

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 10, 1918.

I F 5

IV to the Poles, and how liberally it bestows well-paying positions upon them. Roger Sullivan praised beautifully the ambition of the Poles when he declared that, were he not Irish, he would like to be a Pole. Naturally, he emphasized his own purely altruistic desire to serve the public cause, and he gave his assurance that the whole ticket is composed of men in whose victory lies the welfare of the general public.

Other speakers reached such heights as to declare it positively unpatriotic to vote for candidates other than those on the Democratic ticket, since this would weaken President Wilson, who is a Democrat, and therefore desires the Democratic party's victory. It was not omitted also, to point out to the Polish people that the organization knows the normal Polish vote, and if the Poles should be disobedient, then naturally they cannot count upon the unlimited beneficence of Mr. Sullivan and his adherents in the future, and will be defeated.

In answer, Dziennik Zwiazkowy, as a Polish organ standing guard over the interests

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

I F 1
I F 2
I F 3
I F 5

- 3 -

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 10, 1918.

IV of our people without regard to party affiliation, takes occasion to point out in advance that the Polish people will not uncritically follow the dictates of even the best laid plans, but will examine the qualifications of each candidate, and look into his guarantees that he can serve the country and the people best.

Furthermore, we take this occasion to protest most vigorously against this manner of treating us. The Polish voters are not a collection of thoughtless childrens' dolls, but an enlightened, thinking people who appraise critically the course of events. Even the "juicy sinecure," as they call it, that is offered F. X. Rydzewski, who can count upon our support because of his capability and the fact that he is Polish, will not blind us to the principal candidates in the coming elections. Sullivan can well know that the congressman from the Eighth District should be a Pole, and yet his organization is not openly supporting Francis Koraleski, Polish candidate for this office; in order not to offend President Wilson, he would like to retain as Congressman from the Eighth District, Thomas Gallagher, an incapable and insignificant politician, instead

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I F 1

I F 2

I F 3

I F 5

- 4 -

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 18, 1918.

IV of supporting an intelligent and capable man such as Moraleski is, beyond question. The resolution adopted at yesterday's meeting inevitably shows that in the inner Democratic circles, Moraleski will be opposed under a cloak of patriotism and an abuse of the name of President Wilson, whom our people surround with the greatest honor. In this way, they expect to establish a pathway through the Polish voters through which Gallagher can be re-elected. And to us they will say, "Clap hands; you have Rydzewski, Masperski, and Lowak," while Gallagher, in order to flatter his constituents, will mention Poland in his bungling way once in a while, and will continue to fatten himself on a job that rightfully belongs to us.

For President Wilson's great heart, the Polish people gave their hearts, their blood, and their money. They have done their patriotic duty in every way. They intend to use their right to vote in such a way as to give President Wilson such men whom they regard as best qualified for public service.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I F 1

I F 2

I F 3

I F 5

IV

- 5 -

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 15, 1918.

Polish Democratic Candidates

The following Polish candidates should be supported to the fullest extent in the coming primaries:

The incumbent, Judge Joseph S. LaBuy, of tried character, who brings honor to the high office he occupies.

Stanley Walkowiak, alderman of the 17th Ward, who enjoys great popularity, running for judge.

Francis X. Rydzewski, candidate for clerk of the municipal court, incumbent election commissioner, a man who has a fine record of public service behind him, and who will undoubtedly fulfill properly his tasks as municipal court clerk, if elected.

Four candidates for county commissioner: Albert Nowak, Thomas Kasperski,

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I F 1

- 6 -

POLISH

I F 2

I F 3

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 15, 1918.

I F 5

IV Anthony Maciejewski, and Paul Damradt. Everyone will undoubtedly support them and thus put these offices in good hands.

Vincent S. Zwiefka, former alderman of the 16th Ward, who seeks the nomination for state representative. He is young and active and has a record of service and civic courage. He deserves the public's confidence.

Above all, remember that we need

A POLISH CONGRESSMAN!

This evening, Max Kaczmarek, who seeks the Republican nomination for congressman of the eighth district, will speak at a Republican mass meeting to be held at the Republican headquarters on Noble Street and Milwaukee Avenue. The meeting will be especially interesting, and a large attendance is expected. It will begin at eight o'clock.

The Polish Central Democratic Committee sent the following telegram to President

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

I F 1

I F 2

I F 3

I F 5

IV Wilson:

- 7 -

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 15, 1918.

"To His Excellency, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, Washington, D. C.:

"The Polish Central Democratic Committee of Cook County, Illinois, gathered here in convention on Wednesday, August 14, 1918, at the Hotel Sherman in Chicago, hereby extends its sincerest belief that your immortal work in connection with the World War will be rewarded with a great victory for humanity and will bring a lasting peace to America, the Allies, and the small nations of Europe, and justice to unfortunate Poland, plundered and starved by the brutal Huns. With your aid, Poland will shake off the chains of a hundred and fifty years of slavery and, in the new history of Poland, your famed name will be the source of inspiration to future generations.

"We shall support, with all enthusiasm, the Honorable James Hamilton Lewis, that capable and distinguished Senator from Illinois. He will be re-elected as a

WPA (M.L.) PROJ. 30275

I F 1

I F 2

I F 3

I F 5

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 15, 1918.

IV proof of the people's confidence in you and your excellent administration.

"In the eighth congressional district of Illinois, the Poles have chosen as their candidate, Francis W. Koraleski. In 1912 he was delegate to the electoral college from this district, and if he is elected to the office of congressman, we are convinced that he will gain your confidence completely, and will be an earnest supporter of your policies.

"Stanley Adamkiewicz, president,
"Joseph Ruszkiewicz, vice-president,
"Joseph A. Lasecki, secretary."

I F 1
I F 2
I F 3
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Swiadczy, Mar. 30, 1928.

RESOLUTION OF THE NON-PARTISAN CITIZENS' CLUB
OF THE TWENTY-EIGHTH WARD

At a meeting of the Nonpartisan Citizens' Club of the Twenty-eighth Ward, held in the usual meeting hall on March 17, the following resolution supporting the aldermanic candidacy of Max Adamowski in the coming elections was approved:

"Whereas, In view of the coming aldermanic elections, it is necessary that the citizens of the Twenty-eighth Ward understand the need of building a strong political organization; and

"Whereas, The incumbent alderman, Max Adamowski, is the only candidate who will be supported not only by the Polish but people of other nationalities; and

"Whereas, At the present time all America looks up at us [the Polish people]

WPA (ILL) 2201 30275

I F 1

I F 2

I F 5

IV

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Wiazkowy, Mar. 30, 1918.

with wonder and admiration, and we ought therefore to uphold the good opinion of the American people by showing that we are capable of holding public office; therefore be it

"Resolved, That we, the members of the Citizens' Nonpartisan Political Club of the Twenty-eight Ward feel it our duty to endorse and support the candidacy of Max Adamowski for alderman of the Twenty-eighth Ward in the coming elections."

About three hundred citizens of the Twenty-eighth Ward attended the meeting, at which the principal speakers were as follows: Clayton E. Smith, treasurer of the City of Chicago and probable mayoral candidate; Joseph Kalczynski, police lieutenant and president of Council 41 of the Polish National Alliance; John M. Nowicki banker; John Jacobson, state representative of the Twenty-seventh District; W. J. Pulsman, president of the twenty-eight Ward Democratic Club; Francis Porzuczek, member of the Polish War Relief Committee; Francis Mordecki, sergeant at arms of Council 41 of the Polish National Alliance;

WPA (111) PROJ 30275

I F 1
I F 2
I F 5
IV

- 3 -

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Mar. 30, 1912.

and many other prominent citizens of the Twenty-eighth Ward.

Alderman Adamowski conducts a real-estate office in his own ward, at 2212 Fullerton Avenue, where every citizen may go for advice. Mr. Adamowski is always willing to give help and advice to the citizens of his ward.

.....

[List of fifty-three signatures omitted by translator.]⁷

WPA (H.L.) PROJ. 30275

I F 1
I F 4
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Mar. 30, 1918.

PERSONAL APPEAL OF ALDERMAN
S. S. MALHO LIAK TO THE VOTERS
OF THE SEVENTEENTH WARD

Citizens!

On the eve of the aldermanic elections which will be held next Tuesday, I turn to you with a **last** appeal for the same sincere support you have given me in previous campaigns, and, at the same time, I want to present special reasons why I should be re-elected to the office I now hold, and to answer the unjust attacks that have recently been made against me.

First: A year ago, I was instrumental in defeating the Republican alderman, L. Sitts, who had held that office for fourteen years, and thus made possible the election of our countryman, the incumbent Alderman Stanley Adamkiewicz. For my loyalty to my own nationality and for the support which I had given a Polish candidate, the so-called "Municipal Voters' League" was very uncompli-

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

I F 1
I F 4
IV

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Lwiazkowy, Mar. 30, 1918.

mentary to me in its report. Let the Poles be judges as to whether I deserved this condemnation.

Second: That same Municipal Voters' League was in favor of abolishing the twenty-five-per-cent water tax. I opposed this action; I spoke and voted against it, for, in my opinion, abolishment of this tax would merely increase the tax burden on the less well-to-do citizens, bringing relief to the wealthy tax dodgers who evade paying their share of the taxes. If the tax dodgers paid this tax, there would be no necessity for new taxes on the smaller real-estate owners.

Thirdly: The Municipal Voters' League is opposing me because I am a "wet," while the League is one of the principal organizations of the "drys". Personally, I do not drink alcoholic liquors, but as a representative of the Seventeenth Ward, I **represent** the majority of the citizens of that ward, and I know that the majority has no sympathy for the "drys". As long as the majority of the citizens of the Seventeenth Ward want me to co-operate with

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 35275

I F 1
I F 4
IV

- 3 -

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Mar. 30, 1918.

the "wets," so long will I conduct myself accordingly, the Municipal Voters' League notwithstanding.

Fourthly: I am opposed to the preachers and so-called "reformers" who would like to limit the freedom of our societies by passing restricting laws. The principal aim of this movement, among others, is the abolition of the so-called "special bar permits," by which, almost without exception, all our societies benefit. Our societies do not have large and well-furnished club buildings in which they could hold their dances and entertainments without "special bar permits". The proposed discrimination by the reformers against our societies is unjust. Our societies are entitled to some privileges, for they give aid to their members, they patriotically purchase Liberty Bonds and Thrift stamps, and they support the Red Cross and other national matters.

Fifthly: Until this time, no announcement of my opponent's candidacy has appeared in the daily press, while it did appear in the organ of that organization of which I am fortunate enough to be a member. Now it is well known

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

I F 1
I F 4
IV

- 4 -

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Mar. 30, 1918.

that my opponent is not a member of that organization and certainly the first duty of its organ is to support its own members. I do not want to name that organization, for the responsibility does not fall upon it but upon certain individuals. I expect all the members of that organization to ignore the announcement, as it justly deserves.

Sixthly: In conclusion, I want to emphasize that in performing my duties as alderman, I do not believe that I should allow myself to be directed by suggestions from the Municipal Voters' League, since it is not from them that I have my mandate, but from the citizens of the Seventeenth Ward, for whom I have worked honestly and sincerely as their representative in the City Council, and as a representative of the Polish national group.

I expect that the Polish citizens of the Seventeenth Ward will not disappoint me and that they will, in general, give me their active support on election day, Tuesday, May 2, and will, as one man, go to the polling places and vote in accordance with the specimen ballot below.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I F 1
I F 4
IV

- 5 -

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Mar. 30, 1918.

For all previous support as well as the support I expect will be given me in the coming elections, I thank my countrymen, and I assure them that I will always serve them faithfully.

I take this occasion to remind you that, in accordance with federal law, clocks will be moved ahead one hour starting Sunday, and that polling places will be opened and closed on the new time, which is one hour earlier.

I also take this occasion to express my best wishes for a happy Easter to all the voters of the Seventeenth Ward.

Your Countryman,

Stanley S. Walkowiak.

WPA ALL PROJ. 30275

I F 1

I F 4

I F 5

III A

IV

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 2, 1917.

LET THE MAJORITY RULE IN THE SEVENTEENTH WARD
Stanley Adamkiewicz Is the Candidate
of the Majority

Here are several reasons why Stanley Adamkiewicz should be elected alderman of the Seventeenth Ward:

1. Adamkiewicz is supported by the united Democratic factions.
2. A majority of the people living in the Seventeenth Ward are Poles.
3. It is an injustice that the same individual, a Republican at that--regardless of whether he be German, Dutch, or Danish--should be for fourteen years alderman of the Seventeenth Ward, where neither Republicans nor Dutchmen constitute a majority.
4. Adamkiewicz has lived in this ward for twenty-five years. He is a sincere

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I F 1

- 2 -

POLISH

I F 4

I F 5

III A

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Apr. 2, 1917.

IV Pole and a good American citizen. He is known for his honesty and willingness to serve.

5. Adamkiewicz has the support of the influential Poles of the Seventeenth Ward, such as Alderman S. Walkowiak, Ward Committeeman J. Ruszkiewicz, F. Wejna, Judge J. La Buy, Commissioner [M.] Kolassa, S. Gorecki, S. Kielczynski, and such Republicans as F. Ksycki, B. Dombrowski, F. Schweda, and others.

6. In case of need it is much more pleasant for the Poles to turn to one of their own countrymen than to a stranger, for the latter would later keep reminding them of favors granted, thus making political capital out of them.

7. Adamkiewicz will always be ready to serve all the citizens of the Seventeenth Ward, and he is known for his ability to appreciate any confidence placed in him.

There are several questions for Mr. Sitts to answer in regard to his official record.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I F 1

- 3 -

POLISH

I F 4

I F 5

III A

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 2, 1917.

IV Will Mr. Sitts dare swear that he has never expressed himself to the effect that "Those Pollacks give me too much trouble"?

Is it not true that he did only what he was absolutely forced to do for the Poles, in order not to alienate them completely?

Why does he give himself all the credit for matters in which others participated?

Does not Mr. Sitts feel embarrassed by the fact that he does not know that the building site of the Polish Roman Catholic Union was purchased from the street-car company and not from the city?

Is it not a fact that it was not he, but Alderman Walkowiak and Mr. Adamkiewicz, who managed to obtain this site from the streetcar company at a lower price?

Is it not a fact that Alderman Walkowiak was a great deal more instrumental than

MPA (H.L.) PROJ. 30275

I F 1

- 4 -

POLISH

I F 4

I F 5

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 2, 1917.

III A

IV Mr. Sitts in the purchasing of the public school at the corner of Division and Cleaver Streets?

Is it not a fact that good lighting of the streets of the Seventeenth Ward was not brought into the ward until four years ago, and that this was due to the efforts of Alderman Walkowiak exclusively, while Mr. Sitts, who has held this office for fourteen years, has been unable to do anything?

Why does Mr. Sitts not attend the meetings of the committees of the City Council? Why does he not try to have the dirt and mud removed from the streets and alleys of his ward?

Why were Carpenter and May Streets closed while he was in office?

Why is Augusta Street not paved yet?

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I F 1

- 5 -

POLISH

I F 4

I F 5

III A

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 2, 1917.

IV

Finally, is it not a fact that he voted that the property of the Automatic Telephone Company, appraised at \$6,000,000, be sold for \$500,000?

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I F 1
I F 6
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 2, 1917.

EVIDENCE OF THE FRAUDULENT METHODS
EMPLOYED BY SITTS

SPECIMEN BALLOT, Ward 17

() DEMOCRATIC

(x) REPUBLICAN

() SOCIALIST

FOR CITY TREASURER

FOR CITY TREASURER

FOR CITY TREASURER

☐ Clayton F. Smith
1866 N. Leavitt Street

☐ James J. Cullen
4324 ... Monroe Street

☐ Robert H. Howe
820 Oakwood
Boulevard

FOR CITY CLERK

FOR CITY CLERK

FOR CITY CLERK

☐ James T. Igoe
5548 W. Adams Street

☐ Joseph Simon
1707 S. Racine Avenue

☐ Lewis J. Hardy
1645 Belmont
Avenue

RECEIVED
APR 10 1917

I F 1

I F 6

IV

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 2, 1917.

FOR ALDERMAN

FOR ALDERMAN

☐ Joseph B. Mc Donough
544 W. 37th Street.

☒ Lewis D. Sitts
1471 W. Grand Avenue

This is an exact copy of the ballot which Mr. Lewis D. Sitts, Republican candidate for alderman of the Seventeenth Ward has been sending to citizens of Polish extraction in this ward for the purpose of gaining their support.

Citizens! Here you have actual evidence of the depth to which one who has been praised as one of the model aldermen of Chicago can descend. Here you have proof of how low an opinion Mr. Sitts has of the intelligence of the Poles.

This is not a sample ballot in that it is not an exact copy of the official one, in which the name of Stanley Adamkiewicz is listed. In Mr. Sitts' sample ballot the name of Joseph B. Mc Donough, an Irishman from another

WPA (U.S.) PROJECT

I F 1

I F 6

IV

- 3 -

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 2, 1917.

ward, is substituted for that of Adamkiewicz, this clearly shows Sitts' intention of befuddling the Polish voters. This is incontestable proof of how ignorant Sitts considers the Poles. To cause further confusion, he inserted in the Socialist column of the ballot a name which is not given in the official ballot.

Men and women of the Seventeenth Ward! It is up to you to condemn this action the way it deserves to be condemned, that is, by casting your votes tomorrow for Stanley Adamkiewicz and removing Sitts forever from public office.

[Translator's note: The article ends by giving an exact copy of the official ballot.]

WPA (U.) PRODUCTIONS

I F 1

I F 4

I Y

IV

POLISH

Dziennik Dziennikowy, Apr. 21, 1917.

END OF THE CAMPAIGN

Next Tuesday, April 23, Chicago will hold its so-called spring election, that is, the aldermanic election.

At this election a city treasurer and a clerk, as well as an alderman for each ward, will be elected.

The campaign, which has been rather lively, is now drawing to a close, with several big rallies scheduled for tomorrow. The unusual activities before election are attributed to the fact that the city council is faced with a number of important problems, the solution of which requires the election of the right men.

Peace and quiet have reigned in the Sixteenth Ward since the primaries. Stanley Lund is certain of victory, because the Republican party has no candidate, and the Socialist party hardly counts. After violent primaries, calm and harmony, accompanied by the handshakes of erstwhile enemies reign

(ALL) PROTECTED

I F 1
I F 4
I K
IV

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Mar. 31, 1917.

supreme. The election of Kunz may be considered accomplished.

In the Seventeenth Ward, however, the battle goes on. Here the Poles for the first time in the history of the ward want to elect a Polish alderman and get rid of a man of another nationality who has held this post for fourteen years. In order to assure themselves of victory, the influential politicians of this ward agreed on a compromise candidate, and their choice fell on Mr. Stanley Adamkiewicz.

After receiving the nomination, Mr. Adamkiewicz got to work and distinguished himself by the way he conducted his energetic campaign. His campaign was clean, not one of mud-slinging. Mr. Adamkiewicz and his followers fought with honest weapons, and honest citizens are supporting him, confident of victory on Tuesday.

A recent count shows that 176 Polish societies--national, parochial, Falcons', and singing--have endorsed and are backing Adamkiewicz. Among these societies

MPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

I F 1

I F 4

I K

IV

- 3 -

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Mar. 31, 1917.

there are groups of the Polish National Alliance, the Polish Roman Catholic Union, the Alliance of Polish Falcons, the Polish Singers' Alliance, the Polish Women's Alliance, the Polish Alma Mater, and the Society of Poles in America. Also backing Adamkiewicz are a large number of communes, settlements, and citizens' clubs.

These societies and clubs represent all kinds of responsible men and women. Therefore, there are excellent prospects of the election of our countryman.

These societies are carrying on their activities within the boundaries of the Seventeenth Ward, and they include four parishes--Holy Trinity, St. John Cantius, St. Innocent and St. Stephen.

Reports for which there is some foundation, and some of which even have been proved, are circulating to the effect that some Poles of the Seventeenth Ward are courting the non-Polish candidate and even listen to his promises.

WFA (11) PFOJ

I F 1

I F 4

I K

IV

- 4 -

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Mar. 31, 1917.

Speakers at political rallies have said several times that they have proof of a conspiracy to betray the Polish candidate, and assert that after the election they will attend to these people properly.

We really cannot make ourselves believe this, but if this treachery is proved-- woe to these political "knifers"!

The political harmony that prevails in the Seventeenth Ward shows that when the Poles get to work in earnest they can accomplish anything. Among those who have spoken for the candidacy of the Polish candidate, Mr. S. Adamkiewicz, the following should be listed: Ward Committeeman J. Ruszkiewicz, Alder-
man S. Malkowiak, Attorney J. Jankowski, former Commissioner M. Molasa, Judge J. La Buy, T. Weyne, secretary of the Democratic organization, S. Gorecki, M. Wojtecki, and S. Kielczynski. There are also a whole legion of others who have spared neither time nor money to assure the election of our countryman.

The Polish women have also organized a campaign to help Adamkiewicz and have

WPA (L) PROJ. 50275

I F 1

- 5 -

POLISH

I F 4

I K

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Mar. 31, 1917.

IV

promised to vote for him. Even the Polish Republicans are working and campaigning to get rid of the present non-Polish alderman.

In the next day or two the citizens of the Seventeenth Ward will receive the last call, in which they will be urged to go to the polls and elect S. A. Adamkiewicz. Let this call reach their hearts and their sense of civic duty, and the Seventeenth Ward--almost entirely Polish--will have two energetic Polish aldermen.

WFO 6211 PPOL 30075

I F 1
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Mar. 30, 1917.

BIG RALLY FOR ADAMKIEWICZ.

A big political rally for Stanley Adamkiewicz, who is running for the office of alderman of the Seventeenth Ward, was held yesterday at the Polish Roman Catholic Union Hall. A record-breaking crowd came to the hall, which, together with the gallery, was jammed to capacity. Attorney William Young, Alderman Stanley Malkowiak, Stanley Kielczynski, and J. Iuszkiewicz were the main speakers.

Mr. Adamkiewicz spoke also and was enthusiastically applauded.

Although the general opinion is that Adamkiewicz's election is assured, we must not stop working for a moment. Let us see to it that our candidate wins by an overwhelming majority.

POLISH

III

IE 4

IC

15

Biuletyn Miastowy, Nr. 30, 1917.

[illegible]

At their last meeting this month, the members of the St. Joseph's Brotherhood of Young Men, in St. John Baptists Parish, resolved to endorse their fellow parishioner, Mr. Stanley Idzikewicz, for alderman of the Seventeenth Ward. The Brotherhood's resolution reads as follows:

"Since a man of another nationality has governed the poles in the Seventeenth Ward for fourteen years, as a result of misun erstanding between the political parties of this ward, we members of the St. Joseph's Prot erhood of Young Men congratulate our Polish politicians in this ward on finally coming to an agreement. They can now show the Germans that the poles will have Polish aldermen.

"We challenge all States to show for once that they know how to preserve a

I F 1
III B 2
I C
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Mar. 29, 1917.

JOHN ADAMSKI ADAMKIEWICZ

The Cadets of St. George Society, Group 402 of the Polish Roman Catholic Union of St. John Cantius Parish, at its regular meeting unanimously endorsed Mr. Stanley Adamkiewicz for alderman of the Seventeenth Ward and appointed a committee to draw up the following resolution:

"Whereas, Mr. S. Adamkiewicz is a real American citizen and a true Pole; and

"Whereas, the Seventeenth Ward is for the most part inhabited by Poles and therefore its alderman should be a Pole and not a kinsman of our oppressors, who are waiting watchfully for the downfall of the Polish nation; and

"Whereas, in Europe our people are striving for and winning freedom, while here in the land of the free a man of another nationality wants to be our Czar;

I F 1
III B 2
I C
IV

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Mar. 29, 1917.

"Resolved, That it is time to put an end to the influence of these foreigners and condemn all false Poles who, living at the expense of the Polish workers, betray their own people. We know who they are--we know their names--and later we shall point them out. We promise to help with all our might to elect our countryman, Mr. Stanley Adamkiewicz, and we are sure that beginning April 3 we will have two Polish aldermen in a Polish ward.

Cadets of St. George Society:

Joseph Ochob
Aloysius Rokosz
Frank Bretschneider
Michael Zajac
Adalbert Mirek
John Petka
Adam Kuta
Paul Jochim
Joseph Surdej
Joseph Wlodarczyk"

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I F 1
III A
III C
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Mar. 17, 1917.

STANLEY ADAMKIEWICZ FOR ALDERMAN

The Sacred Heart of Jesus Society, Group 263 of the Polish Roman Catholic Union, numbering 306 members, on the motion of Adalbert Michalak, seconded by John Smulen, resolved not to support any non-Polish alderman and unanimously indorsed Mr. Stanley Adamkiewicz for alderman of the Seventeenth Ward. A committee was appointed to draw up the following resolution:

"Considering that the politicians of the Seventeenth Ward have established harmony and unity, we give them our approval, knowing that only through unity can we gain victory and not allow ourselves to be governed by strangers who run the Seventeenth Ward though they should not be permitted to do so.

"Considering that Mr. Stanley Adamkiewicz has already done a great deal of work in this ward and that he has tried to help everyone, whether here or in our unfortunate homeland, we promise to support him to the best of our ability in order to have him elected to this office.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 200375

I F 1

III A

III C

IV

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Mar. 17, 1917.

"In view of the fact that some Polish citizens, who should consider it their duty to support a Pole, due to some unreasonable irritations actually hurt his political chances, we express our indignation and suggest that they go fly a kite.

A. Michalik

A. Pitera

C. Benkala

F. Podraza

T. Agustyn

J. Wisniewski

J. Smulen

J. Pociask"

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3927

I F 1
I D 1 a
I J
III C
I G
III D 1
III H

POLISH

Polonia, Vol. XI, No. 44, Nov. 2, 1916.

HOW SHOULD POLES VOTE?

Poles who are American citizens should remember, above all, that they became citizens of their own free will, that no one forced them into it. They did that because the ideals of the free American Republic corresponded with their own viewpoint.

Poles who are American citizens are really so with all their hearts. They come here to better themselves and after having a taste of American life and freedom decide to remain here and become American citizens. Their open-hearted, honest, Polish souls soon realized that the ideals that inspired Kosciuszko and Pulaski are good enough for us newcomers. Therefore the American Poles become citizens of this country without any reservations and do not expect to find this an alien country. They love America and their slogan is: "America First."

By that slogan and principle they are guided, whenever they take an active part in the life of their adopted country. The welfare of America and American people lies near their hearts. They want America to be more powerful and better and for that reason they are proud of their American citizenship.

Polonia, Vol. XI, No. 44, Nov. 2, 1916.

American citizens of Polish descent consider themselves as sons and defenders of this country and are ready to sacrifice their energy and life for the benefit and honor of their adopted country.

Today when the election time is near and when we must decide by our ballots who is most worthy and suitable for the public service: "Polish" citizens realize that voting is a very important and at the same time a very honorable privilege and duty of a citizen. Therefore they must think the matter over conscientiously and decide for whom they are going to vote and why they should vote for these candidates and not for others.

In this important instance, important not only for them but also for the whole American nation, our citizens should take under a very careful consideration the following points:

First: That the Republican Party is a party of the capitalists oppressing and exploiting the workingman, while the Democratic Party is the party of progress and freedom.

Second: That the present candidate of the Republican Party, Judge Hughes, has been selected from the peacefulness of the highest tribunal of the United States;

Polonia, Vol. XI, No. 44, Nov. 2, 1916.

that this candidate should be beaten (or defeated), if for only one reason and purpose, that is, that the party should not look for a political candidate in such a high place, among the most dignified assembly, the highest judges of the country. That highest tribunal is the last appeal in the country in all most important matters, and for that reason should be free from politics.

Never in the history of America was a candidate selected from these judges because a judge who expects a political office will become partial and unjust, thus destroying the faith and respect of the people in the highest body of justice. That is why no American citizen, no Democrat and no Republican should vote for Judge Hughes. It would put the interests of the party higher than the interests of the country.

Third: That the Republican Party always was unfavorable towards citizens of Polish descent, that it never did anything for them, even ignored and disregarded them. On the other hand, the Democratic Party never made any difference between the citizens born here and those who have become citizens by naturalization. The Democrats always appreciated the value of our immigration and when the Congress, due to Republican pressure, passed the law forbidding entry to the United States to those who are unable to read and write, President Wilson objected to that law by refusing his signature, or in other words he vetoed it.

Polonia, Vol. XI, No. 44, Nov. 2, 1916.

Citizens of Polish descent should bear that in their minds, when it comes to voting.

Fourth: In case of a Republican victory we shall have a war with Mexico, war demanded only by those who want to grab the riches of Mexico, while, Democratic victory assures us the same peace and prosperity that we had during the last four years under President Wilson.

Fifth: The Republican victory will give our country a government of the trusts, by the trusts and for the trusts in other words a capitalistic government which deludes with plausible promises of prosperity but ends with a panic, as we had in 1907 to 1910. On the other hand, a Democratic victory will give us a government of the People, by the People and for the People; rights and protection for the working men and assurance of steady prosperity. Furthermore, the country will enjoy peace and splendid legislation enacted by the Democratic Congress, under President Wilson's Administration. The legislation known as the Federal Reserve Act, the most important act in the history of American nation, prevents in the future time all financial and commercial panics by taking away the controlling power from the Trusts, which were masters of the situation under Republican administration. Just now President Wilson's government opened Federal Reserve Banks, under the President's direction for the welfare of the country.

Polonia, Vol. XI, No. 44, Nov. 2, 1916.

Sixth: That the Democratic Party was never prejudiced against the citizens of Polish descent; on the contrary, it showed its good faith and sympathy. It understood that the work of Polish working men contributed in a great measure to building the great structure of American wealth, that there are people among the American Poles who are able to serve the country efficiently. For that reason the Democratic Party nominated many Poles for high offices, while the Republican Party never did anything for the citizens of Polish extraction or only humoured them with idle promises.

HOW POLES SHOULD VOTE?

President Wilson, speaking to a Polish delegation, made a statement that he will not cease for a moment to care for Poland's welfare, who thru no fault of hers, was plunged into the sea of misfortune and blood. He tried continually through his ambassadors to arrange shipments of food from America to Poland, and when that failed, he wrote letters to all the kings and emperors of Europe himself, urging them that they should allow the passage of food for Poland.

No one should wonder that in the hearts of American Poles there is still warm feeling and attachment for their old country.

Polonia, Vol. XI, No. 44, Nov. 2, 1916.

The Democratic Party shares with them these sympathies, and for this reason our citizens should have a very high estimation of President Wilson's endeavours for Poland and feel a deep gratitude to him who, during the four years of his wise rulership, took the side of the weak against the strong, the side of oppressed against oppressor, the side of the working man, the side of the people.

What a great difference between the politics of Democrats and the politics of Republicans, who always, and without exception, with all the hypocrisy of a Pharisee, cared only for the interests of the Trusts and millionaires, and were against the working men and the people.

All the above points and considerations will be taken up today by the Polish citizens of America and carefully thought over.

These citizens have only one welfare in their heart: the welfare of America. They can give only one verdict. They, as honest people, as citizens and patriots must vote for the People's Party, for the Democratic Party. They will vote without any exception for President Wilson, for that great and providential man who saved us from war, assured better wages for working men and prosperity for the whole nation. For that candidate who is not supported by any foreign power, who follows the will of the honest and patriotic citizens, President Wilson, the protector of the oppressed and friend of the working people.

I F 1
I F 5
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Oct. 11, 1916.

POLISH POLITICS AND JEALOUSY

It seems that there is no other nation so little skilled in politics as are the Polish people. The Americans themselves publicly point to this shortcoming of ours at our own Polish meetings. They state openly that we do not know how to profit politically by our numerical strength, and that for that reason many Polish candidates lose. The main fault of our political impotence is jealousy. This jealousy is brought out by the so-called political detractors who either openly or secretly attempt to work harm to a Polish candidate whenever a Pole through his endeavors and initiative begins gradually to amount to something in political life.

We have had many instances in which a Polish candidate with a clear record has been defeated simply because his opponent wanted to avenge himself or has accepted graft and exerted all his efforts, together with those of his clique, to slander and bring about the defeat of an honest Pole. This proves only too well that the Polish people are unable to be guided in politics by reason and

I F 1

I F 5

IV

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 11, 1916.

judgment. They listen only to the advice of paid agents and to people who are ill disposed toward Poles. Because of that fault we are, politically speaking, excess baggage.

Let us follow the example set by American citizens of other nationalities. We can see how they work together and co-operate in every respect whenever the welfare of their candidate is at stake. They do not ask to what party or faction the candidate belongs. To them it is sufficient to know that a person is a candidate of their race, and the whole matter terminates in that. Among us Poles, on the other hand, our people inquire from what part of Poland the Polish candidate comes, whether he is a good Catholic or a nationalist, and whether he is rich. When they finally find out everything about him, then, to conclude it, the political detractors begin to blacken his name. They smear his reputation so as to create the conviction in the Polish voters' minds that this Polish candidate is the worst man under the sun. As a result, the majority of unenlightened Polish voters, instead of casting their votes in favor of the Polish candidate, give them to a candidate of another nationality,

WPA 100-101000

I F 1

I F 5

IV

- 3 -

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 11, 1916.

whom they usually do not know, and who, quite often, has such a record that he should never have been permitted to leave jail.

This Polish newspaper, Dziennik Zwiazkowy, has at all times defended the principles of clean politics. Whenever it has recommended any candidate for public office, it has done so with the idea that the candidate deserved support as a good Pole. Such also should be the attitude of our entire Polish press in political matters, for only in that way can we hope to educate our people and properly to inform them who deserves our support.

Rumors have already been spread among the political malcontents that a clique of dishonest political detractors want to knife some of the Polish candidates in the coming elections. Among these "butchers" there are people who have a very dubious record in politics, and who have at no time brought honor to the Polish name in our political life. Such people should be opposed and pointed out at every opportunity because there is no other cure for them.

Members of the Polish National Alliance can at all times look with pride at

WPI 100-1000-1000

I F 1

I F 5

IV

- 4 -

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 11, 1916.

their solidarity in politics. They do not allow themselves to be taken in too readily by the political detractors. The principle of the members of the Polish National Alliance is to support Poles in every field. Above all they consider it their sacred duty to support their brother members of the Polish National Alliance.

Among the Polish candidates belonging to the Polish National Alliance we have a very capable individual in the person of Mr. Joseph Ruszkiewicz. He is a Democratic candidate, aspiring for the distinguished position of trustee of the Sanitary Board. Women as well as men may vote for him. Every one should cast his votes for Ruszkiewicz, since he has an enviable and unblemished record and will not bring shame to our people when he is elected.

Like every human being, he has his friends and his enemies. His enemies are people who are jealous and who, in principle, are underminers of the type which attempts to nullify at times even the best plans of those who are interested in a better future for our people.

MPK (111) H. J. 1916

I F 1

I F 5

IV

- 5 -

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 11, 1916.

In this instance the members of the Polish National Alliance should not allow themselves to be led astray by any derogatory remarks made by the detractors. We should stand firmly by our own candidates on the election day of November 7, 1916, and cast our votes in behalf of Mr. Ruszkiewicz. If a Pole and a member of the Polish National Alliance succeeds in attaining that distinguished public office, it will indeed be an honor to us Poles. It will mean that our people know how to take care of themselves in politics.

WFO 1-262

I F 1
I F 5
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 28, 1916.

N. L. PIOTROWSKI TO BE CANDIDATE
FOR CONGRESSMAN

The morning English-language newspapers report that Mr. [Nicholas L.] Piotrowski will be a candidate in the November election, on an independent ticket, for Congressman from the Eighth Illinois District. Mr. Piotrowski will oppose the Democratic nominee, Mr. Gallagher. It is also said that friends of Mr. Piotrowski will collect some five thousand dollars to finance his campaign. This, however, is nothing more than rumor, and for that reason the Dziennik Zwiazkowy does not state it as a definite fact until more proof is obtained.

After a recount of the ballots of the recent primary election it was found that the majority of Mr. Gallagher over that of Mr. Piotrowski was 804 votes.

WPA (ILL.) 11-01.30275

POLISH

I F 1

I F 4

I C

IV

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 16, 1916.

THE POLICY IN AMERICAN POLITICS

The recent primary election held in Chicago on Wednesday, September 13, 1915, has shown our political weakness only too clearly. To be more specific, we should say that it manifested our political discord, which has always been injurious to our people and continues to be so. We have had our own people as candidates for various political positions, federal, state, and city. All the Polish candidates were respectable and well qualified for the positions which they sought, and nevertheless candidates of other nationalities were able to defeat the Poles through their ingenuity, solidarity, and co-operation.

While the Polish citizens of Milwaukee combined their strength and have nominated Mr. Szczerbinski as representative to Congress, and they will, undoubtedly, also elect him at the regular election, the Polish electors of Chicago have failed miserably. Of eight Polish candidates in three Congressional districts only one received the nomination, namely, Mr. John Golombiewski, in the Fourth District. The question remains whether or not the Poles there know how to

$$\frac{IF1}{IF4}$$

I F 4
I C

IC
IV

IV

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Sept. 16, 1916.

combine their strength and elect him, thus saving the honor of the Poles in Chicago.

The Eighth District presented the best opportunity to nominate a Pole for Congress. Three Poles have campaigned in that District: Z. H. Kadow, N. L. Piotrowski, both on the Democratic ballot, and F. M. Ksycki, on the Republican. In view of the fact that this has always been a predominantly Democratic District, a Republican would have little chance of being elected. And so a Polish Democrat would undoubtedly have been elected had it not been for Mr. Z. H. Kadow. Although he did not have the slightest chance of winning, yet he ran for the office as if he purposely intended to defeat a Polish candidate. If he has even the slightest conception of politics, and as an attorney and a person taking an active part in political life he should have, then he was **aware** that if two Polish candidates were on the ticket, both might be defeated. Since he was the less popular of the two, he should have stepped aside.

[illegible]

I F 1
I F 4
I C
IV

- 3 -

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 16, 1916.

He broke an agreement of honor entered into by him and Mr. N. L. Piotrowski that whoever received the majority of votes at the political mass meeting of the regular Sixteenth Ward Democratic organization should be the candidate, and the other should not only withdraw but should work in behalf of his opponent. At that mass meeting Mr. Kadow received an insignificant minority of the votes, and yet he did not prove himself to be a man of honor. He did not keep the agreement solemnized by his own signature, and he flouted the Polish citizens by continuing to be a candidate for the office of Congressman.

And what happened? In spite of Mr. M. Kruszka's assistance, who, instead of working in behalf of the Polish candidates in his own city, Milwaukee, has thrust his nose into the political affairs of Chicago, he failed to win. As the result of his efforts Mr. Kadow received a total of 980 votes in the whole District, whereas Mr. Piotrowski received 2962 votes. An Irishman, Gallagher, received 3679 votes and won the nomination. Had the votes cast for Mr. Kadow been combined with those cast for Mr. Piotrowski, the latter would

I F 1

I F 4

I C

IV

- 4 -

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 16, 1916.

have been nominated, since he would then have had 3942 votes, approximately 300 more than Gallagher. We may therefore thank Mr. Kadow and his conceit for the fact that the Poles will not have their own Congressman at Washington. The Poles will undoubtedly remember this in the future.

But not only Mr. Kadow is to blame in this instance. The blame should be shared by those who aided him in the evil work. They fought Mr. Piotrowski as if the salvation of the nation depended on his defeat. There were several Polish Democratic "leaders" who fought Mr. Piotrowski with a determination worthy of a better cause, and who would rather vote for an Irishman than for a Pole.

Mr. N. L. Piotrowski has forwarded to the Dziennik Zwiazkowy a letter of appreciation addressed to all those voters who sincerely supported his candidacy. At the same time he utters his remonstrance against those who opposed him so bitterly. He writes as follows:

WFO
11/1/16

I F 1

- 5 -

POLISH

I F 4

I C

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 16, 1916.

IV

"Since I did not aspire to this position of my own volition or because of personal ambition, I therefore cherish no personal grievance. I cannot, however, remain indifferent when I pause to think that the Poles did not take advantage of their opportunity to send a Polish representative to the Congress of the United States, who could render priceless service to the Polish cause in these uncertain times. To judge by the small vote cast, I have no alternative but to think that this matter is of little interest to our people; they did not understand or appreciate the importance of the matter, just as they failed to understand the importance of primary elections. It is for this reason that they do not vote at the primaries unless they are persuaded to do so by some political pollworker.

"Both political machines, Sullivan's faction as well as Harrison's, were against me. One as well as the other worked against me through their precinct workers and forced people to vote for Gallagher or Devine or Kadow simply to defeat me.

"In the precinct of Alderman W...., in which only Poles reside, I, a Pole,

I F 1

I F 4

I C

IV

- 6 -

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 16, 1916.

received forty votes; Kadow, also a Pole, received only five votes; and Gallagher, an Irishman, received thirty-eight. Would it be possible for an Irish candidate to receive so many votes in a predominantly Polish precinct if Alderman W....and his precinct workers had not compelled the Poles to vote thus? This proves that some Polish "leaders" are only tools in the hands of Irish politicians and do not hesitate to betray Polish causes. Identically the same procedure was followed by the Polish leaders in the Sixteenth Ward.

"Yes, our Polish politicians have sold Polish votes to candidates of other nationalities. Let us, on the other hand, look at the way in which the Irish conduct themselves. Whereas Mr. Gallagher received nearly 1400 votes in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Wards, mostly from Poles, I, in the predominantly Irish populated Eighteenth and Nineteenth Wards, received only thirty votes, and Kadow received twenty. And what, may I ask, has Mr. Gallagher done to benefit the Poles? What has he accomplished for the Polish cause that the Poles should cast their votes in his favor against a candidate of their own nationality, who has for years worked to the best of his ability in behalf of the Polish cause? The

. I F 1
I F 4
I G
' IV

- 7 -

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 16, 1916.

indifference of our people, jealousy, the underhand work of Polish politicians, and the money of non-Polish candidates, all these have brought it about that again an Irishman and not a Pole will represent the Polish people at Washington, and that the Polish cause will not have its spokesman there.

"Finally, I take advantage of this occasion to thank all my fellow Poles who were kind enough to support me with their votes. I shall forever be grateful to them for this. In like manner I wish to extend my appreciation to the Dziennik Zwiazkowy and to the entire Polish press, which with extraordinary effort and sacrifice has disinterestedly supported my candidacy for the good of the cause.

"To one and all I wish to extend my heartfelt appreciation.

"Sincerely yours,

"N. L. Piotrowski."

. I F 1
I F 4
I G
IV

- 8 -

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 16, 1916.

Mr. Piotrowski's grievance against the Polish Democratic leaders is well founded because they, in the main, have been responsible for a Pole's defeat. By their efforts they have succeeded in letting a person not Polish represent our people in Congress. This is miserable politics, of which we should feel ashamed. Evidently we have not become equal to the political task of promoting our own welfare.

The same holds true in regard to the Fourth Congressional District. The Democratic Poles failed adequately to support the candidacy of Mrs S. J. Kuflewski. Similar conditions prevailed in the Seventh District, where Mr. L. Maliek and Mr. M. Dominowski failed to gain the nomination to Congress. And so all the Polish candidates lost.

In so far as other public offices are concerned, we see that very little support was given to Polish candidates because underhand political tactics prevailed over our own Polish interests. By acting thus the Poles have proved themselves nil in politics in the presence of other nationalities, for the other nationalities

44-38861-3025

I F 1
I F 4
I G
IV

- 9 -

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 16, 1916.

always succeed in downing us for a miserably small pittance.

When, therefore, will our Polish people prove themselves better politicians than during the last campaign? Our primary interest was to have a Pole as a member of Congress, and you, Polish voters of Chicago, did not give him to us! Has our Polish spirit fallen so low that we can remain passive to all this? Is it not time that we should awaken from our lethargic indifference and become more active and more united, so making possible the election of Polish candidates to public office? It might be worth while for us to ponder a bit over these questions.

WFO (111) PROJ. 3075

I F 1
I F 3
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 4, 1916.

AN AGREEMENT BETWEEN
MESSRS N. L. PIOTROWSKI AND Z. H. KADOW

The Dziennik Zwiazkowy is pleased to inform its readers, and especially the Polish Democratic voters of the Eighth Congressional District in Chicago, that an agreement has been reached between two Polish candidates of the same District aspiring for nomination to Congress in the forthcoming primary election.

Mr. Stanley Kunz has visited the editor of the Dziennik Zwiazkowy and has stated that at a meeting at the main Democratic headquarters of the Sixteenth Ward a motion was passed to call a mass meeting of voters at Schoenhofen Hall, on Thursday, September 7, 1916, at 8P.M. At this meeting the candidacy of one of the aspirants to Congress is to be indorsed.

It will depend upon the will of the voters of the Eight District which of the candidates the Poles will support on the Democratic ticket. If the audience

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

I F 1
I F 3
IV

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Sept. 4, 1916.

declares itself in favor of Mr. Z. H. Kadow, then Mr. Nicholas L. Piotrowski will withdraw his candidacy. If, on the other hand, the voters at this meeting express their desire to have Mr. N. L. Piotrowski as their candidate, then Mr. Z. H. Kadow will withdraw. Moreover, he will also ask his followers to cast their votes at the primaries in favor of Mr. N. L. Piotrowski.

The former alderman, Mr. Stanley H. Kunz, also exhibited the original copy of the agreement entered into by the two candidates. It was signed by Messrs. N. L. Piotrowski and Z. H. Kadow. Both candidates agree that at the mass meeting of voters of the Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Seventeenth Wards, which is to be held at Schoenhofen Hall on September 4, they will yield to the will of the majority of those congregated at the hall, and in accordance with the voters' recommendation that candidate will withdraw his candidacy who shall not have obtained a majority of the votes.

This agreement was signed by the two candidates in the presence of two witnesses, namely, Messrs. S. H. Kunz and A. H. Sikorski.

WPA ALLIANCE PROJ 30275

I F 1
I F 3
IV

- 3 -

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 4, 1916.

It is worthy of note in this connection that at that meeting all candidacies of Poles in that district will also be passed upon in like manner, provided, however, that the aspirants agree to it. It is the opinion of this newspaper that they should agree. Let the majority decide, and in that way the election of [our] candidate will be assured, since the Polish vote will not be divided.

I F 1
I F 3
I 2

ENGLISH

Dziennik Wiadomosci, Nov. 1, 1915.

FOR NEW YORK

Elections are close at hand. The citizens of Chicago are to elect city councillors and a mayor in the first week of April, 1915. This [news] may be seen in the newspapers ostensibly devoted to the working classes, to the people. Not only do the political hyenas grovel for the kill, but now we see that many newspapers are beginning to befuddle the people's minds, so that one does not know whether to laugh at the adulation [expressed by the papers] or to weep for the working people. The only reason why not all have been stripped by the political hyenas is that these people do not believe what the newspapers state. All of a sudden we find that the newspapers begin to give advice to people; just before the election they tell them who is good to them, and who is bad, who is a friend, and who is an enemy. Why the sudden interest in the common people? It could not perhaps be ascribed to the approaching election--or could it? It does seem strange that throughout the rest of the year no mention is made of the working class in these newspapers

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

I F 1
I F 3
I C

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Mar. 1, 1915.

unless some unfortunate worker dies a suicide because of hunger or commits some crime for the purpose of saving his wife and children /from starvation/.

The newspapers are filled with the promises of politicians. No one knows why these politicians have not yet learned that the public is becoming wise, that the citizens know how to distinguish between hollow promises and those which are sincere--how to separate falsehood from truth. It is even worse in the Polish politics of the city. Mr. Hojka was defeated in the primaries. He was defeated by the Poles themselves because it suited Mr. McGraw, who probably will be about as much interested in Polish matters as in the man in the moon.

And yet the Poles in Chicago should understand this--that whoever does not tend to weld all the political parties into one unit when the election of a Pole is at stake, such a person is not a party opponent but an enemy of the interests of all the Polish immigrants. Unfortunately there are many people of that type among us. Meanwhile the time is close at hand when our national

WFS: (ILL) PROJ. 30275

I F 1
I F 3
I C

- 3 -

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Mar. 1, 1915.

necessity will demand of us the greatest possible influence in American politics.

At such a time our people should stand shoulder to shoulder; it is the moment when all parties, camps, and organizations must fight a decisive battle against the enemies of Poles here in America. In times like these the factions of political parties present two Polish candidates to oppose each other in order to make it possible for a third person, not a Pole, to attain victory in a Polish ward.

That is the type of politics which confronts our people in Chicago, the fourth largest city in the world in Polish population. The Poles here pursue the policy of splitting our strength and chasing after small jobs promised by politicians instead of sending people to the city council who would care for our Polish interests.

SEPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

I F 1
I F 3
I C

- 4 -

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Mar. 1, 1915.

The Poles have already lost the battle in the Twenty-seventh Ward in the approaching election. At least now, when it has become our lot to vote for candidates who with few exceptions are of other nationalities, our people should show that we are enlightened citizens of the city and not a breed of halfwits who have been caught in a trap set by politicians.

Political hyenas and bankers that never redeem their election promises should encounter the reply that they deserve. The motto of the citizens of Chicago on election day should be:

"Have nothing to do with political hyenas and stand firm by the people of labor and by candidates of tested integrity."

I F 1

I F 2

I K

IV

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Jan. 27, 1915.

TO THE POLISH WOMEN CITIZENS

Polish women citizens of all wards of Chicago will meet in the hall of the Briggs House Hotel on Wednesday, January 27, 1915, at 2 P.M., at which time Mayor C. Harrison will speak to them. On Friday, January 29, 1915, at 2 P.M., at the same hotel, the Mayor will speak before the Polish businessmen of Chicago. The election campaign among the Poles in behalf of Mayor C. Harrison is conducted by Mr. Frank Rydzewski, in the absence of Mr. Frank P. Danisch, president of the Polish Democratic League. Mr. N. L. Piotrowski is the secretary of the League.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I F 1
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Jan. 20, 1915.

CHICAGO POLES FAVOR CANDIDACY OF MAYOR HARRISON

The Polish-American citizens of the Sixteenth Ward will support Mayor Harrison's candidacy. Mr. Frank Koraleski, the County Assessor, informed the Mayor yesterday that nearly all the influential citizens residing in the Sixteenth Ward are satisfied with his administration. Mr. Koraleski was accompanied by such prominent Polish leaders as John Czekala, Frank Truszke, Vincent Zwiefka, Joseph Trandel, William Mazurek, Walter Orlikowski, and Z. H. Kadow.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I F 1

I F 4

III B 1

I K

IV

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 2, 1914.

TO POLISH WOMEN VOTERS

The present--so important in its consequences for our homeland--places upon us the obligation to be particularly watchful and to take advantage of all opportunities to benefit Poland, and thus to benefit us all as part of the entire nation. On November 3, there will be placed in the hands of the Polish women a weapon which has powerful force in modern life--the ballot. By means of it they can turn the scales of victory to the advantage of candidates of their own nationality.

Here in America, where we live, the toil of Polish workmen produces the benefits and wealth of this great country. Often Polish life and blood are sacrificed for the success and the development of this land. Nevertheless, we are treated as stepchildren in the politics and government of this country. While other nationalities sit at the head of the table richly

I F 1

- 2 -

POLISH

I F 4

III B 1

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 2, 1914.

I K

IV laden with political plums and influence, we Poles are left at the end to gather the crumbs which do not interest the others, although we represent a population of three million inhabitants of this powerful Republic.

The fault is largely our own. Every one must look after his own interests, no one else will do it for him. We need complete solidarity. We must rid ourselves of trivialities, jealousies, and general interference with each other's progress. Then we shall go **forward** as a unit, and it will be better for us and for everyone. It is bad that so far we have cared so little about putting up our own candidates and that we have not energetically fostered their election by bloc voting as other nationalities do for their candidates.

But now Polish women have joined the ranks. Our gallant, energetic women,

I F 1

- 3 -

POLISH

I F 4

III B 1

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 2, 1914.

I K

IV deeply concerned about national and social matters, will contribute their energy, zeal, and courage. Will not a new era dawn in the lives of the Poles? Will not a complete change come about, an awakening, an improvement in conditions? We must believe this. We want to believe this--and now, dear Polish women, a broad field lies before you at this especially important time.

On November 3, a handful of our countrymen who survived the primaries are running for office. Their election depends upon Polish solidarity and good will. I shall mention the names which we know. Candidates for the office of County Commissioner are Messrs. Albert Novak and Lackowski and Professor L. Sieniradzki; for the office of Municipal Judge, Mr. L. J. Jarecki; for the state legislature only Mr. Rybicki; and for Congress Dr. L. Napieralski. We know all of these people. They are respected and worthy of confidence. They are ready and willing to serve the people in general and to work for their countrymen. Give them your strong, united support and your votes, and we shall have our countrymen occupying important posts. Their votes and their presence at this time will have great

I F 1

- 4 -

POLISH

I F 4

III B 1

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 2, 1914.

I K

IV historical importance for our nation. Polish women voters can tip the scales in their favor if they wish. Therefore, women citizens, do this: consider the importance of this matter, the needs and demands of this great era in which, fortunately, you are allowed to vote, and, above all, be Poles.

I know that women do not yet vote for all offices, but they can use their influence on the men voters. They can take advantage of every opportunity which presents itself to further the Polish cause. This is a matter of great importance at this particular time.

It is especially important and pressing that we have our own representative at Washington now. When the matter of our homeland is being judged by the world, who will speak up for us in the Congress of the Mighty American Republic? What can a stranger say, how can he fight for Poland's rights, when this matter requires a champion devoted to the nation with his entire soul, one who is deeply affected by the importance and sacredness of his mission? We have now

I F 1

- 5 -

POLISH

I F 4

III B 1

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 2, 1914.

I K

IV

neither a voice nor a representative in the Congress of the United States of America. While we are not present, they can do whatever they like with us. We are at the mercy of strangers who are either indifferent or inimically disposed towards us. But there is still one hope--still one candidate preserved by fate, who can give us such a voice and representation in Congress. Dr. E. F. Napieralski has received the nomination for Representative to the Congress of the United States. Let us do everything in our power to save this man as our one spokesman at Washington at this decisive moment. Let us employ all of our energy, influence, and pull to help this one Polish candidate gain victory. Our nation's cause--more important than anything else in the world--the cause of the homeland, demands this of us. Let our Polish women voters take this matter to heart. Let them use all of their energy to win this one voice for Poland in Congress, their own representative, their own countryman. Dr. E. F. Napieralski of St. Adalbert's Parish is known by his work and his character as an eminent physician. He is worthy of the confidence of the people. We believe that he will fulfill his high office

I F 1

- 6 -

POLISH

I F 4

III B 1

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 2, 1914.

I K

IV for the good of the nation. Polish women, especially members of the Alliance of Polish Women, are well acquainted with the work, devotion and merits of the secretary of this organization, Miss Emily Napieralski, who is the candidate's sister. It is not just today that we have become acquainted with this entirely meritorious family. Therefore, let us do everything in our power to elect this one Polish candidate as a representative to Congress, so that he may be the voice of our people at this inexpressibly important time for the nation. Polish women, tip the scales of victory for the whole list of our Polish candidates. Make our influence, which has been ignored, worthy of respect. Let us free ourselves once and for all from servitude, and let us finally speak for ourselves. Let us have the courage and the unbreakable will to act as behooves the children of a great nation striving for liberty. Let us do this especially today--at a time of such great historical importance.

(Signed) [Mrs.] S. Laudyn-Chrzanowski

I F 1
I F 4
III A

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 2, 1914.



POLISH

OUR PLATFORM FOR TOMORROW

If our Polish people have the right to decide their needs, why should they not take advantage of tomorrow's election to declare themselves for Polish candidates?

The events of the past few days and the decisions of all of the specifically Polish societies and organizations are examples of united action for the purpose of supporting Polish candidates.

No one has the right--no one, I say, meaning the Polish people--to place obstacles in the path of lawful Polish work founded on well-established bases. Supporting Polish candidates should not be a matter of fashion or the result of political agitation, but an expression of the understanding of one's national duty. It is the duty and the right of Polish societies and no one has authority to interfere with us in our strivings in this direction.

I F 1

I F 4

III A

-2-



POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 2, 1914.

Tomorrow let us begin to look over our forces--Polish forces.

Our concern in this case is: to have Polish politicians stop considering themselves members of party machines, which have given the Poles nothing and will give them nothing; to have them stop exchanging Polish votes for the little influence they may enjoy from the "big bosses"; to have Polish voters stop selling their rights as free Americans for crumbs from the political table of a chauvinistic clique and stop forgetting about their duties to their oppressed Mother, Poland; to make voting in the American elections become an act of Polish nationalism which may lead to the path of self-help; and to give our votes to Poles tomorrow regardless of party affiliations.

It is these things which concern us since we want to prove that our Polish people can determine their own needs. If we need anything at all, we need Polish representatives in important offices in America at the present time. Therefore, in the first place let us vote for Poles tomorrow!

I F 1
I F 4
III A

-3-

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 2, 1914.

That is our "platform" for tomorrow in Chicago.



I F 1
I F 4
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 2, 1914

FOR WHOM SHALL YOU VOTE

(Editorial)

The present political regime is drawing to its close. Tomorrow we go to the polls to fulfill the duty which citizenship in this country places upon us. It is our duty to fulfill this obligation because only in this way can we show the strength and power which we undoubtedly already possess in the politics of this country. Our influence is not as great as it should be because of our negligence and our frequent undervaluation of the duty of voting. Let us console ourselves, however, with the thought that each year shows an improvement, and that the younger generation which has grown up here, conscious of the importance of this duty in the life of every citizen, is gradually beginning to fill the gaps left by the older people who ignored the necessity of voting.



I F 1
I F 4
IV

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Wiaznowy, Nov. 2, 1914.

Our publication cannot openly declare itself for any specific political party of this country, because its basic principles do not permit this. Nevertheless, although remaining nonpartisan we must recommend two things to our readers:

First, that all citizens voting tomorrow vote for those candidates who have already shown during their political careers that they know how to be first in evaluating the needs and worth of our nation, even if they are not favorably disposed or friendly toward us. We should all vote for such men regardless of party affiliations, if, of course, no one appears on the ticket as candidate for the same office.

Second, that it is our duty, not political but national, to vote for a role wherever one appears on the ballot, because in this way we shall record our membership in one single powerful Polish family. We shall thus be able to count the political power which we have today, and in the future we can place



I F 1

I F 4

IV

- 3 -

ACLIBL

Dziennik Giazkowy, Nov. 2, 1914.

our demands before the proper tribunals in proportion to our political strength.

When the leaders of specific parties convince themselves, pencil in hand, of the number of votes that the Poles possess in certain districts, when they are convinced that we represent a powerful united mass which can at a given moment decide the election of a certain candidate, they will take us into account. They will have to. It is a well-known fact that everywhere only the strong are taken into account, not the weak and divided.

Therefore today we are taking the liberty of mentioning those candidates running for office in Chicago for whom our readers and friends will, and should, cast their votes at tomorrow's election.

If all Poles, regardless of party affiliations, vote for the candidates listed below, if all Poles vote in a bloc at the present election and try



I F 1
I F 4
IV

- 4 -

FOI 128

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 2, 1914.

to prove that they can unite for the purpose of electing Polish candidates, this in itself will be a worthwhile victory for us, even if here and there we do not show our supremacy and are unable to push our candidate through.

You can do anything you want to if you want to badly enough, the old folks tell us. Therefore let us really want to do this, and surely we shall be able to do it.

In particular we recommend that you vote for the following Polish candidates, who, in our opinion, certainly deserve your support: for congressman, Dr. E. J. Lapieralski, Progressive; for State Senator of the Ninth District, A. J. Busnarski, Republican, and for State Senator of the Fifteenth District, John B. Rybicki, Republican; for representatives to the state legislature, Albert Rostenkowski, Republican, and William Gieldzinski, Progressive; for municipal judges, Edmund K. Jurecki and Stanley Malkowski, Democrats, and our fellow Slav, Judge Joseph L. Walir, Republican; for county commissioners,



I F 1
I F 4
IV

- 5 -

POLISH

Dziennik Wiazkowy, Nov. 2, 1914.

Professor Thomas Siemiradzki, Progressive, Albert L. Smith, and Thomas Kasoerski, Democrats, and Francis Beckowski, Republican.



I F 1
I F 4
IV

POLISH

WPA (ILL. ...)

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 7, 1914.

BATTLE FOR POLISH REPRESENTATION IN CONGRESS

The registration of voters, which will take place on October 13 for the second and last time before the fall campaign, should be for all Poles, both men and women, an opportunity to manifest our actual strength.

We need no longer fear that by registering for a certain ticket, we shall be obliged to vote for it in the final election. By supporting a certain party or ticket we merely help to decide who shall be nominated. He who registers now will be able to vote according to the dictates of his conscience in the fall elections. Our Democrats and Republicans will be able to vote for Progressives, and vice versa. Even though one asks for a Democratic or a Republican ballot at the polls he can make as many changes on it as he likes.

The question, of course, is what sort of changes should be made? In the first place, we voters should now correct the consequences of our own past negligence. Having 73,000 votes in the state of Illinois, and 67,000 in the city of Chicago,

I F 1

I F 4

IV

- 2 -

POLISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 7, 1914.

we could have cast 30,000 Democratic and 10,000 Republican votes; even with a low-percentage registration. Therefore, if we could have got only a small number of non-Polish votes, we could have nominated our compatriots to the most important posts.

Assessor F. Koraleski counted on this when he declared his candidacy for the important office of County Treasurer, in which capacity he could have assured positions to about a hundred Poles. Mr. F. H. Rydzewski counted on this and having Harrison's support, he could easily have received the nomination for Tax Adjuster, an office of great importance to us. Mr. Zwiefka counted on this in running for the office of Trustee of the Sanitary District.

Meanwhile, with all of our protestations of patriotism and solemn promises of complete solidarity, we have helped our candidates and ourselves only to the extent that Koraleski received 17,039 votes, Rydzewski 26,588, and Zwiefka 23,000.

Nothing but our own Polish carelessness defeated these three candidates of ours

I F 1

I F 4

IV

- 3 -

POLISH

WPA (U) PRC 40275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 7, 1914.

and about twenty-five others, who all together had spent at least fifty thousand dollars on their campaigns before the primaries.

Our defeat was most complete in the nominations of congressmen. Here carelessness was joined by jealousy and envy. Through our fratricidal battles we helped to defeat a Pole even in the Eighth District, which is solidly Polish, and in which two candidates, Dankowski and Sabath, were running for the office of Representative.

Although we were well-aware of the fact that these offices depend on the ward committeemen; we neglected to campaign for Polish candidates and gave the whole election away to strangers!

Even in Ward Sixteen, which is entirely Polish, we elected a Republican, a certain Mr. K., and defeated W. Schrojda, the well-known former County Commissioner.

An adage says: a Pole is wise after the harm has been done. Having been sorely beaten at the primaries, we should at least become a little wiser and see to it

I F 1
I F 4
IV

- 4 -

POLISH
WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 7, 1914.

that we all turn out to register now.

If we understood our national interest and the importance of having our own spokesman in the Congress of the United States, we could still obtain at least one congressional seat.

Our compatriot Dr. E. F. Napieralski, brother of Miss Emily Napieralski, general secretary of the Alliance of Polish Women, received the Progressive nomination for Representative of the Fifth District.

Dr. Napieralski, as well as his sister, is known for his ardent patriotism and his praiseworthy civic work. He comes from a family which is included among the pioneers of St. Adalbert's Parish. Besides this our Doctor has enjoyed the friendship of the citizens of Ward Eleven for many years and is well-known throughout District Five.

It is time that the Poles wake up. Their enthusiasm should reach other nation-

I F 1
I F 4
IV

- 5 -

POLISH

WPA

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 7, 1914.

alities. A little goodwill on our part is sorely needed. We must finally glean an understanding of our own vital interests.

We have heard that members of the Polish National Alliance of the Fifth Congressional District want to initiate and direct an energetic campaign for Dr. E. F. Napieralski for Representative. A committee of prominent citizens is already at work. An appeal to elect Napieralski will be made within the next few days.

I F 1
I F 4

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 8, 1914.

ADA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

TOMORROW'S PRIMARIES

We have several times in the past published, for the benefit of our readers, lists of the candidates running for various offices in the present election. We have done this for the purpose of acquainting the Polish voters with our candidates and helping them orient themselves in preparation for voting at tomorrow's primaries.

We are convinced that our countrymen, in doing their duty as citizens of this country, will, when the opportunity is offered, cast their votes for Poles, and will vote for only those candidates of other nationalities who, either by their public work up to the present or by their friendly attitude towards the Poles and Polish matters, deserve the support of the Poles.

This year we have an unusual list of Polish candidates, representing all of the political parties. The Poles should support their candidates whenever they can and should give them their votes.

I F 1
I F 4

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 1, 1914.

PROJ. 30275

In order to elect the greatest number of Polish candidates, we must all go as one man to the polls tomorrow and vote for Polish candidates. Any qualified voter who does not cast his vote tomorrow should not call himself a Pole. Everyone who has the right to vote must and should vote tomorrow.

Polish Candidates for Congress

Joseph P. Gorecki, residing at 3241 Marshall Boulevard, Republican candidate for Representative of the Fourth District.

Joseph Hendrzycki, residing at 1045 West 32nd Place, Democratic candidate for Representative of the Fourth District.

Ignace F. Dankowski of St. Adalbert's Parish, Democratic candidate for Representative of the Fifth District.

Dr. E. F. Napieralski, candidate of the Progressive Party for Representative

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I F 1
I F 4

- 3 -

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 8, 1914.

NPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

of the Fifth District.

Joseph L. Lisak, a young and energetic lawyer, Democratic candidate for Representative of the Seventh District.

John Czekala, former Alderman of the Sixteenth Ward, Democratic candidate for Representative of the Eighth District.

Stanley Kunz, present Alderman of the Sixteenth Ward, opponent of Czekala, Democratic candidate for Representative of the same District.

Albert J. Danisch for Representative at Large on the Democratic ticket.
(The entire State of Illinois has the opportunity to vote for Mr. Danisch, and for this reason all of the Polish voters of the entire State of Illinois should cast their votes for him.)

I F 1
I F 4

- 4 -

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 8, 1914.

APA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Polish Candidates for the State Legislature

John S. Rybicki, young lawyer of St. Adalbert's Parish, the Republican candidate without opposition for Senator from the Fifteenth District.

Walter Orlikowski, the only Polish candidate for Senator from the Twenty-third District, Democrat.

Walter Herman, lawyer of St. Casimir's Parish, running on the Democratic ticket for Representative of the Ninth District.

Francis Chamski of South Chicago, Democratic candidate for Representative of the Ninth District.

John J. Sulski, Democratic candidate for Representative of this same District.

Joseph Sniker of Kensington, Republican candidate for Representative of the

I F 1
I F 4

- 5 -

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 8, 1914.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Thirteenth District.

Walter Iaskowski, of St. Adalbert's Parish, Democratic candidate for Representative of the Fifteenth District.

Peter Kielminski, also of St. Adalbert's Parish, running for the same office on the Democratic ticket.

Walter Pietras, Democratic candidate for Representative of the Nineteenth District.

Paul Schmidt, residing at 2433 West Division Street, Democratic candidate for Representative of the Twenty-third District.

Peter H. Schwaba of Avondale, a young lawyer, Democratic candidate for Representative of the Twenty-fifth District.

I F 1
I F 4

- 6 -

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 8, 1914.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Feliks Wilkowski of St. Hedwig's Parish, also Democratic candidate for this same office in District Twenty-five.

John Remus, Republican candidate for Representative of the Twenty-fifth District.

Albert Rostenkowski, Republican candidate for Representative of the Twenty-seventh District. (Mr. Rostenkowski is now occupying this office and has fulfilled his duties well. Having no opponent, he is assured of re-election.)

Joseph Pittlock, Francis Kortas, Joseph Trandel, and Bruno Lindak, Democratic candidates for Representative of the Twenty-seventh District.

Walter Gieldzinski, Progressive candidate for Representative of the Twenty-seventh District.

I F 1
I F 4

- 7 -

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 8, 1914.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30273

Polish Candidates for the Municipal Court Bench

The Poles in Chicago have too small a representation in the municipal court. At present we have only two judges of our nationality: Judge Edmund K. Jarecki and Judge Joseph La Puv. In the present primaries three Poles are seeking nomination and all three should receive it. Every Pole, man and woman, going to the polls in Chicago should remember that there are three Polish names on the ballots, as candidates for judge: Edmund K. Jarecki, Stanley S. Walkowiak, and John Przystalski. Let all Poles check the ballot before the names of these three candidates. All three have the support of political machines: Jarecki and Walkowiak are from Sullivan's party: Przystalski is supported by Harrison's faction.

Polish Candidates for Important County Offices:

For the first time in many years a Pole is running for the important office of County Treasurer. This office is not meaningless: it is probably the

I F 1
I F 4

- 8 -

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Sept. 8, 1914.

NPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

best of all the county offices. The candidate is Mr. Francis Moraleski, the present County Assessor. Moraleski has the support of the Czechs and the Jews and many votes of other nationalities. The votes of other nationalities will be divided because six other candidates are running for this office and, for this reason, all Polish votes should go in a bloc to Moraleski.

Walter Brnknecht, Republican candidate for Clerk of the Criminal Court, enjoys great support among the Poles and among other nationalities. Francis Szarkowski seeks nomination for the same office on the Democratic ticket. Edward Kunz seeks nomination as Clerk of the Appellate Court. Francis Rydzewski is the only Polish candidate for membership on the Board of Review.

Three Polish candidates are seeking membership on the Drainage Canal Board on the Democratic ticket: Vincent J. Swiefka, J. E. Polaczynski, and Henry Nowak. There are more than thirty Democratic candidates for this office and only three can be elected.

NPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

I F 1
I F 4

- 9 -

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 8, 1914.

(ALL) PRO1.30275

Sixteen Polish candidates are seeking nomination to the office of County Commissioner on the Democratic ticket. There are, in all 148 candidates of various nationalities seeking this nomination. Some of the Polish candidates stand a very good chance of being nominated. The **names** of some of them are:

Stanley Kuflewski, Albert Nowak, Dr. Victor Schiller, John Piotrowski, Francis Oken, Thomas Masperski, Joseph L. Liss, Bernard Petka, Michael Molassa, and Michael Dominowski.

Several Poles are running for the office of Ward Committeeman. Joseph Ruszkiewicz and Stanley Kielczynski are running in Ward Seventeen. Ruszkiewicz will probably get the nomination because he enjoys the widespread support of both the men and the women voters.

In Ward Sixteen two Polish candidates are running on the Democratic ticket, Walter Lazurek and Francis Truscini, and on the Republican ticket John Rybcinski.

I F 1
I F 4

- 10 -

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 8, 1914.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Andrew Flocinski and Michael Dominowski are running for the office of Committeeman in Ward Twenty-seven.

Women can vote at the primaries on September 9, for the following:

Clerk of the Appellate Court, state committeemen, senatorial committeemen, members of the Drainage Canal Board, assessors, members of the Board of Review, municipal judges, ward committeemen.

1 1 1

I 7 4

III 7 1

IV

IV

Dziennik Pismarzy, Oct. 4, 1914.

THE POLISH NATIONAL ALLIANCE

Nationalistic work requires energy, for which there is the increase of Polish strength, it is also to exert influence on public matters and social development and to enlighten the masses.

It is necessary, therefore, to make efforts to take part in the movement here--a part that is not merely passive but active, as well.

Members of the Polish National Alliance, who have always been vigorous in all sorts of nationalistic work, must show increased energy in this field and must double the efforts of other organizations and societies.

Many feel that making such a part in national, social, or municipal politics causes party quarrels and excitations. But is not everyone who gives up everything for a good cause as particular as he who wishes to help elect the best men possible and elect worthy men to serve its cause?





I 1
I 1 1

III 1
I 1

Dziennik Dziennik, 1914.

On the issue of loyalty to our nation's laws, we believe that it is the duty of every Alliance member to support praiseworthy efforts to secure the laws as appropriate officers, thus to co-operation in the election battle.

Members of the Alliance, as laws, are in this battle for the victory of candidates belonging to the Alliance and any candidate outside of the Alliance whose political history is a guarantee that he will honorably discharge the duties of his office.

Members of the Alliance must take into consideration the fact that in order to obtain a numerically strong and efficient representation in government posts we need Polish solidarity at elections.

Therefore, each one of us must understand the fact that an unregistered Polish vote or a vote not cast at the election is a double loss, since it weakens us and strengthens our opponents.

I 7 1

I 7 4

III 7 1

I 7

IV

Przienni Dziatki, Lent. 4, 1914.

The primaries are a test of our national strength, therefore everyone of both sexes should make a great effort to take part in these primaries.

One should also convince one's friends and acquaintances and encourage them to give wider support to actually desirable candidates.

When voting for Poles, we must also vote for the closer friends of the Poles in order to preserve political combinations which have as their aim the assurance of the combined vote for both our candidates and the candidates of our supporters.

The state of Illinois has granted the vote to women, but in general the women voters can vote for only the following candidates: municipal judges, among whom the three Polish candidates are Edmund Jurecki, Stanley Malkowski, and John Arzystalski; trustees of the Sanitary District, among whom the Polish candidates are Vincent S. Zwiefka and Henry Nowak; and the candidates for the Board of Review, of whom the only Pole is Francis H. Kdzewski. The bloc vote of the Polish



NOTICE

- 4 -

I F 1

I F 4

III - 1

I F

II

Dziennik Wiazkowy, Sept. 4, 1914.

women can help these candidates toward victory on the day of the election. In our exert a very good and noble influence on the entire election, since, following the example of the Polish women, the men who talk good patriotism may crawl out of their comfortable slippers and make extreme effort to become actual patriots for one day by aiding their brothers who are running this time for important offices.

In our present circumstances, the most important task before us is that of Congressmen. It would never for us to be down to the floor of Congress 138 years after the Declaration of Independence of this country and after the gallant co-operation of Lincoln and his soldiers in building independence. It would give us the opportunity to present before the Congress of the United States our interests and our needs, the conditions of our existence, and the rights of our homeland to **full independence**--rights which have never expired.

Therefore, every Alliance member should cast his vote for a Polish candidate for Congress and work zealously and enthusiastically to secure our candidates the nomination.

A circular ink stamp from the National Bureau of Standards. The text "NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS" is arranged in a circle around the center. In the center, the words "Gaithersburg, Md." are printed.

100

June 11, 1914, Mon. A.



11-1

- 2 -

11-1

11-1

Polish Alliance

11-1

In the city of Chicago, Illinois, on the 11th day of July, 1911, at New York
and many other places in the United States, the Polish Alliance
is holding a convention for the purpose of electing delegates to the
annual convention of the Polish Alliance, which will be held in
New York City, New York, on the 11th day of August, 1911.

At the same time, the Polish Alliance is holding a convention in
New York City, New York, for the purpose of electing delegates to the
annual convention of the Polish Alliance, which will be held in
New York City, New York, on the 11th day of August, 1911.

Various battles are also being fought in the various Districts.
The battles are running for the office of District Trustee, both
in the various Districts and in the various members of the Alliance. Our Polish Districts
are also in need of our own officers and members of the Alliance, both men

I 111

- 7 -

IC 111

I 114

I 111 1

Prziennik Wiadomosci, Oct. 4, 1914.

I 111

I 111

and women, should not continually support their own people.

Our chief clerk of the "Prziennik" paper, Janek L. Prizich, has succeeded in placing the name of our Alliance comrade Francis J. Gudzowski on the ballot as candidate for membership on the Board of Review. The board is composed of three members and for the present night--one which affects us--the Polish or Lower Polish members of the board of **taxes on property.** **Therefore** we must absolutely vote solidly for Gudzowski.

For this office, and for the office of Primary Trustee, women, also, can cast their votes.

As regards County Commissioners, we actually have too many candidates: for twenty offices there are scores of Polish candidates. Since the present commissioners Albert Horst and Stanley Kuflewski, both good members of the Alliance, are running for re-election, it is the duty of the members of the Alliance to give them their votes. Then the members of the Alliance owe their votes to Stanley Tokarz, former president of the Polish National Alliance who helped establish



I 7 1

I 7 4

III B 1

I 7

II

- 3 -

10117

Dziennik Wiazkowy, Sept. 4, 1914.

Dziennik Wiazkowy. Holy Innocent's Parish enthusiastically supports Victor J. Schiller and Thomas Kogutowski. Holy Innocent's Parish is supporting the well-known Michael Moloss, member of the Park Commission. The Poles and members of the Alliance in Wroclaw are supporting Michael Dominowski. He and Chay and Baker are also on the list.

For candidates for the state legislature we have in South Chicago John J. Golicki, delegate to commune twenty-three of the Alliance and in the Fifteenth Senatorial District we have J. J. Ischewski, a good Alliance member.

It is difficult to do all of this. Every member of the Alliance running for office should himself remind his brothers by placing an advertisement in Dziennik Wiazkowy. For our part, it is our duty to help our more important officers and leaders of the Alliance beyond this.





I F 1

I F 4

III B 1

I E

IV The Republican ticket this time does not have many Polish candidates because this election is so dominated by the Democratic party that the Republicans have little chance. We should try to keep our people from incurring the unnecessary expense of campaigning against the greatly superior force of the Democrats at this time.

The Polish Republicans, however, stand a good chance of getting the office of Clerk of the Criminal Court, for which a universally known man and an important member of the Alliance, Casimir Armknecht of St. Hedwig's Parish, is running. They also have a chance of getting the office of State Senator of the Fifteenth District, for which John S. Rybicki, president of the second circuit of the Alliance of Polish Singers, a very capable lawyer and a good citizen, is running. For the lower house of legislature they have the present representative Albert Rostenkowski. For the office of County Commissioner the well-known member of the Alliance Frank E. Lackowski is running.

It is the duty of the Alliance members of the Republican party to support with all their strength our loyal friend the universally liked and respected

I F 1

- 10 -

POLISH

I F 4

III B 1

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 4, 1914.

I E

IV Walter Schrojda for Ward Committeeman of the Sixteenth Ward. He has been one of the leaders of the Polish Republican party for the past twenty years.

On the Progressive ticket there are not many Polish candidates. Among the better-known candidates we should mention W. Gieldzinski, who is running for election as representative to the legislature, and Professor T. Siemiradzki, candidate for County Commissioner.

On the Socialist ticket there is, for the first time, a Polish name. We recommend to the voters of District Eight Mr. Henry Anielewski for congressman and thus emphasize the impartiality of our list.

Vital national interests, not any sort of calculations or regard for advertisements, have prompted us to write this article. We are confident that the members of the Alliance will willingly receive our appeal and will get together to see to it that every member of the Alliance casts his vote at the primaries for the benefit of Polish interests.



I F 1

I F 4

I G

III B 1

III A

POLISH



Narod Polski, Vol. XVIII, Sept. 2, 1914.

THE VOTE IS OUR WEAPON

This watch-word was announced on the eve of the elections by Dziennik Chicagoski, and it is a true statement. The standing of every nationality in the United States is measured by the quantity of its votes.

It is a fact which does not need to be proved that the vote is our weapon. It means that we should support our own people in election. We will win and we will reach the place where a Polish name will be respected.

On the eve of election in Chicago, on the 9th day of September, we are imploring all brothers of the Union who will go to election booths to vote for their fellow countrymen. Brothers, fulfill your duty of citizenship, support the Polish candidates on the day of election. Wherever you see a Polish name, vote for him. The vote is our weapon. The watch-word describes correctly this article. Our standing in politics is very low. People of other nationalities scornfully speak about Poles when it comes to political matters. We have no right to blame them for it.

Narod Polski, Vol. XVIII, Sept. 2, 1914.

Up to now we have played politics badly. That is why Poles were disregarded. A very important election is coming to a close. On the 9th day of September, in the County of Cook and in the State of Illinois, is the election of candidates for important offices. In this election more Poles are candidates for all kinds of offices than at any other time before. The politicians are beginning to take us into consideration just because we are awakening. Will our Poles, in this election, wish to serve for this cause? For the Polish people it is a big moment, important developments are taking place at present in the old country. Our countrymen are shedding blood on three fronts. All Europe is in blood and in flames. All Europe hears the moans of the wounded, from these moans one can hear the spirit of Poland, our fatherland.

We are not allowed to return to the old country. The United States will stay neutral. Until now we could not help our countrymen. The time for this would come after the war. In the United States we are free, we can do much good for Poland, for a free and independent Poland.

Narod Polski, Vol. XVIII, Sept. 2, 1914.

- The vote is our weapon. The European war will not last forever. The time will come when some European country will ask for negotiations for peace. In this case, in the role of judges, will enter representatives of other countries which did not take part in the present war. The United States has offered its plan for mediation. The United States is willing to arbitrate for peace. Polish interests are foremost. The whole world is thinking about independent Poland. Everybody knows that it is the time to rebuild Poland. Polish affairs will be discussed in conferences for peace.

In these conferences the government of the United States will have its representatives. God forbid the Germans, or we, the Poles of America, to give these representatives of the United States certain recommendations.

At this moment we are without a vote. We have to sit behind the stone because in the Lower House of Representatives, in Washington, there is not a single Pole, neither is there one in the Senate. We have not a single



Narod Polski, Vol. XVIII, Sept. 2, 1914.

Pole in Congress, even at this critical moment. In the coming election, the 9th of September, we must send one, two or three men to Washington; we have four candidates for Congress, and we have got to have men in Washington. Don't forget to vote!

The vote is our weapon.

Bicz Bozy, Vol. IV, No. 47, Nov. 17, 1912.

TELEGRAMS

Washington, D. C. - It happened the other day that some one who is closely associated with President Taft, mentioned the Polish National Alliance. When Mr. Taft heard those words he became greatly excited, jumped up, screamed terribly and flapping his hands fell down.

It took a long time to bring him to consciousness. As soon as he opened his eyes he said: "You bluffers, you invited me to Cambridge Springs and at the conference held in Hotel Bartlette you promised my re-election by Polish votes. You liars, I do not want to hear that again for it would make me so angry that my big belly would burst."

I F 1

POLISH

II B 2 d (1)

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 30, 1912.

VOTE FOR YOUR OWN FELLOW COUNTRYMEN

(Editorial)

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, as well as any other newspaper in this country, must take an active part in politics, which millions of our citizens are interested in, and upon which depends our welfare or our stagnation and suffering. Our press is in a fortunate position because it does not have to cater to any one political party, for no party has our press on its payrolls, but is absolutely non-partisan and wishes to serve a good cause.

The Dziennik Zwiazkowy accepts paid advertisements just as the many other daily weekly or monthly newspapers do because on this revenue a newspaper subsists, but from the political standpoint it stands on neutral ground and recommends for political office only people whom this newspaper believes to be worthy and responsible, without regard for party affiliation, nationality, or creed, just as long as these persons are capable, honest, and respectable.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 30, 1912.

In politics Dziennik Zwiazkowy, from the time of its origin, has first of all served all Poles who have aspired for political office, not paying any attention to party connections. We are not concerned with their party connections or platforms, which in politics are all promises that are never fulfilled, but we take care of a person who deserves our support.

We are very happy to recommend and support our Polish candidates who aspire for political office because the Poles are closest to our hearts, because they create better material for honest and responsible political positions, because we are concerned in elevating the Poles a step higher in society, and because in all government bureaus we should like to be able to find Polish people who knowing how to protect our interests and care enough about us to do so, Polish people who will help, not hinder, those of our nationality.

Maybe one of our candidates is better or worse than any one else for a particular political office, but to our press he is always a better candidate than a person of another nationality. Other nationalities also send forth persons who

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 30, 1912.

are not fitted for politics; then why should we Poles vote for such unfit candidates when we are able to put up our own Polish candidates for these offices, better fit and more responsible than these others?

We do not as yet have Polish candidates for presidents, governors, and other big political offices; therefore our press finds it its duty to support candidates of other nationalities, but we do not give to any one candidate special support, and we oppose those who affront people of our nationality, especially the Polish immigrants.

For any political advertisement, [however,] that any newspaper publishes neither the editor nor the publication is held responsible, since this is only a business matter, like a soap, liniment, or toothpaste advertisement. Journals are morally responsible only for what they write in their articles and their editorials, in which their tendencies and their aims are reflected.

Therefore we can assert that the Dziennik Zwiazkowy has never stood for any

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 30, 1912.

particular political party and never will, but will always serve the Polish candidates who are aspiring for political office with its influence and its reputation. That is why we pay no attention to paid political advertisements, but with all our hearts support our own Poles, wish them good luck, and ask our Polish citizens to cast their votes for them.

In the present political campaign, many of our Polish people are aspiring for political offices in various cities and on all political party tickets; that is why we are asking our Polish voters to remember these Polish nominees, and not to miss any, just as the Irish, the Germans, the Swedes, the Jews, and others remember their own.

Let party affiliations be put to one side, and let us merely concern ourselves with our Polish candidates. Vote for any one whom you choose to vote for in the case of offices to which no Polish candidate aspires, but if there is a Polish candidate, do not let your arm weaken! Vote for him regardless of whether the other man is better or worse than the Polish candidate.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 30, 1912.

In Chicago this year we have a few Polish candidates seeking various political offices on three of the largest political party ballots; forget these parties and cast your vote for all these Poles.

Election is just a few days away; therefore do all you Poles unite, and victory will be on our side. By electing our fellow countrymen you will make the others take notice of our strength and solidarity. This is necessary for the good of all us Poles.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 6, 1911.

JUDICIAL ELECTIONS

(Editorial)

Tomorrow we elect justices to the Superior and Circuit Courts of Chicago. These are important positions, and it is the duty of every citizen to see to it that unworthy people do not secure them. Many of our people unfortunately come in contact with judges frequently, and whether a judge decides a case humanely or resorts to chauvinism and inflicts heavy punishment on some people, merely because they are foreigners, depends solely upon the judge.

On the basis of information from reliable sources, and through our personal acquaintance with some of the candidates, we can recommend the following men to the Polish voters:

Joseph H. Fitch, Democrat
Marcus Kavanagh, Republican
Henry V. Freeman, Republican



Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 6, 1911.

Daniel Cruice, Democrat
Clarence Goodwin, Democrat
Charles M. Foell, Republican
J. L. McKinley, Democrat
Hugo Pam, Republican
Edward A. Dicker, Republican
Dennis L. Sullivan, Democrat

John P. McGoorty, Democrat, is running for the office of judge of the Circuit Court. In the opinion of people who know him, he is a just and impartial man. The candidates listed above are recommended by the Bar Association, an august body which certainly would not recommend unsuitable people.



Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 6, 1911.

JUDICIAL ELECTIONS

Our citizens should not neglect their duty as citizens, but should go to the polls tomorrow to cast their votes for those candidates to the judiciary whom they consider honorable and competent to fill these important posts. In our remarks we have listed the names of the candidates recommended by the Bar Association, an organization which certainly should know who the most suitable people are for these important posts. The opinion of so august a body as the Bar Association can serve as a criterion, because none of the citizens know the candidates as well as the lawyers do, since the latter come in daily contact with them; besides, members of the Bar Association would not want to risk their reputations by recommending unsuitable people.

The polls will be open tomorrow from six o'clock in the morning until four in the afternoon; every citizen should go there during these hours and vote.



I F 1

I F 4

I F 6

III A

IV

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 11, 1910.

NONPARTISAN VOTING

(Editorial)

This country with its constitutional system has no need to resort to the use of armed force or noisy upheavals and riots. All it requests is that the voice of the people express their will. This was proved during the 1910 election of public officials throughout the entire nation.

The Polish newspaper Dziennik Zwiazkowy is free from political partisanship. It does not support any faction because our people know that it is not the party but the people who stand for honesty in this country, as everywhere else. It is possible to have people of unsavory character in the Democratic, the Republican, or even the Socialist party. Such individuals wish to establish a career for themselves; they have no consideration for their party's principles and are interested solely in their own welfare. Numerous examples of their behavior have been given on many occasions. They tend to prove our

WPA (ILL) PROJ.

I F 1

- 2 -

POLISH

I F 4

I F 6

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 11, 1910.

III A

IV contention that "the party cannot safeguard the nation." A party is merely a certain group of people who are not in accord with the views of other groups of people. Whether the people of one party or another know how to govern better--that is a question. Individuals do not determine the fate of this nation, it is left to the will of the entire citizenry. In this country, the Republicans can be as ingloriously defeated as the Democrats, or even the noisy Socialists if they fail to conduct themselves properly and for the welfare of the entire nation. If a party to which the people entrust the fate of the nation is unable to cope with difficulties during a given period of time, it is removed and replaced by other leaders, who may govern better and more adequately.

The election of 1910 proved that the voters know how to use their most formidable weapon (the ballot) in a proper manner and at a proper time. If the voters find that the leaders of one political party or another who have been placed at the head of the government do not measure up to their expectations, the voters turn them....out and look for more adequate people. That will

WPA (LL) PI.01 30275

I F 1

I F 4

I F 6

III A

- 3 -

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 11, 1910.

IV happen to every party that places the wrong people at its head, and thus manifests inability, insincerity, and ignorance of the welfare of those who made possible the party election to public office. People areonly people; regardless of what party they belong to, they can always work sincerely or insincerely in behalf of society. All programs, platforms and promises, are merely baubles to befuddle the naive. Unfortunately, in our social conditions we find that a majority of candidates do not aspire to public office for the purpose of serving the people honestly and sincerely; their principal aim is to gain a position and to amass money for themselves.

Let us not be misled by mottoes, and ideals. They are likely to be false in a nation where every item is counted in dollars--if national politics are at stake, where these dollars may be gained so easily without work or great effort. Be he a Republican, a Democrat, a Socialist, or even an avowed Prohibitionist--every politician will strive to gain the most....for himself. Such is human nature, and it will not be corrected by time, because people....are only people in every profession, and it is useless to fight against this fact

WFO 111 PROJ. 2720

I F 1

- 4 -

POLISH

I F 4

I F 6

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 11, 1910.

III A

IV as long as people wish to live happily and enjoy life. The beautiful declarations of politicians in this country are misleading pilot lights that could bring about the downfall of man. Wherever there is no love of an ideal, no true love of a nation, and where application of the principle, "Love thy neighbor as thyself," is ignored, then there can be neither justice nor truth. Our people is a people of romanticists and dreamers. We are of the opinion that everyone is as just and right-thinking as we are ourselves. But he who looks into the local conditions and studies them thoroughly is compelled to admit to himself that there are no principles and true ideals here, but that a bestial battle for existence predominates. Everyone strives to place himself above others, even if at the greatest cost to his fellow man.

America is a school for many, but a school that does not cultivate sound and healthy principles in the people. Dirty and abhorrent politics surpasses justice, and in this mire cannot be found the things which the heart and soul of a Pole so ardently desire.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ.

I F 1

- 5 -

POLISH

I F 4

I F 6

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 11, 1910.

III A

IV The recent political war of the Republicans with the Democrats perhaps has its principles and a sound foundation, but we cannot be assured that conditions in this nation would be better if the government passed from one political party to another. In America, everyone wishes to profit personally as much as possible, regardless of the party to which he belongs. There are honest people in public office, but there is a huge majority of evil persons, who must be irrevocably condemned by the voters if they do not wish to be robbed and degraded. A blind faith in any party, its programs, mottoes, and promises, indicates either the inexperience or the naivete of the citizens. We do know that there are people of various types in every political party--people who could work either for the welfare of the nation or for the good of their own pockets. Proof of this statement is seen daily and in abundance in the actions of the various officials of various parties. The people, therefore, should pay no attention to party--should not vote blindly in favor of political machines. The citizens should consider the candidate's character, acquire a general opinion of him, and ascertain whether he has ever been guilty of a criminal offense. Only after such investigations should

WPA 100

I F 1

I F 4

I F 6

III A

IV a vote be cast in favor of a candidate.

- 6 -

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 11, 1910.

During the political campaign of 1910, our Polish people proved, at least in Chicago, that they know how to vote as sanely as the other nationalities. They manifested their political sense by their activity in the Twenty-seventh Senatorial District, where two Poles of both parties and three candidates of other nationalities aspired to the public office of state representative. The voters of Polish descent came very close to electing both Polish candidates. Had there not been such a Democratic landslide, both Mr. Pytlak and Mr. P. Rostenkowski would have been victorious. Mr. Pytlak, on the Democratic ticket, won by an overwhelming majority. Mr. Rostenkowski, a candidate on the Republican ticket, received a much larger number of votes than could have been expected at such a defeat of the Republican party. This means that Poles, voting to a great extent in favor of the Democrats, did not forget their Republican compatriot. This political cleverness was never present among us formerly, and for that reason the Poles were always ignored in politics. Today our Polish voters are taught to vote in favor of our candidates; they do not adhere

WPA (11/11/10)

I F 1

- 7 -

POLISH

I F 4

I F 6

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 11, 1910.

III A

IV blindly to party lines but cast their votes in favor of the candidates of all parties who, in their opinion, are best. Splitting of a ballot --that is, casting votes for candidates of various parties--was formerly unknown to the Poles. Today, however, conditions have changed, and when all our voters become well acquainted with political matters not one Polish candidate in Chicago will fail. The same will hold true in other cities where there are many Polish voters.

MPA 111

I F 1
III A
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Swiazkowy, Sept. 4, 1910.

LOCAL NEWS

Tomorrow, September 13, 1910, is the day of the primaries in Chicago. Although in accordance with its principles the Polish newspaper Dziennik Swiazkowy does not show any particular **preference** for any political party in this country, nevertheless, it is its right, and even its duty to support Poles when these aspire to public office. Regardless of the political faction to which a Pole belongs, we support him because duty and national feeling impel us to do so. A Pole can perform official duties as capably as those of any other nationalities, if not more capably. Consequently, why should our people not aid him and increase the number of honest officials? The following Poles are candidates for nomination for various public offices in tomorrow's primary election:

For county assessor: Mr. Frank J. Morawski, a well-known attorney, at present chairman of the Sixteenth Ward and a member of the Polish National Alliance.

WPA (ALL) PROJ. 30275

I F 1
III A
IV

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 14, 1910.

For sanitary commissioner: Mr. Stanley Adamkiewicz, president of the Polish Roman Catholic Union.

For county commissioner: Messrs. S. Kuflewski and Robert Lenard.

For State senator: Mr. Peter Jezierny, Ninth Senatorial District, and Mr. John Prystalski, Thirteenth Senatorial District.

For State representative: Messrs. John Reimer and W. J. Laskowski, Fifteenth Senatorial District; Joseph Lisack and Fran Landmesser, Twenty-fifth Senatorial District; Theophilus Weyna, a member of the Polish National Alliance, Joseph Pitlack, Anthony J. Onecki, also a member of the Alliance, and Max Lewandowski, Twenty-seventh Senatorial District.

For sanitary commissioner: Dr. E. T. Napieralski, a member of the Alliance.

For State senator: Mr. J. M. Sienkiewicz, Fifteenth Senatorial District.

I F 1
III A
IV

- 3 -

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 14, 1910.

For State representative: Messrs. John W. Fruzyna, Ninth Senatorial District; Frank J. Karch, a member of the Alliance, Fifteenth Senatorial District; and Albert Rostenkowski, a member of the Alliance, Twenty-seventh Senatorial District.

The Poles, therefore, have an opportunity to select candidates of their own race, and they should exert every effort to make certain that the worthiest of these shall be placed upon the regular ballot. The Polish people are therefore urged to vote for their brethern.

I F 1
I F 4
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Sept. 3, 1910.

THE FORTHCOMING PRIMARIES

(Editorial)

The state of Illinois and the city of Chicago will have their primaries on Thursday, September 15, 1910. The purpose of the primaries is to nominate the candidates who are to compose the electoral ticket. Since every party has two or more aspirants for each office, the primaries give a chance to the members of the party to decide who are the aspirants best qualified to compete on Election Day against the candidates of other parties.

Primaries constitute a very important preparatory activity before the elections because it is of utmost importance to select the right persons so that the party may appear before the public on Election Day with the best possible candidates. It is for this reason that the primaries should not be ignored; on the contrary, the voters should be as active during the primaries as during the elections themselves.

The people often complain that the so-called political bosses do all the nominating themselves, contending that when the time of election arrives



I F 1

I F 4

IV

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 3, 1910.



the people can do nothing except to support one boss against another. That is the reason why we have primaries--that the people themselves may decide whom they wish to have on the ticket from the party, or even from outside the party.

In recent years, we have often heard, many Polish voters have ignored the primaries even more so than voters of other nationalities. This attitude is detrimental to the Poles. If our people wish to have power and prestige, if they hope to find many Polish names on the ticket of every party, they should go as one man to the polling places and vote for Polish candidates if they are on the ballot, or, when there is no Pole, for the non-Pole who is most favorable to them.

The Dziennik Zwiazkowy does not favor any political faction in the United States. We know that there are Polish voters in all parties. We are aware of the fact that no party has the privilege of perfection, and, thus, we keep ourselves

I F 1

I F 4

IV

- 3 -

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 3, 1910.

distant from so-called party politics. This newspaper, however, will always and everywhere support Polish candidates for all offices, regardless of party affiliation. The only requirement it makes is that these Polish candidates be truly good Poles, right-thinking people, law-abiding citizens possessing the qualifications required for the offices they seek.

All Poles should select qualified Polish candidates at the primaries, so that as many of them as possible may appear on the electoral ticket.

In a nation such as the United States, where various nationalities live in harmony and peace and work for the welfare of the Republic, it is permissible for each nationality to endeavor to have as many representatives of its own as possible. The Irish, Germans, Swedes, Italians, and others do this. The Poles should also do the same, even more so, because, as has been proved by experience, public officials of Polish extraction have always shown themselves worthy of public trust. No one has ever had any difficulty with any Polish public official, a thing which cannot be said of officials of other nationalities.



I F 1
I F 4
IV

- 4 -



Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 3, 1910.

As far as we can remember, among the candidates on the primary list we find several Poles who aspire for public office in the Cook County. On the Republican ticket, we find the following candidates from Chicago: Dr. E. F. Napieralski, Julian B. Oglozinski, and Frank J. Karch. On the Democratic ticket, we find F. W. Koralewski, S. Adamkiewicz, T. Weyna, S. Kuflewski, J. Prystalski, J. W. Reimer, J. F. Helminiak, A. Onecki, F. H. Landmesser, and A. Rostenkowski.

It could be possible that we have inadvertently omitted someone, but it matters little, because the principle of supporting our own candidates applies to all. Wherever there are two or more Poles from the same party and each is aspiring for the same office, the Polish voters should select the one whom they think best and induct him on the ticket with their votes.

We do not give here the name of any Polish candidate nor the nature of the office he might seek because it would require considerable space. At the proper time, this newspaper will publish their names and the names of the offices they are seeking.

I F 1
I F 4
IV

- 5 -



POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 3, 1910.

We know nothing of the Polish candidates of other cities and states, but we recommend them all to the Polish voters on Primary Day, provided they are qualified for the offices they are after.

We repeat again that we are not so much concerned with supporting any person in particular as we are in seeing that the Polish voters do not refrain from going to the primaries, leaving such an important matter as the nomination of candidates in the hands of people of other nationalities. There are often cases in which even a few Polish votes can decide who should receive the nomination. If, for example, there are three candidates for a given office of a given party, and there is one Pole in that number, the Polish votes can determine the result in his favor and place him on the ticket. To refrain from participating in the primaries and then complain that we are slighted, is the same as placing our own fault upon others. We ourselves should guard the interests of our nationality, because no one will do it for us. It is to the benefit of all Poles that their own people run for office and figure prominently on the tickets of all parties.

I F 1
I F 4
IV

- 6 -



Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 3, 1910.

With our support our candidates will have a chance to get the public offices they are after. It would be best if there were Poles on the tickets of the two large parties, each aspiring for the same position. It would then be certain that, regardless of the outcome of the election, a Pole would always be elected. When that is impossible, it would be well to have at least several Poles on the ticket of our predominant party. Even if these Poles should not be elected to their respective offices, the presence of Polish names on the ticket always creates a good impression on the Americans, awakening in them a greater respect for the Polish nationality.

I F 1
I F 6
I F 4
III A
I C
IV

POLISH



Dziennik Zwiazkowy, (Zgoda), April 4, 1910.

THE LAST SHOT

(Editorial)

One of the most important obligations of every Polish-American citizen to his adopted country, a country which is so kind and hospitable, and which accepted him so graciously is to willingly take active part in its government. Those who do not take an interest in their adopted country's politics are not very grateful to the host who has been very kind and gracious.

It is an established fact, that American politics are foul, corrupt, and dishonest, and it is also supposed that for that reason the honest and decent folks, in order to not become sullied themselves, avoid getting mixed up in politics.



-----, 1910.

power far gr



Wherever and

1961

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, (Zgoda), Apr. 4, 1910.

Up to the present time the Poles were lax in making full use of their citizenship rights. Many procrastinated in obtaining their citizenship, thereby injuring their own political strength, and as individuals were useless to the country.

Blind adherence to one party or to the other, and continually contending among themselves, proved harmful to the Poles as a whole. We know that both parties have their good and bad points, and good and bad individuals, among their adherents. Individuals of other nationalities, also adhere to one party or to the other, and usually give it their full support at election time; but if the candidate, for instance, is a German, and is running for Mayor, or Governor, then the Germans discard their party loyalty, and give full support to their countrymen. The Irish, the Swedes, the Czechoslovaks and others do likewise, but not the Poles; they remain loyal to their party. The other national groups, even though they are in the minority, are able to elect their candidate, but not the Poles.



...; ...

...; ...

our faces should

...; ...

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Lwoda, Apr. 4, 1910.

Now it seems, that we have suddenly become conscious of the injustice that we are perpetrating against ourselves by our indifference, and we have put up six Polish candidates into the political arena; these candidates should be elected by us. Our Dziennik Zwiazkowy is not obligated to either of the two parties, and it will not sell out for a few paltry dollars; but we will always support our candidates wherever they may be running for office. In helping them up the ladder, we are helping our Poles as a whole. Nevertheless, we have in our midst so-called Polish, national, and Catholic newspapers, which will for a stipulated sum, support non-Poles and non-Catholics. These papers are a hindrance to our Polish cause, and we are sure that they would support the devil himself if there was a dollar in it for them. The success or failure of a Pole means nothing to them.



Dziennik Zwiaskowy, (Zgoda), April 4, 1910.

Our Dziennik Zwiaskowy fortunately is beyond bribery; we do not have to sell out our own brothers; we are here, and always will be here, to defend, support, and promote Poles and their cause. We will give our support to Polish candidates irrespective of party. It is our natural obligation.

We are firing the last shot in the present aldermanic campaign. We have from the beginning supported Polish candidates irrespective of their party affiliations, and we still think that we are justified in doing so. The results of tomorrow's election, will give us the answer. Our Poles either have become conscious of their obligation, or they will require many more years of learning in order to become fully conscious.

Therefore, today, for the last time before the election, we are making our final plea to all our Polish citizens to go to the polls tomorrow, and place your crosses before all the names of Polish candidates on the ballot.



RELIS

Diogenes Laertius, (L.III), 122, 123.

John L. Dorn, President, American National

Frank Korte, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928,

John Volokhin, 1000 17th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.



I F 1.
I F 2
I F 5
IV

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Jan. 12, 1910.

THE 17th WARD POLISH CITIZENS CLUB

Owing to the approaching spring aldermanic election, the following resolutions were adopted by the 17th ward Polish Citizens Club.

Be it resolved that a Polish citizen be elected as alderman of the 17th Ward, to represent a community composed wholly of Polish constituents. For ten years the Poles have been denied this representation.

Be it resolved, that as a committee representing the three major Polish political organizations of this Ward, The Kazimir Pulaski Club, The Poniatowski Club, and the Sobieski Club, with a membership of over 400 members, we direct all our efforts toward the selection of a Polish alderman.

Be it resolved: That we promote and support a Polish candidate, irrespective of his party affiliation.

Be it resolved: That we unite into one strong organization; namely, The Polish Citizens Club, of the 17th Ward, and with united and concentrated effort, elect a Polish alderman.

-2-

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Jan. 12, 1910.

Be it resolved: That these resolutions be given wide publicity in the Chicago Polish newspapers.

Jos. Labuy, President.

Jos. Ruszkiewicz, Secretary.

John Kempczynski, Treasurer.

I F 1

III B 2

IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XIX, No. 257, Nov. 2, 1908.

ALMA MATER SOCIETY OF ALL POLISH CANDIDATES

Resolution of the general administration. To all loyal members of Alma Mater Society in particular and the selection of all Polish candidates in general.

Brother compatriot:

Proceed according to the mandate of our organization's constitution which imposes on us an obligation to help our members in every respect, in all possible ways, and to support everything that pertains to uphold the welfare of the American "Poles"; we are calling to you with a brotherly word to please remember at the coming election our Polish candidates, and our work in behalf of solidarity; to uphold the Polish nationality as due respect to our good candidates.

The Poles should know the name of the Polish Alma Mater Society, and its

Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XIX, No. 187, Nov. 3, 1908.

attempts to bring before the eyes of all Polish citizens the names of its members who are seeking election on Election Day, Nov. 3rd. They are:

Walter Schrojda, Democratic candidate for the county commissioner's office. Peter Rostenkowski, Democratic candidate for the county commissioners' office. Wick Budzban, Democratic candidate as a member of the State Board of Equalization.

Polish candidates not members of the Alma Mater Society should also get the votes of all Polish voters. They are as follows: Phillip Asycki, Republican candidate for the office of congressman from the 8th district; Mr. Martin S. Furman, Democratic candidate for the Sanitary District Board; Joseph S. Gieszkiewicz, Democratic candidate for the office of state representative. We are wholeheartedly wishing that all Polish candidates will be victorious, for their own good as well as for the Polish name.

Max Brochocki, Secretary.

I F 1

I F 4

IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XIX, No. 244, Oct. 17, 1908.

TO ALL POLES IN CHICAGO

All Poles in Chicago can and should vote for Peter Rostenkowski for county commissioner.

His name will be found on the Democratic ticket and because it is Polish and long it will be easy for every one to find and place an X in front of it.

The county commissioner is the father of the poor, a guardian of the ill-treated and neglected, also master of public establishments.

Peter Rostenkowski is known throughout all the Polish neighborhoods as kind-hearted, a hard worker and honest. It would be very good for us Poles if he is elected county commissioner.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XIX, No. 244, Oct. 17, 1908.

We can have him if all Poles in various sections of Chicago can remember that a good and reliable fellow citizen, Peter Rostenkowski, is seeking the votes of all Polish citizens so that he may be elected county commissioner.

Remember, fellow citizens, that you were first a Pole before you became a Republican or a Democrat. Vote for your own fellow brother, that will be enough.

I F 1

I F 4

IV

I F 2

POLISH

Dziennik Chic-goski, Vol. XIX, No. 241, Oct. 14, 1908.

SUPPORT OUR FELLOW COUNTRYMAN

The "Citizens Club of General Casimir Pulaski" in Holy Trinity Parish, at its quarterly meeting, through the initiative of the Most Reverend Father Casimir Sztuczko, endorsed unanimously our citizen Mr. Phillip Ksycki, a member of this club and of the Holy Trinity Parish, as a candidate for the office of congressman.

Because Mr. P. Ksycki is a gentleman of good character, he received the nomination of the Republican Party for this high office. Therefore, we, as members of the General Casimir Pulaski Club, are begging the dear Polish public to support Mr. P. Ksycki during the present primary campaign and give him your vote at the regular election.

We are firmly convinced that if Mr. P. Ksycki is elected congressman, our confidence in him will not be shaken, and for us Poles it will be

Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XIX, No. 241, Oct. 14, 1908.

an honor to send our first Polish congressman to Washington.

Therefore, dear Polish brothers, we should take pains to see that our brother Mr. P. Ksycki receives all the Polish votes in Chicago.

J. Nawrot, President.

J. Wronski, Secretary.

I F 1

I F 4

I F 5

IV

Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XIX, No. 187, Aug. 10, 1908.

ELECTION RETURNS

We had this article printed to show the Polish people how well they supported our Polish candidates. The results of the primary elections are not complete, as the final count has not been given at the time this article went to press.

For us Poles, the primary was a greater disappointment than we ever expected. Of the 22 Polish candidates on the Republican and Democratic tickets only a few received nominations. On the Republican ticket Mr. A. Michalek from the 5th district and Mr. P. M. Ksycki from the 8th district were victorious as candidates for congressmen; Mr. E. Kowalski from the 4th district won as a representative; Mr. W. Schrajda was victorious as county commissioner.

On the Democratic ticket Mr. Edward J. Novak was victorious as a member of the Board of Equalization from the 5th district, as was Mr. Budzban, from the 8th district.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XIX, No. 187, Aug. 10, 1908.

Mr. J. S. Geskewicz from the 27th district was victorious as a representative; Mr. Martin Furman, as sanitary district trustee, was victorious; Mr. Peter Rostenkowski was victorious as county commissioner.

Of all the Polish candidates only nine were victorious. Is this what the Polish people call support? If all Poles voted for these candidates, their votes alone would be almost enough to win. Where is the solidarity of the Polish people?

One of the biggest surprises of this primary was the defeat of Mr. Szajkowski, Republican candidate for the office of recorder. He was decisively beaten by Mr. Davis. The best support given to Mr. Szajkowski was from the 27th ward, where he received 1,600 votes. In the 16th ward, which is inhabited mostly by Poles, Mr. Davis won by a great majority. In the 28th ward, where Mr. Smulski has a strong backing, Mr. Smulski was badly beaten. It is a proven fact that if Mr. Szajkowski did not win in the 16th ward, the biggest Polish ward in Chicago, what chance could he have in carrying the other wards. When will our Polish citizens learn the meaning of solidarity.

I F 1

I F 4

I F 5

POLISH

IV Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XIX, No. 180, Aug. 1, 1908.

PRIMARY ELECTION

A week from today the primary election will take place in Chicago. This primary election will be the first one under the new law; all political parties will vote for their candidates on the same day, instead of every party having their own primary election day. At this primary every citizen, every candidate should take an active part and accustom themselves with this new ballots, so that on the regular election day there will be less confusion and misunderstanding of the new ballots and the election will run smoothly. The primary ballots are ready for distribution.

Every ballot is very spacious and contains many names. People must observe how many crosses must be made for various offices.

For example, there are six candidates seeking office, while only three should be marked. Many ballots will be spoiled because people will not pay much attention to just that sort of marking.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XIX, No. 180, Aug. 1, 1908.

The different parties will have ballots of different colors. The Democratic ballot is rose color. The Polish citizens should be greatly interested to know that not less than fifteen Polish names appear on this ballot.

For members of Congress the Democrats have six candidates, but people can vote for only one. Among these six is our Polish candidate, Mr. K. B. Czarnecki, who should receive the support of all Poles.

For the State Tax Commission are five candidates, only one to be elected. Of these five candidates two are Polish, Mr. Joseph Helminiak and Mr. N. S. Budzban. Mr. J. Helminiak openly stated that he will not seek election at this primary, so that all the Polish votes will be cast for Mr. Budzban.

For members to the legislature from different districts we have in the 27th district, Mr. Joseph S. Geshkewich and Mr. J. Kozlowski; in the 25th district, Frank S. Landmesser, and in the 15th district, Thomas Kasperski.

In the 27th senatorial district we have Mr. S. Kielczynski seeking the senatorial election.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XIX, No. 180, Aug. 1, 1908.

For the Sanitary District Commission the Democrats have eleven candidates, only three to be elected. Among these three we have our well known Polish candidate who served on the County Hospital staff, Mr. Stanley J. Kuflewski, who is best fitted for this office due to the experience he received serving on the hospital staff.

The Democrats have 44 candidates seeking the office of county commissioners, of these 10 are to be elected. Among these are 4 Polish candidates, Mr. Peter Rostenkowski, Joseph Jarzembowski, Anthony Krygowski, and Stanley Adamkiewicz.

The largest number of candidates on the Democratic ticket are seeking the office of municipal judges, in all there are 58 candidates, 9 to be elected. Among these is only one Pole, Mr. Frank P. Danisch. There isn't any reason why one Polish candidate cannot be victorious if all the Poles support him.

The Republican Party so far has only 4 Polish candidates on their ballot;

Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XIX, No. 180, Aug. 1, 1908.

they are Phillip Ksycki, candidate for Congress; Mr. Edmund Szajkowski, candidate for the Recorder's Office; Mr. P. Schrajda, for county commissioner, and Mr. Emil Kowalski, candidate to the State Legislature, from the 4th District.

These four Polish candidates should receive enough votes from the Republicans, as they are the only four among all the others.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XIX, No. 168, July 18, 1908.

TO CO-CITIZENS IN CHICAGO AND COUNTY OF COOK

As a candidate for the office of County Recorder from the Republican Party, I am calling to all citizens in Cook County, especially to my fellow citizens and co-citizens, asking them for active support of me on primary day, Saturday, August 8, 1908.

I am openly stating that there isn't any other Polish candidate seeking this office from either the Republican or Democratic Party. My opponent seeking the nomination for this high office from the Republican Party, is the present County Recorder Mr. Abel Davis.

I think that everyone knows that Mr. Davis is not a Pole, and even not a friend of the Poles. Although he received his position as a candidate from a ward populated mostly by Poles, and through the aid of Polish politicians, there is not a single Polish person working in his office. But there are people of other nationalities from this Polish ward who are working in Mr. Davis' office.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XIX, No. 168, July 18, 1908.

Isn't this the best evidence that he disregards our Polish votes, although the last time he was elected by these votes? It is plain that he ignores the same Poles who were partly responsible for his last election. If he were one of those who, feeling that with the aid of the Poles they were elected, are grateful and show some appreciation for this service, the Poles would support him for re-election. But this is not so. In order to put an end to his false utterances about the Poles, and to give the Polish people a chance in regard to employment for their services, the Poles are nominating their own fellow countryman for this office.

I am asking all the Polish citizens that on primary day they vote for their fellow countryman who seeks the county recorder's office, and support all the other Polish candidates seeking to be elected. All you, Polish people, should know by now that if you can't get results from the present office-holder, you should vote for the Polish candidate. He can do more for you because he is your flesh and blood.

I am sure that he will live up to his pledges and vows and fulfill the people's every wish.



Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XIX, No. 168, July 18, 1908.

We can prove that Mr. Abel Davis hasn't done anything for us. We shouldn't let a man like Davis be re-elected; we should prevent him from continuing his false and unscrupulous work, which keeps us from advancing in the political work.

My past is open for everyone to read. I was born in Kwiestwie, Poland, in the year of 1874, and migrated with my parents to America in 1881. My parents are still living and are residing in the Northwest Side of Chicago. I attended St. Stanislaus parochial school and the Chicago Business College. I opened my office of business in partnership with Mr. Anthony Czarnecki, selling real estate and fire insurance, at 2593 Milwaukee Avenue.

Fellow citizens, I am stepping out as a candidate for an important office of county recorder, not only to better my social and political standing, but to better the name of the Poles as a nationality and a good class of people. We should stand together, arm to arm, and show

Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XIX, No. 168, July 18, 1908.

the other nationalities that they cannot buy our Polish votes or listen to their lies, that whenever election time is on hand, the politicians have the Polish votes in their pockets.

I am sure that if all my fellow citizens do their duty on primary day and support me faithfully instead of Mr. Davis, they will have a Polish county recorder. I have the support and backing of Governor Richard Yates, Congressman William Lorrimer, and Judge Willard M. McEven.

I feel sure that with the above mentioned men supporting me for this office, I, Edmund Szajkowski, will no doubt receive the election as county recorder. This will be a day of rejoicing when the Polish citizens and their candidates will be on an equal par with the others.

Edmund Szajkowski
Candidate for County Recorder's Office.

I F 1
I C
I F 4
I F 5
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XIX, No. 82, April 8, 1908.

TO OUR POLISH BROTHERS OF THE 16TH WARD

Election tomorrow. That is why we want to throw more light on the political affairs of the 16th ward with regard to us Poles, so that every one will know just how they should vote.

Alderman John Schermann is at present seeking the support of all Polish voters. Do you, fellow citizens, know who was among the politicians last spring who was working against us Poles, so that our brother Anthony Czarnecki, editor of the Daily News, would not receive the nomination of the Republican party? Do you know who told John Devine, a member of the central committee, that the Poles in the 16th ward would be insulted if Czarnecki would receive the nomination for county clerk?

Alderman Schermann was one of these persons who were working against Mr. Czarnecki, although all the people in the 16th ward and the surrounding wards pledged him their support, they placed an Irishman in

Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XIX, No. 82, April 8, 1908.

Mr. Czarnecki's place.

If the Poles think that this is not true, go to Alderman Schermann and ask him, or ask Mr. Czarnecki. Go and ask Walter Schrojdy, a commissioner. Ask John Devine, who through a protest by Alderman Schermann and others, did not allow Mr. Czarnecki to receive the nomination.

Do you, Polish citizens, consider this working in behalf of a Pole? All the English newspapers were supporting Mr. Czarnecki. If Mr. Czarnecki was unworthy, wouldn't all the newspapers state it as such? Didn't Alderman Schermann want a Pole for this office, or was he afraid that once in office Mr. Czarnecki would expose Alderman Schermann's crooked deals toward the Poles, or was he afraid that if Mr. Czarnecki was nominated and won in the election, he would have the support of the Polish and English papers in any of his future political campaigns?





Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XIX, No. 82, April 8, 1908.

Andrew J. Schultz was working earnestly with Alderman Schermann in this case. Maybe Alderman Schermann thinks now that Mr. Czarnecki did not receive the nomination, all the Poles will support and re-elect him to the aldermanic office for the second term.

Don't the Polish people want any of their nation's sons to be victorious in this political world and work their way to the top? This question is up to the Polish people to decide.

After the mayor's election, what did the Poles get? What did Alderman Schermann do for them? In place of Nikodema Budabana, who occupies his office? Anybody but a Pole. In place of Dr. W. A. Kuflewski, who occupies his office? Anybody but a Pole.

Is this not enough evidence to convince you Poles? Alderman Schermann, if re-elected, will dispose of John Devine, an Irishman, and take

Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XIX, No. 82, April 8, 1908.

over his office. The only time the Poles get any consideration from Schermann is when he is running for office and is seeking the support of the Polish voters.

It is a true fact that not one of our state high officials or any of our county officials were present at the meeting held in the 16th ward on behalf of Alderman Schermann. At the meetings held for other Republican candidates, these high officials took an active part and gave speeches.

Were these officials ashamed to come and speak before the Polish people of the 16th ward because of the scandalous paper propaganda against Alderman Schermann?

The Polish people should not accept money to cast their vote for Alderman Schermann, but to go to the polls and support their own fellow



Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XIX, No. 82, April 8, 1908.

citizen. Split your ticket if you so desire, but do it of your own accord.

No one could shame the name of F. W. Koralewski. The greatest Republican newspaper, The Tribune, refused to support Alderman Schermann, but gave its support instead to Mr. Koralewski, whom they specifically claimed was a man of honesty, of integrity, and trustworthy.

Mr. Koralewski was raised since childhood in the 16th ward, always among his own people: the Poles, helping them to the best of his ability and seeking to better their aims and views towards the Constitution of the United States.

Committee.

I F 1
I F 5
IV



POLISH (1)

Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XVIV, No. 52, March 2, 1908

POLITICS

Next week the people residing in Chicago will focus their attention upon the primary election of both parties, the Democratic and the Republican. On Wednesday the Democrats will hold their primary election, while on Friday the Republican. In some wards the fight for nomination will be close.

Of our Polish candidates in the 8th ward we feel sure that alderman Derpa will receive the Democratic nomination; three candidates are seeking the Republican nomination in the 8th ward, they are John H. Jonas, defeated two years ago by Mr. Derpa, Charles Rieger and Fred Sherby.

In the 29th ward Mr. Golombiewski, a Republican candidate, has the best chance to win, the Democratic candidate is Joseph Swift, but it is predicted more names will be added. In the 16th ward, the Democratic candidate is a lawyer, Mr. Koraleski, supported and backed by Mr. Kunz; the

I F 1
III C
III B 2
IV

POLISH

Narod Polski, Vol. XI, No. 12, March 20, 1907

LOCAL CHRONICLE

At the last meeting of the Polish Roman-Catholic Union which took place on the 18th instant, they decided to call upon all the Poles and members of the above mentioned association to tell them to vote for all our members who are candidates for offices.

Citizens Wisniewski, South Chicago, for member of the canal commission; J. Giersza, for alderman of the 16th ward; and J. Gieszkiewicz for alderman of the 11th ward.



Dziennik Chicagoski, March 2, 1908



Republican nomination will go to the present alderman.

Mr. Schermann, providing Mr. Gierscha does not approve of his name being placed alongside of Mr. Schermann, Mr. Gierscha brought charges against Mr. Schermann before the County Election Committee. His charges that Mr. Schermann and his assistants bribed Mr. Andrew J. Schultz, who was hired to help carry votes for Schermann instead of working in behalf Mr. Gierscha; in his petition Mr. Gierscha demands the expulsion of these two assistants from the Republican Party.

What the County Election Committee will do in this case is not known at the present time.

I F 1
III C
III B 2
IV

POLISH

Narod Polski, Vol. XI, No. 12, March 20, 1907

LOCAL CHRONICLE

At the last meeting of the Polish Roman-Catholic Union which took place on the 18th instant, they decided to call upon all the Poles and members of the above mentioned association to tell them to vote for all our members who are candidates for offices.

Citizens Wisniewski, South Chicago, for member of the canal commission; J. Giersza, for alderman of the 16th ward; and J. Gieszkiewicz for alderman of the 11th ward.



I F 1
I F 3

POLISH

Dziennik Ludowy, Apr. 1, 1907.

WHO SHALL RULE THE CITY?

Dear Polish friends:

Let us fulfill tomorrow our citizenship duties. Let us denounce the administration of our city and of our State.

Around us we see the dreadful results due to the mismanagement of those in power. As an example of capitalistic misrule let us for instance consider Chicago. What do we see there? Daily murders, swindles, exploitation of labor and court decisions in favor of the rich. The city administration is at the service of criminals. Filth and squalor defile the streets inhabited by the poor, while extreme care is given to the residential districts of the rich. These are facts which are duplicated in other cities of this country.

It is time that the public awakens and abstains from voting for the capitalistic parties.

Street transportation furnishes us an example of the attitude of the Democratic and Republican parties. For the past ten years the capitalistic candidates

Dziennik Ludowy, Apr. 1, 1907.

have advocated better transportation. Our present mayor Junne, has been elected on the condition that he would appoint himself receiver and confiscate all means of transportation owned by private parties. However, during his administration, the city council resolved to entrust the transportation system to corporations.

The Republicans as well as the Democrats are machine-bidden. When their candidates are elected, they must obey the wishes of their sponsors, regardless of the reforms they had promised. They are the servants of capital and must obey or face defeat at the polls.

The people ought to realize that they belong to the working class and they must stand up for their own interests. We should side with the party that protects the worker and wants everyone to receive an adequate compensation for his work.

We have in mind the Socialist party. We should vote for it, if we want a change of administration. If the Socialist party gets into power, the following re-

I F 1
I F 3

- 3 -

POLISH

Dziennik Ludowy, Apr. 1, 1907.

forms will take place:

An eight hour working day--care for the workers employed in various enterprises--beginning of public works for the unemployed--lowering of living costs--laying out of pavements--construction of bathhouses and gymnasiums in the sections inhabited by the working men--election of a school committee which would make education compulsory for children under eighteen years of age.

This program should be realized at once. It will become a fact if we elect our Socialist candidates. Let us thus fulfill our duty tomorrow. In case we should not be victorious, our votes would still be a protest against today's disorders and crimes.

It is better to vote for justice and right, no matter what the outcome may be, than to support a mob of criminals.

The time will come when the people will realize their error and then they will support their own interest and their own party. Remember! Vote tomorrow for the Socialist Party.

I F 1
I F 5
I F 4
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 19, 1907.

[DON'T FAIL TO VOTE ON THE PRIMARIES]



We remind our fellow citizens of Chicago that the day after tomorrow we hope to take part in the Democratic primaries and we strongly urge all Polish Democrats to go to the polls. Frequently the electors disregard the primaries in an unusual manner, and yet the primary election is some times equally important and at times plays even greater part than the final voting.

From all appearances the Poles of Chicago have at present a good opportunity of electing their fellow countryman for one of the most important positions in this city. Mr. Budzban is a Democratic candidate for city clerk, and if he is nominated in the primaries, we are sure he will be elected in the finals.

This should interest every Polish citizen of Chicago. Every Polish Democrat should cast his vote on this day. It is not often that a Pole has held such an important office in the city of Chicago. We all know of our former distinguished persons. The late Peter Koilbassa, who held a position as city treasurer, and Mr. John F. Smulski who held the office of city counsellor.



Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XVIII, No. 42, Feb. 19, 1907.

We are quite sure that as soon as Mr. N. Budzban is elected city clerk, he will be in a position, with his former associates, to pave the way for other Poles in obtaining various important positions. Those who are qualified should do their part and vote in this primary election.

At this primary we shall also decide who shall receive the nominations for aldermen in various wards. This is also important for Polish citizens wherever there is a possibility of electing their fellow countrymen.

We should assure ourselves of a few political offices. We've had for many years Poles representing us in the city council, but truthfully not as many as we should have had, considering the number of Poles we have living in Chicago.

We have had people in office who were very capable and respectable, others who were less eminent, but at least they were honest and of clean character. But alas! there were even those whose behavior condemned and marred the good name of other of our fellow countrymen.



Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XVIII, No. 42, Feb. 19, 1907.

It is very unpleasant for us to recall those times and persons during the past years. Dziennik Chicagoski at various times had this sad duty to perform, editing warnings to the electors in editorials to beware of bringing upon themselves this stain of disgrace and loss by electing those undeserving representatives. Let us hope and assure ourselves that these times shall never have a repetition and that from now on our newspapers will and shall be able to recommend the candidacy of every Pole (that is, for those highly esteemed offices), those Polish citizens who have all qualifications for this honor. The time has arrived when we can only enlighten you briefly about this and give you once again our admonition.

There is a person who is seeking nomination for alderman in the 16th ward in the primaries; he is known to us from previous political activities, all of the political parties, all Democratic organizations, all nationalities and all newspapers always condemned his activities, his behavior and character as a public official. During his time he has had political influence with the aid of various tricks, in which he was



Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XVIII, No. 42, Feb. 19, 1907.

a best master and with the assistance of his accomplices and followers, gained benefits for himself. Later, that's (about a few years ago, a vast number of his friends turned against him) for the simple reason of his not fulfilling various promises he had made at which he was a master. His pleas and trickery were of no avail. He was able, however, to hold a group of minor politicians who shall try and assure him of a victory in this coming primary.

The respectful, experienced and qualified citizens of the 16th ward are earnestly hoping to assure for Mr. John Kondziorski the candidacy for alderman in their ward. We are in no position to sing hymns of praise for Mr. Kondziorski. As to what kind of a representative he shall be for his ward, remains to be seen after he is elected. He never had the opportunity to serve his fellow citizens, but we can at least be assured his character shall bring to us honor. He is known to us from early childhood, and judging from his behavior in private life, he is an understanding and capable man, and the public can best be assured that when elected, he will never stoop so low as to have the public's opinion link him with the "Black wolves." Having the opportunity to select two of these candidates, not one Democrat of the 16th ward should stop and

Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XVIII, No. 42, Feb. 19, 1907.

hesitate to cast his vote for Mr. Kondziorski. And so let every elector do his part in the primaries and cast his vote for delegates who can bring about the election of Mr. Kondziorski. If the citizens are careless in their duty, which is demanded from them, now the "black wolf" shall again steal into their coop.

Likewise in various other political wards Poles have the opportunity this time to nominate their fellow countrymen for the office of alderman, if every Pole votes for Polish candidates in these primaries. We are informed that in the 17th ward Mr. Michael Kolasa is also running for alderman. Even the 27th ward, where we find a huge Polish colony around the locality of St. Hyacinth, is supporting the candidacy of a Pole for alderman; he is Mr. M. Lengowski.

Poles in Avondale should have their own representative in the city council. And so let us all of the Polish electors participate in the after tomorrow's primaries. If you all do this well then in the following year many of you will be able to get political jobs.

I F 1

I F 3

I F 5

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XVIII, No. 42, Feb. 19, 1907. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 00270

We remind our fellow citizens of Chicago that the day after tomorrow we hope to take part in the Democratic primaries and we strongly urge all Polish Democrats to go to the polls. Frequently the electors disregard the primaries in an unusual manner, and yet the primary election is some times equally important and at times plays even greater part than the final voting.

From all appearances the Poles of Chicago have at present a good opportunity of electing their fellow countryman for one of the most important positions in this city. Mr. Budzban is a Democratic candidate for city clerk, and if he is nominated in the primaries, we are sure he will be elected in the finals.

This should interest every Polish citizen of Chicago. Every Polish Democrat should cast his vote on this day. It is not often that a Pole has held such an important office in the city of Chicago. We all know of our former distinguished persons. The late Peter Koilbassa, who held a position as city treasurer, and Mr. John F. Smulski who held the office of city counsellor.

I F 1

I F 3

I F 5

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XVIII, No. 42, Feb. 19, 1907.

We are quite sure that as soon as Mr. N. Budzban is elected city clerk, he will be in a position, with his former associates, to pave the way for other Poles in obtaining various important positions. Those who are qualified should do their part and vote in this primary election.

At this primary we shall also decide who shall receive the nominations for aldermen in various wards. This is also important for Polish citizens wherever there is a possibility of electing their fellow countrymen.

We should assure ourselves of a few political offices. We've had for many years Poles representing us in the city council, but truthfully not as many as we should have had, considering the number of Poles we have living in Chicago.

We have had people in office who were very capable and respectable, others who were less eminent, but at least they were honest and of clean character. But alas! there were even those who their behavior condemned and marred the good name of other of our fellow countrymen.

I F 1

I F 3

I F 5

- 3 -

POLISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XVIII, No. 42, Feb. 19, 1907.

It is very unpleasant for us to recall those times and persons during the past years. Dziennik Chicagoski at various times had this sad duty to perform, editing warnings to the electors in editorials to beware of bringing upon themselves this stain of disgrace and loss by electing those undeserving representatives. Let us hope and assure ourselves that these times shall never have a repetition and that from now on our newspapers will and shall be able to recommend the candidacy of every Pole (that is, for those highly esteemed offices), those Polish citizens who have all qualifications for this honor. The time has arrived when we can only enlighten you briefly about this and give you once again our admonition.

There is a person who is seeking nomination for alderman in the 16th ward in the primaries; he is known to us from previous political activities, all of the political parties, all Democratic organizations, all nationalities and all newspapers always condemned his activities, his behavior and character as a public official. During his time he has had political influence with the aid of various tricks, in which he was

I F 1
I F 3
I F 5

- 4 -

POLISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XVIII, No. 42, Feb. 19, 1907.

a past master and with the assistance of his accomplices and followers, gained benefits for himself. Later, that's about a few years ago, a vast number of his friends turned against him for the simple reason of his not fulfilling various promises he had made at which he was a master. His pleas and trickery were of no avail. He was able, however, to hold a group of minor politicians who shall try and assure him of a victory in this coming primary.

The respectful, experienced and qualified citizens of the 16th ward are earnestly hoping to assure for Mr. John Kondziorski the candidacy for alderman in their ward. We are in no position to sing hymns of praise for Mr. Kondziorski. As to what kind of a representative he shall be for his ward, remains to be seen after he is elected. He never had the opportunity to serve his fellow citizens, but we can at least be assured his character shall bring to us honor. He is known to us from early childhood, and judging from his behavior in private life, he is an understanding and capable man, and the public can best be assured that when elected, he will never stoop so low as to have the public's opinion link him with the "Black wolves." Having the opportunity to select two of these candidates, not one Democrat of the 16th ward should stop and

I F 1
I F 3
I F 5

- 5 -

POLISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XVIII, No. 42, Feb. 19, 1907.

hesitate to cast his vote for Mr. Kondziorski. And so let every elector do his part in the primaries and cast his vote for delegates who can bring about the election of Mr. Kondziorski. If the citizens are careless in their duty, which is demanded from them, now the "black wolf" shall again steal into their coop.

Likewise in various other political wards Poles have the opportunity this time to nominate their fellow countrymen for the office of alderman, if every Pole votes for Polish candidates in these primaries. We are informed that in the 17th ward Mr. Michael Kolasa is also running for alderman. Even the 27th ward, where we find a huge Polish colony around the locality of St. Hyacinth, is supporting the candidacy of a Pole for alderman; he is Mr. M. Lengowski.

Poles in Avondale should have their own representative in the city council. And so let us all of the Polish electors participate in the after tomorrow's primaries. If you all do this well then in the following year many of you will be able to get political jobs.

I F 1
I F 5
I C
IV

POLISH



Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol.17. No.247. October 26, 1906.

Politics.

A Woman's Comment on Politics.

Chicago, Illinois.
October 26, 1906.

Dear Editors of the Dziennik Chicagoski:

They say a woman's work is to tend to her home and kitchen, and not to mess in politics. According to my estimation the home and kitchen should come first for the average woman, but if it were not for politics existing in this country, the kitchen would be very miserable because instead of beef steaks, roast beef, pies, etc. the working class of people, especially the Poles, would then have to surely eat potatoes without meat, or served with a bowl of dried noodles, and, maybe, just a glass of milk. This probably would be the daily food devoured by nearly every family.

Why do I write like this?

I F 1
I F 5
I C
IV

Page 2.

POLISH



I am in the midst of gentlemen arguing about politics, or the election.

One cries out: "Look what kind of a record Smulski has?" Another answers: "And what good has he done the Poles? Many others have such records, but you hear nothing about them."

Another says: "Piotrowski is as good as Smulski and maybe even better. He isn't guided by any political machine as Smulski who was and is." Then he pulls out a printed paper from his pocket and asks me to read it.

Seeing this paper, I recognize it to be a sample ballot to be used for electing officials at the election, November 6th.

I read off the first column: "Republican". At the end of this column it also reads: "You also have two Poles, one Lithuanian, the rest Jews, Germans, Irish, and two Negroes: about these the Polish National Daily paper raves.

I then proceeded to read the other column "Democratic". Towards the end it commented to the other party: "See, Piotrowski did not change his name, neither

I F I
I F 5
I C
IV

Page 3.

POLISH

did Jozwiakowski, or Chileski, and so if you shall elect a Republican, you will not have a Polish Judge, but a Negro. Then if an incident occurred where you would be arrested, say at a wedding or a picnic, the patrol wagon would present you to a Negro court."

There were many more discussions, or arguments, as you might say, about which I would not care to write. It may be that I have taken too much liberty already in writing this much.

I do want to say this, that the Polish women folks should call the attention of their husbands, brothers, and friends to the fact that the tongue was victorians in this case, and not fists, as is usually the case. A woman's tact should lead them on the right road.

I remain,

Mary Olszewska,
1171 N. Irving Ave.,
Chicago, Ill.

I F 1
I F 5

POLISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XVII, No. 247, October 26, 1906.

POLITICS

I. J. Chilewski a Candidate of the Democratic Party for a Six-Year Term as a Municipal Judge.

As a Pole and a Democrat he should be elected. Why?

For one reason, because, Poles who must and should be represented in courts, should have someone who understands us.

Citizens, remember your obligation and vote as you are supposed to vote.

When going to the polls, November 6, - let us give him our vote.

I F 1
I C
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. 17, No. 236, October 13, 1906.

POLITICS.

Miss Caroline Grote is a candidate for state superintendent of public schools on the Democratic ticket.

Miss Grote was born in the year of 1863 in Perry, Illinois. From early womanhood she devoted herself to the education of youth. She first started as a teacher in public schools. Later she was chosen by the Democratic party as a county superintendent of public schools in Pike county. This office she held for eight years. At the present time she is a teacher at Normal school in Macombe, Illinois. She is widely known in educational circles. She is a secretary of the organized teachers in the state of Illinois, cashier of county superintendents in the state of Illinois, also a member of the National Organized Educational Committee.

We are convinced that this woman possesses an extraordinary character and has unusual qualification for this office. This is why the Democratic party has nominated her for such an important office.

This is the first time in this state that a woman is running for such an office. The statistics show that ninety-five per cent of the teachers in this state are women, so it would only be fair and sensible that we nominate a woman for this office.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XVII, No. 236, October 13, 1906.

The women of this country play a larger role in the affairs of education, than in any other country.

Miss Grote has many relative and friends in the state of Illinois, with whose aid she supports our countrymen, Mr. Piotrowski, a candidate on the same ticket for state treasurer. Poles, vote for Mr. Piotrowski and Miss Grote, the two deserving candidates.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XVII, No. 143, June 24, 1906.

REPORTER'S NOTES

At a vast gathering of the Polish Democratic League, which took place last night at Schiller's, they declared unanimously to support the candidate citizen, W. J. Jozwiakowski, for clerk of the municipal court. In this support there took part representatives of all the Polish wards in Chicago.

There also was handed out the idea of establishing a political paper, the organ of Polish Democrats in Cook county.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XVII, No. 68, March 26, 1906

ALDERMAN W. E. DEVER

It is important to note that the Polish voters of the 17th Ward are not misled so easily by the agitators who think only of their own interests. They try to instigate the common citizen of this district against a deserving alderman, such as Alderman Dever.

It also gives us great pleasure to inform the public that all of the Polish leaders are happy with the present attitude among the Poles in this 17th ward. They stood like a stone wall supporting and aiding their candidate, Alderman W. E. Dever, also sparing no time or expense, in order to assure him of the victory. Alderman Dever, during his few years in office as a city counsellor, gained for himself extreme sympathy of the Poles of the 17th Ward. Always and everywhere, whenever he had the opportunity, he showed himself a true and sincere friend of the Poles. We are all thankful for his efforts. The services of Alderman W. E. Dever to the general public are numerous. The entire city acknowledges him as one of the trustworthiest and most capable of being the city's counsellor.

William E. Dever was born in Woburn, Massachussets, in the year of 1862. He attended the local parochial school and later went to higher public schools in that city. In the year of 1887 he came to Chicago and for three years worked at the tanners' trade in our locality and there he met many of our older Polish countrymen working at this same trade. In spite of his daily

Dziennik Chicagoski, March 26, 1906

strenuous routine, he did not cease to educate himself. He attended evening classes at the Kent College and in the year of 1889 completed his courses, receiving his diploma and from then on he devoted his time solely to the practice of law.

He was elected alderman the first time in the year of 1902 and re-elected in the year of 1904 without any opposition.

He is a member of the Catholic Knights of Columbus, and the Forester Catholic Convent. He belongs to the Roman-Catholic church of St. Stephen.

He married in the year of 1885 and at the present time resides with his family at 225 W. Chicago avenue.

Tomorrow, that is, Tuesday 27 of this month at 7:30 P.M. in the evening there will be a vast meeting of Polish citizens on behalf of our candidate Alderman W. E. Dever, in the Walsh Hall, located on the corner of Noble and Emma street. Even Mayor Dunne will be present at this gathering and also shall speak. There also shall be other speakers, such as Commissioner Budzban, Adamkiewicz, Judge La Buy, representative Gieskiewicz and other Poles. All of the Polish citizens in the 17th Ward should be present at this meeting.



I F 1

I F 3

IV

- 1 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XVII, No. 38, Feb. 19, 1906

POLISH MEETING AT THE 11th WARD

Thursday night Polish citizens gathered in Pulaski hall, in order to discuss the Poles of the 11th ward in regard to politics.

Efforts have been made to elect a Polish alderman, but without success. At the meeting cries were heard of "Away with others who carry the Polish votes in their pockets! Political freedom to Poles of the 11th ward! Let us not be misled again by bosses and political directors."

Cheers and applause greeted the slogans. There may result a strong Polish ward organization, admitting citizens who work together for others rather than various factions.

This meeting was called by the order of Mr. Thomas Kasperski.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XVI, No. 269, Nov. 18, 1905

NEED OF A GREAT POLISH DEMOCRATIC
ORGANIZATION

Every Polish Democrat living in Chicago, having a little understanding of our city's political affairs, knows this very well: that the Polish Democrats with their number of votes do not receive any consideration from this party, neither do they control a considerable per cent of political offices; the Poles aren't given a proper number of Polish candidates on the ballots, and lack the true support of this party.

This fault is evidently due to us Poles alone. We have not advanced enough in our political endeavor and we do not progress solidarily enough for our own good as we really should.

Above all we lack a big Polish Democratic organization. During a short period we had a Polish Democratic county league, but for quite a time it has not been functioning, it is dead now.

Dziennik Chioagoski, Nov. 18, 1905



NEED OF A NEW GENERAL ORGANIZATION

We are in need of creating a new active Polish Democratic organization in the city of Chicago, County of Cook. This organization should consist of representatives representing Polish clubs; a club of this kind should exist in every ward in Chicago, and in every small town with Polish residents, within the jurisdiction of Cook County. The representatives of these clubs can be divided in this order: that a precinct with one hundred or more Polish citizens should be represented by one representative; the ward having the most Polish citizens in Chicago will be the headquarters of this organization; thus, if we Poles live up to these rules, there is no doubt in our minds that we will get more consideration in the future than we ever had.

BIG CAMPAIGN NEXT YEAR

Next year, in the autumn of 1906, we will have to elect twenty-eight city judges, fifteen county commissioners, a few court clerks, a county judge,

Dziennik Chioagoski, Nov. 18, 1905

a treasurer and county clerk, congressmen, senators, and representatives, besides other officials, all together about sixty officials. If everything runs smoothly in our club we should have at least six candidates. Shall we? That's another question. This all depends on us. If we attempt to do this and get to work on this immediately, we will have to be considered in this coming election.

POLISH DEMOCRATIC CLUB IN EVERY WARD AND TOWN

All Polish Demoorats in every ward and town should organize and support this Polish Demooratio club, this week, the quicker the better. Pick five members to represent the administration of the Central Polish Demooratio organization in Cook County.

Tuesday, Dec. 5, 1905, at 8 P. M., the first big meeting of the representatives of this Polish Demooratio club will be held at Schiller Hall, room 301 and 302 at 109 Randolph street to form the Central Polish Demooratio organization of Cook County.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 18, 1905

And so to work fellow-Democratic citizens! Join the ward clubs and create a general organization in our city and county; an organization that will withstand political interests. Therefore, people from various political circles will respect us.

We hope that all the Democratic Poles will realize the need of such an important act, and will send their representative without fail to the place of this meeting.

Yours truly,

Committee of the Polish Democratic Club of Cook County.

I F 1
I F 4
I C

POLISH

Narod Polski, Vol. IX, No. 46, Nov. 15, 1905

RECENT ELECTION
(Editorial)

The recent election in the City of Chicago gives us a reason and a subject for very unhappy reflections. Not only was our Polish candidate for judge of the Superior Court defeated, but we must admit that this candidate was defeated by a very large majority of votes, and what is the saddest part of this history, is that this can be attributed to nothing and nobody else but to ourselves and our own lack of solidarity and our negligence.

The Poles have almost fifty thousand registered voters in Chicago, if all of them had cast their vote for their countryman in the last election, he would have had to win - he would be elected without the least doubt. Meanwhile how did these fifty thousand Polish voters behave during the last election and why was the Polish candidate defeated? Without a doubt the Poles must have voted against him? But it was not so: The Poles in a marked majority did not vote at all! Why? - God only knows.

How weak was the participation in voting by the Poles, entitled to vote, let an authentic fact prove, that in one of our largest societies (whose name

I F 1
I F 4

POLISH

Narod Polski, Nov. 15, 1905



out of consideration we omit), out of sixty voters eligible to vote, only one voted.

This is outright shocking! This is unjustified, not explainable, preposterous, thoughtless, awkward, punishable disregard of not only duties, rights but the privileges of citizens, this is a sad picture of a lack of intelligence on the part of citizens, it is ignorance of and unwillingness to know one's own strength and benefits which can be derived from a sane use of such power!

It is a shame to say that the Poles relatively were the weakest in the support of their countryman. Much better and with much more solidarity had acted for example the Czechs who with much solidarity voted for the Pole, and from whom we can take a good example, how to carry on and act harmoniously and wisely in politics.

Because of our negligence, such proof of which we saw, in the last campaign, because of this heavy reaction, it will indeed be different to acquire for ourselves some sort of political representation.

When will we at last and finally "make ourselves," when will we generally

IF 1
IF 4

Polish (3)

Narod Polski, Nov. 15, 1905

mature and grow up intellectually to a sense and acquirement of our own rights? It is difficult to judge this, it is disagreeable to think about this because always our own mistakes seem continually to push far away from us the time of realization and consciousness.



I F 1

I F 5

IV

I F 2

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XVI, No. 288, Nov. 6, 1905.

ADDRESS TO POLISH CITIZENS

Seeking a higher office, as judge of the Superior Court in Cook County, State of Illinois, is our Polish fellow citizen. Julius Smietanka, a man of incorruptible character and plenty of energy.

Prother citizens, first, before we became Democrats or Republicans, we were all Poles. Remember this, now that the elections are at hand: Forget the Republican and Democratic parties; forget the words of vote getters and remember that Polish blood flows in your veins; support your fellow citizen at the polls tomorrow. All you Polish citizens, support and vote for Mr. J. Smietanka. Mothers, wives and daughters, compel your sons, husbands and brothers to cast their votes for our Polish candidate J. Smietanka. Jews, Germans and Irish have been presidents of our country; why can't we Poles have at least a Polish citizen win the office of judge of the Superior Court? It all depends on you.

Committee of the Polish Democratic Organization of the 17th Ward.

I 11 1
II A 1
I F 5
IV

Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol.16 . No.216. September 16, 1905.

Polish Candidate for Judge.

Julius F. Smietanka Democratic Candidate for Judge of the Superior Court.

Mr. Julius F. Smietanka, Democratic Candidate for Judge, was born in Chicago in, 1871. He received his education at the Polish parochial school of St. Adalbert, 17th and Paulina St.

After graduating from St. Adalbert's, he attended publi high school in Chicago. On completion of his four years at high school, he enrolled in the law school, Kent College, from which he was graduated with distinction in June 1894. In this same month he was admitted to the Bar in Illinois for the practice of law in Illinois.

He resided in South Chicago, where he engaged in work dealing with the citizenship of Polish people. During this period he built up so efficient and reputable a name he was considered one of the best Polish lawyers in Chicago. Today, he has the largest list of Polish clients of anyone in active practice.



He had so many Polish clients on his list in a few years, that he persuaded Warren Pease, and Samuel W. Polkey, to form a partnership and after a few months of hard work, they organized a firm under the name of Smietanka, Pease, and Polkey, with offices, 120 E. Randolph St. Up to this time, Mr. Smietanka had never held any political office.

Our candidate comes from a family that was one of the first Polish families to migrate west and settle. He also is a member of many Polish and American organizations, some of the most important of them being the Federation of Polish Roman Catholics; Dembinski Singing Society; Polish Sokol and Polish National Alliance. He is a member of the parish of Immaculate Conception of St. Mary, South Chicago, and resides with his parents, 9024 Escanaba Ave.

When informed of his selection as candidate for Judge, he was the happiest, as well as the most talked about and respected man in his vicinity. The Society of Lawyers in Hyde Park, one of the first professional organizations to acknowledge this selection, passed the following resolution:

"This Society is presenting in the case of Mr. Smietanka, all his qualifications, which make him distinguished as honest and impartial-an ideal judge. We see in him



a man sedate, right, conscientious in his obligations, and one who understands the law.

After checking his qualifications, this Society, wholeheartedly supports Mr. Smietanka as Candidate for Judge of the Superior Court, and hopes that the people of Cook County can see that he is the best man for the office."

Mr. Smietanka is the first Pole in Chicago to be selected for the high office of Judge of the Superior Court. His nomination, in this coming election, will be a stepping stone for future Polish candidates, and we urge all you Poles who have any respect for your native brother's welfare, as well as your own, to vote for Mr. Smietanka.

I F 1
I F 4
I F 5
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XVI, No. 81, April 6, 1905

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

LOCAL CHRONICLE

Today's Record Herald writes: "The victory at the past election of Mr. John F. Smulski, Republican candidate for the office of city attorney, gave indication that the party is taking steps to nominate Mr. Smulski for mayor in the year 1907. Great success for Mr. Smulski is in store for the next two years as city attorney; his victory on the Steward ticket by a majority of 17,596 votes gave the politicians great hopes for a good and strong Republican ticket in the future.

"A few leaders of this party made it known that Mr. Smulski's popularity among all the people, and his record as city attorney, will stand out unblemished; it is upon this record that the Republican party, after his term of two years is over, will nominate him as candidate for the office of mayor in our city. The party is asking all the Polish people, regardless of the party they stand for, to think this matter over, and support Mr. Smulski in all his undertakings; he is the best Polish candidate to seek an office as mayor, and needs your heartiest support at present and in the future."

I F 1
I F 5
IV

POLISH (1)

Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XVI, No. 80, April 5, 1905

ELECTION IN CHICAGO

From among all the candidates seeking the office of city attorney, our own choice, who until the present election held this office faithfully, is John F. Smulski, a Republican who defeated his Democratic opponent, Mr. William B. Moak, by 17,506 votes.

This was an unusual occurrence, during the Democratic landslide to have a Republican win the city attorney's office by so large a majority.

The Republicans admitted defeat but have already stated that their only candidate for the office of mayor in the city of Chicago in the coming election who will have a possible chance of defeating the strong Democratic Party's candidate, will be John F. Smulski.

During this last election the Polish candidates did not fare so well, and fared even worse in the aldermanic race.

I F 1
I F 5
IV

POLISH (2)

Dziennik Chicagoski, April 5, 1905

In the 16th ward were three Polish candidates seeking the aldermanic office, Mr. Nowicki, Democrat; Mr. Przybylski, Republican; Mr. Jozwiakowski, Independent Democrat. The victor had to be a Pole, because all the candidates were Polish. Mr. Nowicki, who was strongly supported by the Poles in that ward, the press and different Democratic organizations, was the victorious candidate.

We feel sure that if Mr. Jozwiakowski had the right support and financial backing, the story would have been different. Nevertheless, we, the Polish citizens of the 16th ward, feel that Mr. Nowicki will do his utmost to fulfill his office duties to the best of his ability. Mr. Nowicki was the only Polish candidate to win an alderman's office.

In the 17th ward, Mr. Budzban, a Polish candidate for alderman, was defeated; in the 5th ward, Mr. Leszozynski, an Independent Republican candidate for alderman, was decisively beaten.

I F 1
I F 2
III B 2
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XVI, No. 78, April 3, 1905.

SOCIETY OF POLISH UNION

Vincent J. Jozwiakowski, the present alderman of the 16th Ward and a candidate for re-election, is a member of our organization, the Polish Union. He was one of the organizers of the society, the Polish Union, and is at the present time its vice-president. Mr. Jozwiakowski, as a citizen and official, is fulfilling his duties creditably and he has gained a good name for himself and for all Polish citizens.

Because of his good work in the past, we the members of this society, the Polish Union, pledge ourselves to help our brother Jozwiakowski to be victorious in this coming election and beg all citizens of the 16th Ward to give him their votes.

F. C. Czastka, President
R. G. Szambelanczyk, Secretary

Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XVI, No. 75, March 30, 1905

John F. Smulski



Only a few days separate us from the day of election, in which the mayor of this city is to be elected, besides the other offices, and the one that is most important to us the office of city counsellor.

For us Poles who represent the largest per cent of people in the city of Chicago, the most important question of the election arises: that is, what kind of politics should we support.... shall we follow the old tradition and stand by our party or shall we support the kind of politics that is for us Polish citizens the best and most beneficial? This question is not very difficult to answer.

We are positive that the largest per cent of Poles in Chicago agree with us, that the only way to continue national politics is to support Polish candidates, forgetting for a moment the different parties which they represent.

In regard to politics of this calibre, we the Polish candidates agree that this means of supporting us is practiced by all Polish citizens in Chicago.

On this basis of politics, we have Mr. John F. Smulski, a candidate for the city counsellor's office who stands out as a man of distinction, one who puts his heart and soul into anything he undertakes, thus he is the best man for any kind of political office in this city.

Dziennik Chicagoski, March 30, 1905

Not only the Polish organizations are backing John F. Smulski, but all the other organizations of different nationalities are supporting him in the coming election, even the Germans, who are the strongest opponents to any Polish candidate seeking office, are pledging him their votes.

It is without a doubt that Mr. Smulski is as well as elected, judging by the support promised by the different organizations and groups; the different groups cannot praise Mr. Smulski enough for his splendid work in the past.

It is our hope and wish that all true Polish citizens will turn out in full strength for our fellow-countryman. We hope that not even one Polish vote will be cast for his Democratic opponent.

Mr. J. F. Smulski deserves our support because everywhere he went he proudly represented the Poles. Now we Polish citizens can do our share by helping to elect him as city counsellor.

L.F. 1 .

I F 5

I C

IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XVI, No. 74, March 29, 1905

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

JOZWIAKOWSKI'S MEETINGS

Last evening two meetings were held for Alderman Jozwiakowski, the first meeting was held at a hall located at Noble and Blanche St., the second meeting at Sienkiewicz's Hall at Noble and Rawson.

Tremendous crowds were present at both halls to support Ald. Jozwiakowski for the good of the ward and the Poles.

At the first hall were a good number of Maszubs, who for the last two years have done everyt in possible to cause the downfall of our alderman, but yesterday they pledged their whole-hearted support for him.

Many Irish citizens were present at Sienkiewicz's Hall, who were enthused at having the pleasure of talking to Ald. Jozwizkowski. He thanked them for coming to his meeting in so great a number, and in re urn they guaranteed their heartiest support for him at the April election.

From these meetings, we can visualize who the people want for their alderman, a man who is honest and we judge from their attitude that they are well pleased with Ald. Jozwiakowski.

I F.1
I F 5
I C
IV

POLISH

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, March 23, 1936

From these meetings it is easy to think that the citizens of the 16th Ward are planning to show the whole city of Chicago that the most generous, capable, trustworthy and the best suited man for this position is one Polish candidate for re-election, Alderman Jozwiakowski.

Dziennik Chicagoski, March 7, 1906

Please, citizens of Polish clubs, societies and organizations, consider our plea, and give it your utmost consideration, and vote for the men of our own flesh and blood.

.

Dziennik Chic. Polski, March 5, 1927

Polish candidate seeking any political office.

Well, citizens of the 5th Ward, the Polish Citizens League is calling all the citizens of Polish extraction to be present at the polls tomorrow, election day, and regardless of what party you belong to, vote for Anthony J. Leszczynski for alderman of the 5th Ward.

I. J. Iwanicki, Pres.	A. Sieniec, Sec. or Lin.
A. Sudliff, Vice-pres.	J. Rhoda, Cashier.
M. Bolda, Rec. Sec.	

I F 1
I F 3
I F 5

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XVI, No. 35, Feb. 11, 1905

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

POLISH CITIZENS OF THE FIFTH WARD

Tuesday, February 14, 1905, between the hours of 12 o'clock noon to 7 P. M., the primary election will take place in Chicago for city offices, but the most important is the aldermanic issue. This election is very important, and we should stop and consider the value it will have for the future, for the good of all Poles.

In the 5th Ward we have the opportunity to show our true Polish political spirit by supporting one of our native sons seeking the aldermanic office on the Republican ticket, it is none other than Andrew Leszczynski.

Mr. Leszczynski was born in the year 1871 in the town of Dobro, near the city of Warsaw. He came to America in 1888, and has resided for the last fourteen years in Chicago. He is in every way a true Pole, had a good education, is intelligent in every respect, kind hearted, energetic, ambitious, and a respected citizen in this city. His main ambition is to reach the top in the political world, and in his old age take life easy.

What he promises will always be done, and he feels happy and contented that not only his own people, but other nationalities, because of his record in the past, will help to nominate him to that office; and he will at last be able to help the Polish people to receive recognition as a political group in this city.

I F 1
I F 3
I F 5

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 11, 1905

For the first time, we Poles of the 5th Ward, will have an opportunity to elect our own Polish alderman, and we should not forget that on election day. We should go to the polling place and cast our votes for a man best suited for this office.

Citizens' League

5th Ward .

I F 1POLISHDZIENNIK CHICAGOSKI Vol. XV. No. 41. Feb. 18, 1904.

From the Democratic Circle.

At the meeting held yesterday, fifty of the most prominent Democratic leaders of our city were present to organize a committee to control the destiny of this party in Cook County and contemporaneously elevate our mayor, to the highest degree of political significance. This organization will be divided into ten sections, each section to represent a congressional district. A president and secretary selected to represent each section. The president of the eighth district is Alderman Dever, and the secretary is Peter O'Brien, this district is strictly Polish.

The new organization is to work hand in hand with the Cook County central committee. Candidate for congressman in this district is William Preston Harrison; it is predicted that his opponent Robert E. Cantwell a lawyer is sponsored by the Hearst faction.

DZIENNIK CHICAGOSKI -May 15th, 1903. Vol. 14 No.114.

LOCAL POLITICS.

The citizens of Chicago and Cook County shall again take part in an election. It will mean the nomination of fourteen regular Circuit Court Judges and one Judge for the Superior Court.

This election will mean much to the City of Chicago and Cook County also for the working people and Poles. It is so important to select the best, sincere and capable Judges that the first citizens of Illinois in arranging the constitution decided that the election be separate from all other elections, County and local. It should be the duty of every Polish citizen at this election, to cast his vote those are his obligations as a citizen.

The election campaign for Judges is starting. The election will be Monday July 1st. For results it will depend a great deal upon the Poles this time. Even though the two parties, Democratic and

#2.

POLISH

DZIENNIK CHICAGOSKI May 15th, 1903. Vol.14. No.114.

Republicans have selected 18 candidates apiece, none of them, however, expect to have their whole party ticket nominated. At the present it does not concern a victory of the party, but the selection of the best Judges.

If we had a Pole to vote for on a Republican or Democratic ticket, we would then consider to vote for him. Not having any, we shall then select among those candidates who do not think the emmigrants injurious to the public.

IF 1
IF 4

DZIENNIK CHICAGOSKI April 8, 1903
Vol. 14, No. 33

AFTER ELECTION.

Yesterday's election, in the minds of the intelligent class of people, was a huge triumph for the Polish. The people have spoken this time especially the Polish intelligent voters; we are not servants and tools for the political parties, but the political parties should serve us; we are on the side of the party that is honest, capable and dependable.

Sincerely we wish them the best, as the result in this great triumph not to one Pole but to all of them, so they can reach the point in securing higher offices and then they shall be able gradually to make the name of a Pole famous not only in the whole state, but in this whole country.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XIV, No. 55, March 6, 1903.

LOCAL CHRONICLE

WARNING

Republican persuaders are trying to induce the citizens, who are Democrats, to take part in today's Republican primaries and that later they can vote any way they choose. So we warn you Democrats don't let any one deceive you with these talks but show as citizens that you understand what you are doing.

If you were to vote today in the Republican primaries, you would lose the right to cast your vote for the Democratic primaries, that shall take place this coming week.

So beware! Especially those living in the 16th ward.

I F 1

I C

IV

POLISH

Narod Polski, Vol. VI, No. 52, Dec. 24, 1902

LOCAL NEWS ITEM
Harlan and the Poles

Harlan, he who on Mr. Kiolbassa especially and on all the Poles generally did not leave a clean "patch," announced publicly that he would be Republican candidate for mayor of the city in the spring. He also stated that he has the wards inhabited by the Poles in his pocket. Mr. Harlan is greatly mistaken when he states that, the Poles will surely vote for him. The Poles will surely know how to repay him for being provoked at every opportunity by this "hot-head," they will show him that the Poles have no votes for fools and squabblers. The nice and sweet words for the Poles will not help Mr. Harlan, neither will the beer with which he claimed he could buy the votes of the Poles. Mister candidate for mayor can rest assured that at the coming election he will receive from Poles such a "licking" as he well deserves.

LOCAL NEWS ITEM

Sad News

We must share some sad news with our readers for the coming holidays. Not so long ago a meeting was held in the sixteenth ward by the representatives from the ten districts in which it is divided . At this meeting there were present seven Poles, two Germans and one Egyptian nobleman with "cutlets"(Jew). The main intention of the meeting was to nominate a so-called "committeeman." One would judge that out of seven Poles there would be nominated a Pole, as it has been until now, but no! all of them unanimously nominated a "landsman" by the name of Leininger, and he will represent the Polish people. Is this mockery or a higher branch of politics unknown to anybody? Where are our dignified and worthy citizens? Will they further permit this type of faulty methods, which bring us shame and disgrace? It is high time to show these "corner politicians" that the traffic in human goods is forbidden.

Narod Polski, Vol. VI, No. 15, April 9, 1902

WULF (11-2) 1902.0027

"LOCAL NEWS"

In the 27th ward, where there is a growing Polish colony, Mr. Wulf, a man who lived solely for politics and from politics, lost in the last election. If Poles living there were "able to stick together" they could in the future play a very important part in ward politics. Their votes would determine every election. We should not attach such a great importance to party principles but rather see to it that people representing us are honest men and not just windbags.

I F 1

IV

POLISH

Narod Polski, Vol. VI, No. 15, March 9, 1902

"LOCAL NEWS"

The last aldermanic campaign didn't arouse much public interest. The voting results in "Polish wards" show that Poles are not following blindly the local petty politicians any more. Alderman Kunz won over his Republican opponent with only 913 votes which gives much food thought.

I F 1
I F 3

IV

POLISH

Zgoda, Vol. XX, No. 12, March 21, 1901.

POLISH CANDIDATES

The Republican Party has nominated three Polish candidates for the office of alderman in Chicago.

In the 16th ward, Dr. Adam Sz wajkart; in the 17th ward, Mr. John Smulski, a Polish lawyer, received the nomination; in the 25th ward, Town of Lake, a Polish contractor, Mr. K. Ziolkowski, received the nomination.

We are hoping that our three Polish candidates will win their respective offices and be part of our city council.

It is not necessary for us to remind the Polish citizens that they should support their countrymen, as this has been preached over and over again for years. We are not trying to dictate to the people how to vote or whom to vote for, but are stressing the point that the more Polish candidates we elect, the more consideration we will receive from the city council and our respective parties. Elect our three Polish candidates, the proper men for the aldermanic offices, who will work for the cause and good of the people and not for the benefit of their own pockets.

I F 1
I F 2
I F 5

POLISH

Zgoda, Vol. XVII, No. 44, Nov. 3, 1898.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3021

POLISH CANDIDATES

The Zgoda, during every election, does not meddle personally in politics, with the exception that it urges all Polish citizens to support and vote for Polish candidates, regardless of party.

We cannot overstep our privileges. We can print the names of candidates and the party they stand for, but this is the best we can do for any Polish citizen in Chicago.

We are listing all Polish candidates seeking office at this coming election.

The candidate for county commissioner is John Czekala. He is a regular Democratic candidate, and the people will have an opportunity to vote for him in Chicago and the towns in Cook County.

Candidates seeking office as representatives to the State Legislature are: Stanley P. Popek, Polish Independent candidate, from the 10th District. He is well known and liked by all Poles. He has been a citizen many years; also a member of the Z. N. P., and the members of all Z. N. P. groups should support and elect him.

I F 1
I F 2
I F 5

-2-

POLISH

Zgoda, Vol. XVII, No. 44, Nov. 3, 1898.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 811

S. Haremski, of the Republican Party, from the 15th District. He, like Mr. Popek, is also a member of the Z. N. P., and is well known in the neighborhood of St. Adelbert's Parish.

Clemens J. Belinski, Democratic candidate, from the 9th District, is well known to the Poles.

J. N. Nowicki, Democratic candidate, from the 6th District (in the neighborhood of St. Hedwig's Parish).

F. J. Kavcz is candidate for state senator from the 9th District, to which belongs St. Adelbert, Bridgeport, and Town of Lake; also a Z. N. P. member and a school member. He is well liked by the Poles in the neighborhoods mentioned, and he cannot see any possibility of defeat for this list of Polish candidates if all the Polish citizens support them.

I F 1
I C
I F 4

POLISH

Narod Polski, Vol. II, No. 44, Nov. 2, 1898.

ELECTION



In a few days we will have an election. In many cities there are Poles as candidates for office. Up to the present time we have been convinced that even in politics the Poles have not been properly organized, and even when there is a Polish candidate for office, they do not know how to work hand in hand and do not know how to forget their squables and jealousies, and as a result, the Poles are very often the losers.

If anything happens to the Jew, all the Jews, as many as there are, shout Oi'. Oi! Gevalt! Robbery! - as if it hurt all of them. In business the Jews act the same way. One will not hurt the other's business; especially, if there is a larger capital needed, they join together, lay down the money, and together do business with combined efforts; they cheat the sucker and divide up the profits. For that reason a Jew will never be lost because where Polish business goes bankrupt the Jews are making money. They Build stone mansions and carry on as a well-to-do-class.

In this respect we should take a lesson from the Jews and, wherever it concerns a Pole, stand as one man. We will never lose by this, because today I stand for the other one, but I know that tomorrow he will stand up in my defense.

Narod Polski, Vol. II, No. 44, Nov. 2, 1898.

Let us try and understand better what concerns us - and support ourselves together in every field and benefit by doing same. The Jews, Germans and Irish have left us far behind them. They do not ask whether it is a friend, or a pal, and if he is one of 'their own' they support him as much as they can, and they themselves benefit by doing it.

Just take a look and see how many political offices they hold, and how much of large business is in their hands, and you will have to admit that the above statements are true.

Are we to go thru life as if we were blind? Shall we, seeing what others do - not profit by it? Shall we always remain the last?

No, brothers! It is time to awaken, organize, work together and help one another.

Let us try and remember now, during election time, that the more offices held by Poles, the greater will be our importance in this country, and the greater the respect for us. So for our own good, whenever any Pole is running for office let us not look to see if he belongs to the Democratic party or the Republican, but remember that he belongs to the Polish Party, that he is a Pole and give him a vote.



Narod Polski, Vol. II, No. 44, Nov. 2, 1898.

Oh! if it could only come that we Poles could establish our own Polish Party. If we could only learn how to unite and vote as one, then in many cities and even in Chicago where we have tens of thousands Polish votes, we would also hold office. Then the mayors and even the President of the United States would have to take our number into consideration and would not toss to us only scraps but would have to give us higher offices and fulfil our just demands.

We are still far from it, but the task is not as difficult as it seems? If all the societies in each parish would form together one political club and the presidents of such clubs come to a mutual understanding and called themselves the "Polish Party, oh! how important we would be considered.

Then the representatives of these clubs of this "Polish Party" could boldly tell the candidate for president, "We demand such offices and in return we give you so many thousand Polish votes."

Every candidate and every party would have to take us in to consideration and we would have some "fat morsels" in politics; besides that, the American people would cease to hold us lightly.

Today we are divided into different camps and groups, unorganized, amounting to nothing or very little.

I F 1
I C

-4-

POLISH



Narod Polski, Vol. II, No. 44, Nove. 2, 1898.

Before this "Polish Party" is organized let us at least remember that we are Poles and wherever a Pole is running, vote for him in union.

I F 1
I F 4
I F 2

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 23, 1897.

ATTENTION, POLISH DEMOCRATS

An organization has been formed in Chicago whose aim is to join all Polish Democratic clubs into one great association. Unified work and help is its slogan.

Let us become united so that we will not be pushed around on this free soil. The greatest authority is vested in a people who rule themselves.

We already have held two meetings in this respect. Each time many delegates were present from various Polish communities and wards. Through these gatherings it has been concluded that one general Polish Democratic organization is imperative.

Other nationalities have had such organizations for many years and through them managed to get their own candidates appointed for public office, because of their impregnable unity. We have been divided, never maintained our unity, and because

I F 1

I F 4

I F 1

POLISH

Oziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 1, 1937.

of this have received the least number of appointments.

Let us take an example from the last election. We just about got one Pole into office. For the general good of our work, we are inviting all Polish Democratic clubs of Chicago to appoint one delegate for every fifty members and to have them attend the next meeting to be held on Friday, September 3, at the Building Trades Council, 117 West Washington Street. All delegates of the Polish Democratic clubs should be present, because a permanent staff of officers is going to be elected.

The temporary committee is made up of the following: Albert Nowak, Fifteenth Ward; S. P. Popok, Sixteenth Ward; John Czele, Sixteenth Ward; John Paczkowski, Thirtieth Ward; Andrew Stasiowski, Twenty-ninth Ward; Albert Urbanicki, Tenth Ward; and F. Malish, Seventeenth Ward.

I F 1
I C

POLISH

Zgoda, Vol. XVI, No. 22, June 3, 1897.

LOCAL CHRONICLE

POLITICAL AFFAIRS

As all of the Zgoda readers already know, the editorials, have never mixed in any American political affairs. During the time of election it only supported their fellow-men.

At the present time, for the good of the members and the Polonia of Chicago, we are forced to support three candidates who aren't Poles.

Why?

We shall immediately explain.

Mr. George A. Trude is seeking office as judge in the Circuit court. Who is he? He is a brother of the best friend of the Poles in our city, the celebrated A. S. Trude. Mr. Trude, in short, is trying to aid Poles, as many of them as possible, to gain public office in Chicago. He always remembers the Poles.

He donated \$100 toward the monument of Kosciuszko and also collected money from American millionaires for this statue.

Zgoda, Vol. XVI, No. 22, June 3, 1897.

Who are we Poles and members of what organizations?

We must show him gratitude. We ought to support these Americans who have supported us that is in their power. It is necessary that we repay not only with gratitude, but with political action. Mr. A. S. Trude has already done a great deal for us in the past and we can expect even more from him in the future. He does not care to reap a profit from us. He knows our future and our character and remains, as we assure you by our endorsement of his candidacy, a sincere friend of the Poles.

I F 1
I F 3
I F 4
I F 5
IV

- 1 -

POLISH



Zgoda, Vol. XVI, No. 15, April 15, 1897

POLITICS

And so young Harrison was elected by a vast majority of votes. The Poles, all of them, gave him their support. What shall they receive in trade for this deed? We expect that a great many energetic Poles will receive jobs and that Poles shall occupy many offices.

We expect that our Sergeant Ludwig Kroll shall receive the position of police lieutenant; and the present lieutenant Jos. Potoczynski, who plays an active part in various Polish affairs, such as bringing about the erection of the Kosciuszko monument and others, may receive the rank of captain.

Mr. Kopyto, captain of the city fire department should become fire-marshall. Shall our hopes be disappointed? That wholly depends on

I F 1
I F 3
I F 4
I F 5

- 2 -

POLISH



Zgoda, April 15, 1897

Judge La Buy, Mr. Kowalski, Kiolbassa, etc.

If they shall achieve anything for the Poles, it will aid them and it will be of some advantage to us; but if not - then they and their political party shall be forgotten at the time of election.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 22, 1897.

POLISH DEMOCRATIC CLUB OF TENTH WARD HOLDS
PRE-REGISTRATION MEETING

On Friday, March 19, a general meeting of the Polish Democratic Club of the Tenth Ward was held at M. Parozynski's Hall. The members unanimously agreed to take an active part in the present registration of voters, in order that every Polish citizen having the right to vote may be registered.

Dear compatriots! The Republican bosses realize that they are going to be defeated in the April election, and that their political machine is going to be put out of action. Consequently, in order to avert this dreaded catastrophe, the Republican bosses have begun to complain about the shortage of precincts in the ward, and claim that there are too many people in each precinct at present, especially in the densely populated Democratic precincts. A division of precincts was made, making many new ones. A redivision of precincts necessitates a revision of registration books for each new precinct, and we know what this means, especially to us Poles. Polish names are difficult to write and pronounce, for people of other nationalities, and at the same

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 22, 1897.

time there are no Polish clerks in the office where the registration books are being revised. The only reward the Polish Republicans have received for their efforts--and are still getting--is charity from the relief office. Therefore, many Polish names will be omitted in the books of the new precincts.

It is the duty of every Polish citizen of voting age to go to the polling place on Tuesday, March 23, to see whether his name is in the book; if it is not, he should register. This is imperative, because it will give us all the right to vote on April 6, and the privilege to vote for C. H. Harrison and Biniak. If we fulfill our duty, surely our candidates will be victorious.

P. Jezierny, Secretary,
Tenth Ward Polish Democratic Club.

MPA (ILL) PP01 30775

I F 1

I F 4

I F 5

IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 19, 1897.

VOICE OF AN "OLD" DEMOCRAT

by

L. A. R.

In politics it is not always best to follow the impulse of the heart; instead, one must conduct himself with cold consideration, reason, and understanding, and in this way he will be able quickly to reach the desired goal.

If there ever was a need for reasoning and understanding in the political arena, it is now, for without these one will not be able to comprehend the prevailing political situation.

One does not gain prominence and recognition in politics through anger, hatred, and stubbornness; but through common force, harmony, unity, and peace, which are carried through with honesty and sincerity.

In politics, as well as in other affairs, we gather experience with should serve

I F 1

- 2 -

POLISH

I F 4

I F 5

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 19, 1897.

IV

as a yardstick for the past, present, and future.

Mr. Stanley Kunz, after the spring aldermanic election last year, left Chicago and did not return until a week ago. Where he was and what he was doing is nobody's concern, for that is his own affair.

The 16th ward began to organize immediately after the spring election of 1896, and before the fall election arrived, everything was in good order. Despite the averse conditions which existed during the last campaign, the 16th ward gave pluralities of 600 votes to Bryan and 900 votes to Altgeld, as compared with seventeen months ago, when the Republicans received 300 more votes than the Democrats.

After the last election even greater energy was exerted in the 16th ward, and precinct clubs were set up in each precinct. Credit for this should be given to Judge M. A. LaBuy, president of the Central Ward Club, for under his leadership all organization meetings were conducted in the best order, and consequently

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I F 1
I F 4
I F 5
IV

- 3 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 19, 1897.

various political factions and various nationalistic groups disappeared.

At times, stormy clouds appeared, and at the last ward meeting the winds began to lash and moan with the fury of a hurricane, threatening to overthrow everything, but aside from the noise no damage was done.

Some of the Poles say that there should be two Polish aldermen in the 16th ward. A few years ago, we had two Polish aldermen in this ward, and from this we know that conditions were bad and unsatisfactory to the Poles. For if one alderman tried to get an office for his friend, the other would go before the mayor, not to help his colleague, but to oppose and spoil his plans; in the event the second recommended his friends, the first would do the same. The result was that neither the first nor the second received anything.

When Mr. Kunz was alderman, he was of the opinion that the Poles should not have two Polish aldermen in the same ward, because it is unnecessary and disadvantageous

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I F 1
I F 4
I F 5
IV

- 4 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 19, 1897.

to the Poles. When Mr. Kunz was alderman and committeeman, and the Poles wanted another Polish alderman, he opposed this move and recommended Mr. Ellert, a German, instead.

The Poles should not only strive for the aldermanic office, but for other and more important positions; however, this cannot be accomplished without the votes of other nationalities. A good example is to be had from the last election, when peace and harmony reigned among the Democrats of various nationalities; the Poles had three candidates running for office from the 16th ward on the Democratic ticket. This is something that never occurred before, because of the many factions.

Some of the citizens complain that Mr. Peter Kiolbassa, present alderman of the 16th ward, cannot accomplish anything for the Poles, but that this would have been different if Mr. Kunz were alderman. Let these persons try to tell me how many Poles worked for the city during Washburn's administration, six years ago. I asked a number of individuals to name at least one Pole who worked for the city

I F 1

I F 4

I F 5

IV

- 5 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 19, 1897.

during that time, and not one of them was able to do so.

During Washburn's administration, Stanley Kunz was alderman. The Democrats had a decided majority in the city council, and Mayor Washburn, although a Republican, had to count on the Democratic aldermen, and had to give special concessions to some of them. At that time, no one even dreamed about civil service and competitive examinations. Today, the city council is made up of fifty Republicans and eighteen Democrats. Civil service exists, and competitive examinations are compulsory. What can a Democratic candidate get from such an administration?

Some say that, under Carter H. Harrison's administration, many Poles were found on city rolls, and that a majority of them was placed by Mr. Kunz,--but this is not true. Six years ago, Peter Kiolbassa was elected city treasurer, and was obligated to be placed under a sixteen million dollar bond within a specified time, and if he had not been in a position to do so he would have lost that office. Mr. Kiolbassa found himself in a critical predicament, from which Mr. Harrison extricated him by posting a large portion of the money, while other

I F 1
I F 4
I F 5
IV

- 6 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 19, 1897.

Americans and Germans followed suit. And after that time there was better understanding and co-operation between C. H. Harrison and P. Kiolbassa.

Two years later, when C. H. Harrison was chosen mayor, Peter Kiolbassa was offered the post of commissioner of the water department, but he declined this office. On the other hand, Mr. Kiolbassa never interfered with the recommendations of Mr. Kunz or other influential Poles before the mayor, but supported them. Because of this, some are of the opinion that it was through the influence of Mr. Kunz alone that certain offices were acquired for Poles.

Next, during the administration of Hopkins, Mr. August Kowalski was appointed superintendent of the pipe extension department, where four hundred Poles found employment. In this instance, not only was Messrs. Kiolbassa's and Kunz's influence necessary, but that of other influential persons as well.

Polish citizens can once again gain what they had during the previous Democratic

WPA (ILL) PROJ

I F 1

I F 4

I F 5

IV

- 7 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 19, 1897.

administration, and even more, but they must be in harmony, and must support and work with each other (before the election) for the entire regular Democratic ticket, from the mayor down to the alderman. They should work to such an extent that the 16th ward will give the Democrats a plurality of at least four thousand votes, and not nine hundred, as in the previous election. After the election, in the event of C. H. Harrison's victory, we can safely make demands and have them fulfilled.

Unity is imperative among the Poles, for only under such circumstances can they count upon victory. If the Poles are to divide into regular and irregular Democrats, Republicans, and independents; if religious and nationalistic differences are to enter the political arena, if the young and old Democrats are to divide, as is happening, what can be expected from such a mix-up--chaos? Only a Democratic defeat and a Republican victory. Let those citizens who are agitating for an independent alderman take cognizance of what has transpired in previous elections, in order that they may not voice complaint after the

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I F 1

I F 4

I F 5

IV

- 8 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 19, 1897.

coming election is over, and be sorry for the way they cast their votes, as has happened during the last presidential election [votes cast for McKinley].

Cold-bloodedness, consideration, and understanding are essential to our well-being.

Mr. Henry Ludolph, a businessman, is a candidate for alderman of the 16th ward on the Democratic ticket. Mr. Ludolph was largely instrumental in the election of Mr. Kiolbassa as alderman last year. He was a sincere, honest, and energetic worker and, through his efforts, gained many Republican votes for Mr. Kiolbassa. The Poles who at the present are yelling for an independent alderman, and are against the regular Democratic aldermanic candidate, only expose the Poles to defeat and weaken the Democratic party.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I F 1

I F 4

IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 28, 1896.

HOW THE REPUBLICANS RECOGNIZE THE POLES

Not so long ago, a certain Republican alderman referred to the Poles as "voting cattle," and this seems to be the view held by all members of the Republican political machine.

We have additional proof of this. The State Republican convention will convene tomorrow in Springfield. How many of the two hundred delegates from Cook County are Poles?

You would think, at least twenty or more.....If you do, you are badly mistaken. There are exactly three.

Of the Sixteenth Ward's seven delegates, two are Poles--Mr. John F. Smulski and Mr. J. J. Dahlman. The third Polish delegate, Mr. S. Budzbanowski, is from the Ninth Ward. And that is all.

WPA (ILL.) Project 1975

I F 1

I F 4

IV

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 28, 1896.

It must be admitted that, in proportion to the number of votes cast for the Republican candidates at the last election, the representation is rather too little.

We have said many times and repeat it now again: Our greatest misfortune has been the desertion of our Polish voters from the Democratic party.....They have lost the respect of the Democrats, while the Republicans call them names.

117.11

I F 1
I D 1 a
I F 4

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 3, 1896.

WHOM SHOULD WE VOTE FOR?

(Editorial)

The election will take place in a few days. In publishing today's paper we are publishing one of our last issues before the election.

It is time, therefore, to discuss with our readers what candidates we should vote for. However, in our opinion, there is only one course open for the Poles; they should vote for the Democratic candidates.

This course is demanded of us not only as good sense, but for practical and selfish reasons also.

The Democratic party, the true people's party, the party with a high regard for religion, ought to be our party. There is no room for us in the Republican party, for its irreligious tendencies threaten everybody professing the Catholic

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I F 1
I D 1 a
I F 4

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 3, 1896.

religion, and it also belittles all foreign-born citizens who, as we did, have settled here from Europe. It was from the mouths of Republicans that scurrilous remarks about the Poles issued.

Should we, then, support such Republicans? It would be absolutely contrary to our own interests.

So, to every person suggesting that we go along with the Republicans, we say publicly, "They are ordering us to braid a whip with which to beat our own backs!"

Furthermore, the Republican ranks consist practically entirely of rich monopolists, who are robbing the poor people. Shall we then, plain workingmen, entrust offices to them and in this manner help them to continue to oppress us? We feel that we should do just the opposite. All practical arguments favor our supporting the Democrats.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I F 1
I D 1 a
I F 4

- 3 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 3, 1896.

Here in Chicago we have paid dearly for turning over a part of the Polish votes to the Republicans. This has been going on for two years. At one time, thanks to the Democrats, we were respected. We had influence, high offices, work, and were looked up to by the politicians. Today all of this is practically destroyed. The Democrats, convinced that we are not supporting them wholeheartedly, are turning away from us. The Republicans treat us always as voters who can be herded like cattle, one way or the other.

The "gratitude" shown by Swift and his comrades for the Polish Republican votes is well known.

Turn away from the Republicans once and for all, and go hand in hand with our old friends, the Democrats; that is our only salvation. Our own interests demand that we do this.

Barely one year of Republican government in Chicago and West Town gave us--what?

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

I F 1

- 4 -

POLISH

I D 1 a

I F 4

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 3, 1896.

It gave us filthy streets, losses in business, prodigality in expending public money, a raise in taxes on an average of thirty per cent, etc.

That is the result of voting for the Republicans. It is surely sufficient. The party, which, aside from many other inconsequential acts, has plunged its hands so deeply into the pockets of our citizens, is either not fit to govern, or it does so dishonestly.

In view of this state of affairs, it is impossible that we should support the Republican party. There is only one thing left for us to do: Vote for the Democratic candidates!

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 25, 1896.

POLITICAL MEETING IN TOWN OF LAKE

(We have received the following correspondence with a request that it be published in the Dziennik Chicagoski.)

The Democrats of the Thirtieth Ward held a meeting last Monday evening in W. Piasecki's Hall at the corner of 48th and Wood Streets, in Town of Lake.

After Mr. T. Szarkowski had called the meeting to order, Mr. Vincent Muszynski was made chairman and the undersigned was made secretary.

Mr. Muszynski then spoke and urged those in the audience to give their **heartiest** support to our countryman, Mr. Michael Gryszczynski, who is a candidate for clerk of Town of Lake. Mr. Gryszczynski is a young man, universally known and liked. The fact that he received the Democratic nomination shows that he is highly respected by other nationalities. Every Pole should vote for him.

Next, Mr. Gryszczynski, who was present in the hall, was called upon to speak.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 25, 1896.

He spoke only briefly, but in his short speech he was able to gain the good will of the entire audience.

The next speaker was Mr. John Paczkowski, who contended that it was our sacred duty to elect a Pole to this important position.

Mr. Martin Koscielniak, Mr. John Sawinski, Mr. M. Piasecki, and others, also spoke.

Mr. Gryszczynski received the unanimous endorsement of all those present at the meeting, and they all promised that they would vote for him on election day regardless of party affiliation.

W. Piasecki, secretary.

I F 1
I F 5
I F 4
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 12, 1896.

THE CANDIDACY OF MR. PETER KIOLBASSA

The candidacy of the well-known Mr. Peter Kiolbassa for Alderman of the Sixteenth Ward, unanimously accepted by the Democratic organization of our ward, was promptly approved the next day by the Central Committee.

No primaries or any other formalities are necessary to make him a candidate in the coming election.

The Central Committee, in deciding on Mr. Kiolbassa, acted wisely and well. Mr. Kiolbassa is not an ordinary candidate for office. He does not in the least desire the office; on the other hand all the people, all the Democrats of this ward, want him in this office.

Mr. Kiolbassa did not accept the nomination because of any personal motive or ambition or because of any desire to profit by it. He accepted it as a duty of

I F 1

- 2 -

POLISH

I F 5

I F 4

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 12, 1896.

IV

citizenship, because he was unanimously chosen for it, and because through it he will better be able to serve his brothers and fellow citizens-- which is his goal in life.

It is not a question of seeking the honor of such a position, for Mr. Kiolbassa has held higher and more honorable positions in the past. He was city treasurer-- one of the most honest of them all.

He is known by all people in Chicago as an honorable man without a blot on his character and that is surely the highest honor.

If it were a question of money, then let us understand that the salary of an alderman in the city of Chicago is only \$150 a year (this amounts to less than three dollars for each session). This sum is about one third of the actual expenses incurred by each alderman participating in the sessions of the City Council, Committee meetings, etc.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I F 1
I F 5
I F 4
IV

- 3 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 12, 1896.

And if we add to this even the minimum amount of pre-election campaign expenses, there will be a decided deficit. Of course it is rumored that some of our city fathers make up this deficit and some even are able to amass a fortune by graft. We will not dwell on these insinuations, whether they are the truth or mere gossip. But everyone will agree that this is not the way our Mr. Kiolbassa, the next alderman, a man by no means wealthy, would choose to travel. He is an honest man. That his whole life is as clear as crystal is evidence of his character. Remember also the forty odd thousands of dollars of interest money which he turned over to the city when he was city treasurer. This was the first time such a thing had been done in the annals of the city of Chicago. Hence, everybody can readily understand that, regardless of what it would mean to anybody else to hold the office of alderman of the Sixteenth Ward, to Mr. Kiolbassa it would only mean more work, more trouble, and loss of time; and, in addition, it will cost him a few hundred dollars out of his own pocket.

Hence, neither money nor a desire for honor has influenced Mr. Kiolbassa in

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 302/5

I F 1
I F 5
I F 4
IV

- 4 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 12, 1896.

accepting this candidacy.

Why, then, did he accept the nomination?

It was a desire to serve his fellow countrymen, work for them, and be useful to them.

In this case, it can truthfully be said that it is not that the candidate desires the office, but that the electorate has requested him to accept it.

We felt obliged to write these few lines so as to make Mr. Kiolbassa's position clear.

Some people, and there are a few, especially in the opposing political party, laugh at Mr. Kiolbassa, and say that he is being demoted from his former office as city treasurer to that of a mere alderman.....The above explanation should convince these people that Mr. Kiolbassa, on the contrary, is rising to the

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I F 1

I F 5

I F 4

IV

- 5 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 12, 1896.

high ideal of a true democrat, citizen, and public official, whose sole aim is to serve the people.

It surely is unnecessary to remind the Polish Democratic voters of the Sixteenth Ward to support and vote for Mr. Kiolbassa. He will receive all our votes and also those of the Democrats of other nationalities. Very likely some voters belonging to other parties will vote for him because he is an honest man.

We desire something more than this: We want that all Poles in the Sixteenth Ward, without regard to their personal convictions or party affiliations to cast their votes for Mr. Kiolbassa. This should be done. All the Polish votes, as one, without exception, should be cast for Mr. Kiolbassa.

If this does happen, it will be positive proof that we are able properly to **evaluate** and honor our respected countryman and fellow citizen; that we can be proud, not only of our maturity, but also of our sensible, national unity.

WPA (LL) PROJ. 30275

I F 1
I F 2
I F 4
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 2, 1896.

CONVENTION OF THE POLISH REPUBLICAN LEAGUE

The long-advertised convention of the Polish Republican League of Cook County was held yesterday in Pulaski Hall.

We hear all kinds of conflicting reports about this convention. The official report, sent to us by the secretary of the convention, sounds beautiful. Everything went smoothly, nicely, and peacefully.

The reports of disinterested and trustworthy witnesses at the convention are quite different. They prove that it was merely a sham, arranged by a few leaders, filled with quarrels and incidents.... That is how the Tribune, the Republican party organ, and a power in the Republican party, reported the convention.

We are printing herewith the reports of both factions, to avoid any suggestion of partisanship from our side. We are first publishing the report of

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

I F 1

- 2 -

POLISH

I F 2

I F 4

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 2, 1926.

IV

Mr. Leo M. Nowak, and immediately thereafter an accurate translation of an article from the Tribune.

The Official Report

The official report received by us reads as follows:

"On Sunday, March 1, a convention of delegates to the Polish Republican League of Cook County was held in Pulaski Hall, on Ashland Avenue.

"After the credentials committee, consisting of Leo M. Nowak, from the Fourteenth Ward, Frank March, from the Fifth Ward, and S. Kwasniewski, from the Thirtieth Ward, had carried out its duty, Mr. Max L. Maczmarek (Kasnar), temporary president of the League called the Convention to order and cordially greeted the delegates in a lengthy speech. Then Mr. Leo M. Nowak read the list of the delegates.

"The reports of all the various committees were unanimously passed. Next,

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I F 1

I F 2

I F 4

IV

- 3 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 2, 1896.

according to the program, followed the election of new officers for the League for the ensuing year.

"In the balloting for president, Mr. Max L. Kaczmarek, from the Sixteenth Ward, received all the votes, and was declared president of the League. Others elected were: first vice-president, Mr. S. Kwasniewski, from the Thirtieth Ward; second vice-president, Mr. F. J. Palt, from the Sixth Ward; recording secretary, Mr. Andrew J. Schultz, from the Sixteenth Ward; financial secretary, Mr. F. Karcz; treasurer, Mr. S. Budzbanowski, from the Ninth Ward; marshal, Mr. J. Wabalinski, from the Sixteenth Ward.

"The following were elected to the executive committee: Sixth Ward, F. J. Palt; Ninth Ward, Joseph Tomas; Tenth Ward, Martin Kucik; Fourteenth Ward, Leo M. Nowak; Fifteenth Ward, Theophil L. Patta; Sixteenth Ward, Walter Nowak; Seventeenth Ward, Julius Malkowski; Thirtieth Ward, S. Kwasniewski.

"Additional nominations to the executive committee were postponed until

MPA (ML) PROJ. 30275

I F 1
I F 2
I F 4
IV

- 4 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 2, 1896.

the next meeting.

"L. M. Nowak."

THE TRIBUNE REPORT

In the Chicago Tribune we read a different version of the convention:

"THE ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE POLISH REPUBLICAN LEAGUE IS LONG AND STORMY

"Fifty delegates representing Polish Republican Clubs from ten wards, as well as Lemont, South Chicago, and Hawthorne, assembled yesterday for the convention of the Polish-American League of Cook County, which was held in Pulaski Hall. There were almost as many alternates as delegates; there were also delegates with no credentials; there were two factions, which endeavored to enlist support, and on account of this bickering, the session was long and stormy.

"Ex-Alderman Dahlman, a member of the Board of Equalization, was leader of

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 20275

I F 1
I F 2
I F 4
IV

- 5 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 2, 1896.

the minority faction, and Mr. Max Kasmar (Kaczmarek) led the majority faction. Mr. John F. Smulski, who wishes to become alderman of the Sixteenth Ward, tried to placate both parties, but his efforts were unavailing.

"An effort was made to pass resolutions indorsing certain candidates on the Republican ticket in West Town; other resolutions protested against the meager representation of Poles in the City Council. And when Mr. Dahlman left the hall with his adherents, the meeting was hastily adjourned, because there were no more delegates to protest.

"THE FIRST DIFFICULTY

"The first difficulty was encountered when the credentials committee was to be nominated. The delegates of the Sixteenth Ward, led by Mr. Dahlman, insisted that the committee be composed of seven members. The majority, however, decided that a committee of three was sufficient, and when the chairman appointed these, the opposition, numbering seven, walked out of the hall, and then about

WPA (ILL.) PP01 20075

I F 1

I F 2

I F 4

IV

- 6 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 2, 1896.

twelve other adherents, who had no credentials but who always voted with them when a standing vote was requested, followed them.

"However, before Mr. Dahlgren left, he tried to eliminate the temporary president and elect a new president for the ensuing year. He was ruled out of order.

"When the malcontents left, it was comparatively peaceful, and further business was considered. Max L. Kasmar was elected president of the League for the following year; Andrew J. Schultz was named recording secretary, and S. Budzbanowski, treasurer.

"In the meantime, another quarrel broke out among the delegates and it was difficult for the chairman to maintain order. The speakers continually made personal attacks, claiming that the chairman refused to recognize them; the chairman seldom interrupted them; hence the noise was terrific.

"When one party tried to put a motion to a vote, the minority threatened to

WPA (111) 8801 20275

I F 1

I F 2

I F 4

IV

- 7 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 2, 1896.

leave the hall, and if a new motion was submitted for debate, the majority demanded consideration of the previous motion.

"A GREAT RIOT

"An effort was made to elect a central committeeman from every ward to the Polish Cook County organization. Then the riot began. In some wards two separate Republican clubs exist, and the rivalry between them is great. Each club had its own favorite candidate for the position of committeeman. So there were a half-dozen factions, and it was very difficult for the chairman to preserve order.

"In some of the ward groups, the fight was so intense that, after a half-hour of furious discussion, the selection of a committeeman was postponed until the next meeting. In the course of an hour, representatives of some of the wards were elected to the Polish executive committee. The Ninth ward group, Hawthorne, South Chicago, and Lemont, did not elect delegates.

WPA (111) PRO 1 20275

I F 1

- 8 -

POLISH

I F 2

I F 4

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 2, 1896.

IV

"An effort was made to indorse the candidacy of Mr. N. F. Relewicz, who seeks the nomination for West Town clerk. But the friends of Mr. M. J. Szamait, who is a candidate for the same office, would not permit it.

"The discussions were ended when twelve delegates, with Mr. J. Napieralski at their head, left the hall. Then the meeting was hastily adjourned."

WHICH TO CHOOSE?

It is left to the discretion of our readers to believe what Mr. Nowak wrote or what is published in the Tribune.

We would rather believe the Tribune, the more so because trustworthy and respectable Polish Republicans assure us that the convention was merely a sham, arranged by certain bosses to satisfy their own ambitions.

If this is really a fact, it is sad.

WPA (111) PRO 1 20275

I F 1

I F 2

IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 29, 1896.

MR. JOHN F. SMULSKI TO BE A CANDIDATE FOR
ALDERMAN OF THE SIXTEENTH WARD

A meeting of all four Polish Republican clubs in the Sixteenth Ward was held yesterday in Szykowny's Hall, at the corner of Noble Street and Milwaukee Avenue. The Young Men's Republican Club, the Kosciusko Club, the Polish-American Club and the Swita (Sunrise) Club were represented.

The matter of the candidate for the Republican nomination for Alderman of the Sixteenth Ward was discussed. Finally all those present unanimously indorsed a young Polish attorney, Mr. John F. Smulski, as their candidate.

There seems to be no doubt that Mr. Smulski will receive the nomination. The primaries and the Republican convention will take place shortly.

I F 1
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 27, 1896.

ATTORNEY NICODEM L. PIOTROWSKI CANDIDATE
FOR ALDERMAN OF THE SIXTH WARD

We are reliably informed, that Attorney N. L. Piotrowski, well known in Bridgeport, intends to be a candidate for alderman of the Sixth Ward. Mr. Piotrowski will probably receive the nomination on the Democratic ticket; if this does not happen, he intends to run on an independent ticket.

We wish him success!

I F 1
I F 2
I C
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 4, 1895.

POLITICAL MASS MEETING HELD AT POLISH HALL

A Democratic mass meeting was staged yesterday afternoon at the new Polish Hall, Bradley and Noble Streets. The meeting started about 3 P. M., after all those that had taken part in the parade had entered the Hall.

The meeting was opened by Jacob Mucha, president of the Polish Democratic Club of the Sixteenth Ward. Mr. Mucha called upon Frank Bieszke to preside as chairman and Stanislaus Czajka to act as recording secretary.

In a few words Mr. Bieszke explained to the large audience the purpose of the gathering, and then presented Thomas A. Smyth, candidate for trustee of the Sanitary District.

Mr. Smyth, in a long speech, pointed out the changes and improvements he would strive for if elected to this office. In conclusion he urged everyone to support

WPA 111 111 111 111 111

I F 1
I F 2
I C
IV

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 4, 1895.

the Democratic ticket, for this is an important election. It is the duty of everyone not to forget to vote because there is great concern over the honest administration of public funds.

Joseph J. Duffy, another candidate for trustee of the Sanitary District, spoke in the same vein.

A speech by Judge M. A. LaBuy caught the fancy of the audience because he reminded them of the promises of Mr. Swift [Republican Mayor of Chicago] and his attitude toward the Poles after he was elected to office. Judge LaBuy asserted that only the Democrats have been favorable to the Poles. In closing he explained how to mark the ballot in tomorrow's [Tuesday's] election.

A third speech was presented by Alexander J. Jones, another candidate for trustee of the Sanitary District. Mr. Jones urged everyone to vote a straight Democratic ticket, for there is a policy at stake. He also said that it is our duty to

IV

POLISH

show the Republicans that the Democrats can stay on top. The offices that are to be voted on are of vital concern. Before he left the platform he asked the audience to vote for the Torrens Land Title System.

At this point A. J. Kowalski took the stand and delivered an address in Polish. He stressed the point that the Polish people should vote the straight Democratic ticket because it is the only party that respects the Poles. His words brought a warm response from the gathering.

Other speakers who spoke in Polish were Stanislaus H. Kunz and Jacob Mucha.

The meeting was staged in grand style and the audience was very enthusiastic. After the meeting was over Frank Wenter, another candidate for trustee of the Sanitary District, arrived. Although he was too late for the meeting, he was welcomed by those that tarried.

There was one occurrence at the meeting, however, that was displeasing.

I F 1
I F 2
I C
IV

- 4 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 4, 1895.

Placards had been printed by some kind of Jewish concern which publicized the mass meeting. These placards contained several statements in Polish that broke every rule in grammar and spelling--the terminology was scandalous. It will be sufficient to reprint a few of these errors, such as "Wielke (Great) Mass-Meeting," "W Stanislow Skol Hall," and "Sunde 3 November".

No one could determine who and for what purpose these cards were printed and publicized, although Mr. Mucha brought this subject up at the meeting.

Some claimed that this was a "mistake" made by someone on the mass-meeting committee. It would be a good thing if such "mistakes" were not made again. The Poles have many Polish print shops and they should be given the work.

APR 11 1975

I F 1
I F 3

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 4, 1895.

HOW TO VOTE

(Editorial)

Tomorrow will be election day in Chicago. As in previous years we feel obligated to say a few words to the readers about how to vote.

This election is primarily concerned with the election of two judges to the Superior Court and trustees for the Sanitary District.

Every Democrat should vote a straight Democratic ticket, making a cross in the large circle next to the word "Democratic". In this way victory will be assured all Democratic party candidates.

Besides the election of candidates another important question is up for public decision. This is whether or not a new system of registering title ownership to property should be introduced (Torrens Land Title System). According to

I F 1
I F 3

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 4, 1895.

specialists in the real-estate field, this is a very practical method. It simplifies the transference of ownership, lowers the cost of the change, eliminates the necessity of examining abstracts, and assures a better title of ownership. This system reminds one of the methods used in Europe.

On the whole, everyone agrees that the new Torrens System will be of great benefit to the public. Therefore we advise all to vote for this system. To do so it is necessary to place a cross in the square opposite the words, "For the Torrens Land System". These words are placed at the head of the ballot. Those who place a cross in the second square will vote against the Torrens System.

I F 1
I F 4
III A
I C
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 30, 1895.

A TIMELY APPEAL FOR STANISLAUS KUNZ

An appeal appeared in the Sixteenth Ward today for the re-election of Alderman Stansilaus Kunz [he is running for re-election on the Democratic ticket on April 27]. This appeal is endorsed by the outstanding Polish citizens of this ward. This appeal reads as follows:

"To the Polish [-American] citizens of the Sixteenth Ward:
"Countrymen!

"In the name of Polish solidarity, as your compatriot and fellow citizen, I wish to say a few words to you. As you all know, I have received the nomination for alderman of this ward on the regular Democratic ticket, thanks to your wholehearted support during the past four years. It is not necessary for me to use many words to introduce myself. You all know me, for I grew up among you. As alderman I have tried my best to do the most good for the Poles, and to help place them in city jobs. A large number of Polish citizens can confirm this at any time. If I am elected the third time as alderman,

WPA (111.) PRC 10005

I F 1

I F 4

III A

I C

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 30, 1895.

IV having already served four years as one, and being thus enabled to get acquainted with many Americans and city officials, through your support I will be in a better position to serve you. I am not promising you much because he who does generally gives very little. I will only say that all my efforts will be expended in representing you fairly, fellow citizens. I will try my best in various ways to get for the Polish people the recognition which they deserve in the city administration. In return for all this, dear friends, I most kindly ask your support on election day.

"Having been recommended through the kindness of the Polish citizens, and counting upon their solidarity and unanimous support, I remain

"Respectfully yours,

"Stanislaus Kunz,

"Candidate for alderman of the Sixteenth Ward."

WPA (111) 2201 30275

I F 1

I F 4

III A

I C

IV

- 3 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 30, 1895.

The following endorsement was attached to this letter:

"The undersigned not only gladly support Stanislaus Kunz as a candidate for alderman of the Sixteenth Ward, but we also have great hope that next Tuesday every Polish citizen will stand by us and vote for him.

"It would be a great shame and loss to us if our Polish Sixteenth Ward should elect the German candidate.

"It would be a shame, because other Polish communities would ridicule us for making a laughing stock of our patriotism. This would mean irreparable damage to us, for, if a German should take charge in the Sixteenth Ward, many Poles would lose their jobs. We are Poles; therefore, it is our national duty to give mutual support. It is hoped that not one Polish citizen will shirk his duty.

WPA (H 1) PROJ. 30275

I F 1

I F 4

III A

I C

IV "On election day, the various aversions, quarrels, misunderstandings, and petty private grievances should be cast aside.

"Let us remember this: that the Germans are expending every energetic force to get their own candidate into office. They want to defeat us in this ward. Are we going to permit this? Never, nevermore! (sic) That is why, brothers, we should act in unison! If every Polish vote is cast for our Polish candidate only then will victory be assured. Let us not oversleep next Tuesday. Let us all appear at the polls and do our duty, and victory will be ours!

"Compatriots! remember the old Polish saying: 'As long as the world is going to be a world, a German will never be a brother to a Pole!' (sic)

"Today, George C. Lenke, who has always hated and disregarded the Poles--for he is of the same spirit as Bismarck--is making high promises and also promises

I F 1

I F 4

III A

I C

- 5 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 30, 1895.

IV gratitude. We are familiar with these tactics and know how much German promises are worth; for we have often been burnt (sic). He who has a Polish spirit and a Polish heart will not serve Lenke for he--be convinced of this--will turn his head on his Polish friends after election day is over. Instead, as a true Pole, vote for S. Kunz, the Polish candidate for alderman, whose name is placed in the second column of the Democratic ticket.

"Those who work should cast their votes early. The polls will be closed at 4 P. M.

"In unity lies our strength. Unity and harmony will therefore triumph. And despite the **fact** that some of our 'Polish friends' have been bought out and are supporting the German candidate, we will defeat the enemy of our people.

"Yours respectfully,"

[Long list of names.]

WPA (M.L.) 1001 30275

I F 1
I F 4
III C

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 26, 1895.

WHY THE POLES SHOULD VOTE FOR THE DEMOCRATS IN THE COMING ELECTION

In the last issue of the Gazeta Katolicka (Catholic Gazette), there is a very interesting article based on the idea of "Why the Poles Should Vote for the Democrats In the Coming Election." From it we quote some of the passages.

"After close and thoughtful consideration we have come to the conclusion that it would be for our best interests to support the Democratic ticket. There are various reasons for this. One is that the principal candidates on the Democratic ticket, as has been pointed out in a previous number, are men who above all else are honest, capable and friendly toward us.

"As to Frank Wenter, candidate for Mayor, even the Republican newspapers have not been able thus far to publish a thing derogatory to his character. This, perhaps, is the most conclusive evidence that the Democratic candidate for Mayor must be a person of irreproachable character. And this is so in reality. Besides this, he is the most popular individual in the City of Chicago today. He

REF (ILL) PROJ. 20275

I F 1
I F 4
III C

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 26, 1895.

is respected in labor circles because he has always been a friend of the poor, and whenever occasion called he justly protected the interests of the working class.

".....Those who have worked with him and are working with him today confirm these statements. Further, Frank Wenter always has been a perfect gentleman in public life. He looked after the various offices he held to the best of his ability, and gave general satisfaction to all. At the present he holds the position of president of the Drainage Canal Commission, for which he was unanimously appointed, and it must be remembered that Republicans as well as Democrats hold offices in this commission (sic). And Frank Wenter, the friend of the workers who has introduced several resolutions in their favor, was chosen to head this important department.

"Such an individual deserves the strongest support of our ranks.

"As to the other candidates, Mr. Cooke for City Treasurer, Mr. Mangler for

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

I F 1

I F 4

III C

- 3 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 26, 1895.

City Clerk, and Mr. Trude for Corporation Counsel all are worthy of the same consideration. Mr. Cooke is a Catholic.

"The candidate of the Republican party for Mayor, Alderman Swift, is a member of the American Protective Association. [Translator's note: This organization was anti-Catholic and anti-immigrant]. When he spoke to the Poles at St. Hedwig Parish, he told them, among many other things, that when he is elected Mayor the church will be opened. This intrusion of an enemy of the church into our affairs, which does not concern him in the least, has even made the bitterest opponents of the archbishop wonder and ask the question: 'Since when does Swift have the right to open Catholic churches?' Thus far this has been performed only by the bishops. Political mongers should keep their hands off our churches!

"Mr. Swift has always been in political affairs. A glance through the City Council records will reveal that whenever there was concern over the passage of an ordinance of a suspicious nature Mr. Swift was always on hand (sic). As to

WPA (LL) PROJ. 30275

I F 1

I F 4

III C

- 4 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 26, 1895.

the workers, according to what some of the papers published, he said that fifty cents a day was sufficient for them. When he was Commissioner of Public Works, under Mayor Roach, not one Pole was assigned a job, although they voted for Roach.

"Swift will not find support from any faithful citizen, for he always belonged to the Republican political machine--and therefore no Pole--no honest person --should vote for him.

"Let us support the Democratic party with all our strength. Let us remember that the Poles are given recognition under the present Democratic administration, for many have been given important positions. Several hundred Poles had employment during the most critical times.

"All this will come to an end if the Republican should be victorious; a score or more will be replaced from their high-salaried positions, and several hundred will be dropped from various other city jobs.

WFO (LL) PROJ. 30275

I F 1

- 5 -

POLISH

I F 4

III C

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 26, 1895.

"Some of the Swift adherents may say that in their place a similar number of Polish Republicans will be given offices and city jobs. But there are none so naive as to believe this.

"How many positions did Mayor Roach offer to the Poles? What did the Polish voters receive for helping the Republicans win in the November election? A total of two subordinate positions--that is all."

As is shown by these clear and convincing statements, he who wishes well unto himself and his family--let him vote for the Democrats.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

I F 1
I F 4
III C
I E

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 26, 1895.

THE CO. ING ELECTION

(Editorial)

A week from today (April 2) city elections will take place.

These city elections are not only as important to the roles of Chicago as state or county elections, but judging from the previous elections they are **even more important.**

Our recent coming to this country, our lack of adequate preparedness, plus the small number of our people as compared to the entire population, does not permit us to occupy a too important place in politics at large. This condition, however, is considerably better in certain cities, and in separate communities where the roles have settled in large numbers, and thereby represent a large per cent of the population. This is true in Milwaukee, Chicago, Buffalo, Detroit, Stevens Point, Wisconsin, and in various com-

MPA (ILL.) 100.

I F 1

I F 4

III C

I E

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 26, 1895.

munities in Pennsylvania. In these cities the Poles play a rather important role in politics, but this could be even greater if the Poles had more citizenship training, special education and, plainly speaking, national solidarity.

Equally in other cities as in Chicago, our political activity is mostly centered about city politics. Consequently, we can enter directly into the political organization, and even into the office of the city administration, from where we can derive benefits. When we choose friendly city officials or our own brothers we can expect to play a greater part in the city government, for a greater number of subordinate offices will go to our citizens, more city jobs will go to our people, greater consideration will be given our communities, and in general greater benefits will be shared by us.

That is why city elections are important to us. "The shirt is closer to the skin than the coat...." says an old proverb, and in this instance it is

WHA (ILL) PROJECT

I F 1

I F 4

III C

I E

- 3 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 26, 1896.

very true. In this respect the present elections are awakening more interest, because next Tuesday the people of the city are to vote for more than half of the aldermen and for four city officials, and besides this we are to decide whether the present system of civil service regulations should be changed in our city to one that would alter the present distribution of jobs.

These are very important matters, and it is no wonder that we have devoted space to these questions for some time, and from today until the election even more interest will be taken.

We bear the indulgence for the time being of our out-of-town readers who are less interested in Chicago politics; regard is given to our subscribers in Chicago, for our interest and the interest of the Polish people in general does not permit otherwise.

As has been mentioned, the present elections are going to decide very

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I F 1

I F 4

III C

I E

- 4 -

POLICE

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 26, 1895.

important and vital matters for all citizens of Chicago, and for the
roles, etc.

Because of this, it is our duty to treat this matter gravely. Not one of
us ought to shun his duty as a citizen and a voter on April 2. Everyone
should go to the polls next Tuesday. Some perhaps will fall back on the
old saying "that the war can do with one soldier less", and as a conse-
quence they will not vote; but this old maxim brings about bad results.

What would happen if every soldier thought this way? In truth, the lack of
one soldier may decide the victory for the enemy.

Secondly, we ought to vote with keen concentration and consideration, having
in mind our own good as well as the good of our brothers. He who gives his
vote for a stein of beer or a spoonful of honey is a poor citizen, and is
not worthy of being given the privilege of voting. He who permits himself
to be befuddled by thoughtless harangues or intriguers, and does not see
further than the end of his nose, is not capable of fulfilling his duties as

WFO 411, PROJ. 30375

I F 1

I F 4

III C

I E

- 5 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 26, 1895.

a citizen. That is why we urge everyone to vote with conviction and care. It is necessary for us to see, hear and judge quietly; we should not fall for new fads just because they are something different, nor cast aside an old and tried party, nor waste that which we have in our hands, even though it is only a sparrow (sic), for the promises of the Republicans or the Populists [People's Party], who are offering swarms of pigeons on the roof (sic). We will never see this come true, for the pigeons are too far away, and in the meantime we will lose forever all that has been planted (sic) by us.

One of the best ways to become informed about political events is to attend political meetings; but such meetings should be chosen where well-known, reputable people speak, and not just any of the upstarts who would sell our Lord for a dollar, and who today are Republicans, but were Populists yesterday and Democrats the day before.

Another matter of importance is not to permit oneself to be duped by false

WPA (LL) P

I F 1

I F 4

III C

I E

- 6 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 26, 1895.

labor agitators. Everyone of us is practically a worker, and we willingly support the interests of the worker against the capitalistic class, be it in the press, in organization or in other fields. That is why the slogans of the workers and the slogans of the people always interest us. But what good does this do if the workers are taken advantage of by skilled intriguers who make certain of victory for the capitalists!... This happened during the last election when the Populists took away the votes of tens of thousands of Democrats, thereby giving victory to the enemies of labor--the Republicans. It is assumed that the voters will not permit this to recur during the forthcoming election, but it should not be forgotten that there may be other forms of these tricks.

Finally, we, as Poles and Catholics, should help a party that gives us general benefits, and especially one that gives us an assurance of friendliness, and respects our religion and our national customs.

Only after careful deliberation should we cast our vote, for this vote will

WPA (ILL.) FILED 11-1-37

I F 1

I F 4

III C

I E

- 7 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 26, 1895.

not be wasted, nor will one's interest be harmed.

So much for general remarks. As to what party to vote for, our stand is well known to the readers. We stand faithfully by the Democratic party, because this party is the most friendly toward us and toward the people; it does not believe in ridiculing one's religious beliefs, in condemning one's birthplace, and, finally, we stand by it because this party has already done something for us.

Further details as to why we should vote for the Democratic party are given in an article "Why the Poles Should Vote for the Democratic Party in the Coming Election" from the Gazeta Katolicka, in the adjoining column. Further comments about this election will be given from time to time in future issues.

The present elections, as we have pointed out, brings many important questions to the fore, among them being the change of civil service regu-

PPH (44) PROJ. 3073

I F 1

- 8 -

POLISH

I F 4

III C

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 26, 1895.

I E

lations. This is too important a matter to be discussed in a few words. A special article dealing with the entire phase of the present system of civil service will be published within the near future.

WPA (LL) PROJ. 0075

I F 1
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 26, 1895.

POLITICAL MASS MEETINGS HELD
ON SUNDAY AND MONDAY

Many political meetings were held throughout the various Polish communities yesterday [Monday] and Sunday. The Democratic rallies were especially well attended by enthusiastic crowds. Lack of space yesterday did not permit us to publish accounts of these meetings. Although we are faced with the same difficulty today, we are able to give a resure of what has taken place.

Frank Wenter, candidate for Mayor and a man who is favorably disposed toward us, made speeches at eight meetings in the Fifth, Sixth, Ninth, Tenth, and Fifteenth Wards. He was accorded an enthusiastic welcome at each gathering.

Two of the meetings were especially outstanding. Piotrowski's Hall, Laurel Street and James Avenue, was filled to capacity. Those unable even to find standing room stood on the sidewalk. Attorney N. L. Piotrowski presided at

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 26, 1895.

the meeting. Messrs. Wenter, Cooke, Mangler, and Senator O'Brien spoke in English, while Peter Kiolbassa and Mr. Piotrowski spoke in Polish. All speakers were given a great hand by the interested audience.

An equally successful meeting was staged that same evening at Pulaski Hall, which was also jammed. C. Brukwicki presided as chairman. F. Wenter, G. A. Trude, Mr. Mangler, and L. F. Cullerton made speeches in English, and Casimir Zychlinski spoke in Polish. All speakers were well received.

Other meetings were held at the Bohemian Hall, 592 N. 18th Street, and at the Germania Hall, 31st and Halsted Streets.

Another large meeting was held at Kronenberg's Hall on Fullerton Avenue. This rally was opened by F. Bieszki, who spoke Polish. Many parishioners from St. Josephat Parish were present. F. B. Namarki presided as chairman.

I F 1
IV

- 3 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 26, 1895.

Meetings were held yesterday at Apollo Hall, Twelfth Street and Blue Island Avenue; Turner Hall, Fortschritt Turner Hall, and Lincoln Hall. Several thousand people attended each rally.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I F 1

I F 2

I F 4

IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 18, 1895.

DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING IN POLISH HALL

A large Democratic mass meeting was held yesterday at the Polish Hall on Bradley Street. Over six thousand persons attended the meeting and welcomed the political guest speakers.

Mr. Bieszka [no first name given] acted as chairman and F. Fuhl as recording secretary.

The first speech was delivered by the chairman, who urged the entire audience to support the Democratic ticket in the coming elections. Details on the rules of registration were also explained for the benefit of all present.

Stanislaus Kunz was the second speaker to take the stand. He supported Frank Wenter as the mayoralty candidate, and he also urged support of the entire Democratic ticket.

At this stage of the political meeting, Mr. Wenter entered the hall and was

I F 1

I F 2

I F 4

IV

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 18, 1895.

greeted with warm applause. Mr. Wenter addressed the audience as follows:

"I would like to make my address to you, fellow citizens, in your own language, but I must speak to you in English and in German. There is one important thing that I wish to convey to you: the large turnout in this hall should be an indication of my victory in the coming election. (Applause and shouts.) I know now that I can look forward to the support of the Sixteenth Ward." (Shouts.)

In his address Mr. Wenter pointed to his past record, and said that he not only wishes to better it but also hopes to make himself the best mayor the city of Chicago ever had, the best for the worker as well as the middle-class citizen.

Mr. Wenter's speech was sympathetically received by the audience. He left the impression that he is an honest and upright citizen, as indeed he is.

MPA 411.6 F103.30275

I F 1
I F 2
I F 4
IV

- 3 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 18, 1895.

After this speech the following took the rostrum: Mr. Hoechler, who spoke in German; Peter Kiolbassa and August Kowalski, who spoke in Polish; S. Cook and A. S. Trude, who spoke in English.

This meeting was the greatest success in the history of the Polish Democratic party in the Sixteenth Ward. The crowd was the largest that ever attended a political mass meeting at the Polish Hall. It surpassed the one that gathered to hear Carter H. Harrison and John P. Hopkins, two popular candidates who ran for mayor a few years ago, and were both victorious. If this is any indication of victory for the Democratic candidate for mayor, then Mr. Wenter should be the next mayor of Chicago. It has been estimated that over 2,500 votes have been pledged to Mr. Wenter from the Sixteenth Ward.

I F 1
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 18, 1895.

FORM POLISH COMMITTEE TO SUPPORT
F. WENTER FOR MAYOR

On Saturday, March 16, a Polish campaign committee was formed to support F. Wenter for mayor. The committee consists of some of the outstanding Polish citizens of Chicago: Peter Niolbassa, Stanislaus H. Kunz, J. Bardonski, A. Z. Brodowski, N. L. Piotrowski, F. Iwasigroch, J. Biniak, G. F. Mozlowski, and J. Koziczynski.

The Times-Herald, referring to the members of the committee, asks this question: "Can Wenter be beaten now that he has the support of this group of backers?" We reply, No!

Ms. A. 9.1.1. v. 30.3.30975

I F 1
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 18, 1895.

POLISH DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETINGS HELD IN SOUTH CHICAGO

Two Polish Democratic mass meetings were held yesterday in South Chicago. The first was held in Templin's Hall, 88th Street and Commercial Avenue, at 4 P. M. Speeches were made by A. J. Kowalski, John Koziczynski, and Mr. White.

The second meeting was held in the evening at Retman's Hall, 84th Street and Buffalo Avenue. John Kondziorski, Frank White, and J. Koziczynski were the speakers.

We understand both political meetings were successes.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

I F 1

I F 4

I F 5

I F 2

IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 3, 1894.

POLISH DEMOCRATS

The Polish Democratic Club of the Seventeenth Ward held a meeting yesterday at Kalisz's Hall, corner of Front and Sangamon Streets.

L. J. Kalisz, president of the Club, opened the meeting with a short address and introduced Peter Kiolbassa as the first speaker. The latter's eloquence carried the audience, which applauded him vigorously.

Other speakers were John Gaynor, candidate for State senator; William Burke; Francis Bragnadelo; and Joseph Dombrowski. The hall was filled with Democrats.

The chairman closed the meeting by urging the Poles to vote the Democratic ticket.

Next Tuesday all Poles will undoubtedly vote for Democrats.....

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

POLISH

- 2 -

I F 1
I F 4
I F 5
I F 2
IV

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 3, 1894.

Seventeenth Ward Sobieski Democratic Club

L. J. Kalisz
President.

Edward Niemierowski
Secretary.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I F 1

I F 4

I F 3

I J

I C

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 3, 1894.

REMARKS ON THE ELECTIONS

(Editorial)

What is the most important question today?

The elections.

When?

Tuesday, November 6.

What should every sensible, honest Pole, citizen of the United States,
do on that day?

He should vote.

I F 1

I F 4

I F 3

I J

I C For whom should the Poles vote?

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 3, 1894.

For the Democrats.

And whom else should they vote for?

For Polish candidates, regardless of political party.

Why should we vote for the Democratic party?

Because in reality it is the people's party and it stands for freedom.

Who opposes all restrictions?

The Democratic party.

Who are the true friends of the working people?

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I F 1

- 3 -

POLISH

I F 4

I F 3

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 3, 1894.

I J

I C The Democrats.

Who condemn Pullman so severely?

The Democrats.

Who abolished McKinley's Tariff Bill, which was ruining the country?

The Democrats.

Who are restraining millionaires and exploiters?

The Democrats.

Who give every person in America the right to pray and speak in his own language at school?

I F 1

- 4 -

POLISH

I F 4

I F 3

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 3, 1894.

I J

I C The Democrats.

Who condemn the wicked A.P.A. [American Protective Association] ?

The Democrats.

Who will assure our country a happy future?

The Democrats.

Who are ruining and endangering our country?

The Republicans.

Why should we not vote for the People's party? Because it is a young party, not yet tried, which cannot yet win a general election. Every vote

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I F 1

- 5 -

POLISH

I F 4

I F 3

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 3, 1894.

I J

I C given to the People's party is one vote lost to the Democrats
and one gained by the Republicans.

And the Populists?

They will not gain anything.

Who will really benefit if we vote for the People's party?

The enemies of the working people--the Republicans.

Then, for whom should the workingman vote if he desires to better himself?

He should vote only and exclusively for the Democrats.

And if he will not do this?

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I F 1

- 6 -

POLISH

I F 4

I F 3

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 3, 1894.

I J

I C Then he will only help Pullman and his associates.

Which party did the most good for the Poles?

The Democratic party.

What are the proofs?

The Democratic administration employs hundreds of Poles, and more than a score of them are officials.

And the Republicans?

They always turned their back on us, or tried to buy us as if we were cattle.

Did they succeed?

MP4 (ILL) PROJ. 30275

I F 1

- 7 -

POLISH

I F 4

I F 3

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 3, 1894.

I J

I C No, they did not succeed and never will.

Are there any Polish candidates on the Republican ticket?

No, there are none.

Why?

Because, when a Pole tried to run for county commissioner, the Republicans placed a Negro on their ballot. Therefore, let the Negroes vote for them.

And who else?

The Pullmans.....

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I F 1

POLISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 30, 1933.

[TRANSLATION FROM POLISH]

Chicago's mayoral elections are approaching. The Republicans, greedy after their victory in the last elections, think that they can catch the Democrats napping for a second time. They are concentrating especially upon the Poles, who have been and still are solidly behind the Democratic party. They would like to divide us, to break us into two parties--to create among us a hitherto nonexistent Republican party. Accordingly, they have printed in Polish a number of appeals intended for circulation; here and there (Fourth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth wards), they are forming supposedly Polish Republican clubs. Finally, they are trying to mislead the Polish people at political rallies. Somehow, they are not very successful, however.

Yesterday, for example, two rallies were held in the Fifteenth ward, but since the appeals were signed by the whole family (five individuals of the same name) of a certain Polish "politician," the meetings and the Republican club which

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 20, 1893.

was to have been organized came to naught. A great number of Democrats attended the meetings and created a tumult. Although it is hard to condone such occurrences, why do the Republicans try to mislead us and create dissension among the Polish people? They ought to remember the saying about fingers--which should not be placed in the door jamb.

I F 1
I F 4

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 4, 1893.

LET US VOTE SOLIDLY!

(Editorial)

We consider it proper to return once more to the subject discussed so eloquently in Park Commissioner E. Z. Brodowski's letter, published yesterday in Dziennik/Chicagoski. There are among us, we are informed, Republican agents who seek to destroy that solidarity upon which our strength depends; Polish Republican clubs are being formed--organized, perhaps, for the sole purpose of creating disunion among us, thus to deprive us of that significance and influence we have so laboriously striven for.

Let us not permit ourselves to be misled. What good have the Republicans ever done us? When have they shown themselves our friends? In truth, they have always been nice to us before elections, but after elections they have never done us any good. On the contrary, they have treated us with contempt. We have more than enough proof of what Republican policies lead to in the

OFF

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 4, 1893.

whole country, as well as in the state, county, or city. The Democratic administration, to whose victory we Poles contributed, had to begin its work by finding a means to end the hard times which Republican policies brought upon the country. Only now does the country begin to breathe more freely as, one by one, the harmful measures passed by the Republican administration are being repealed. Will any one of us now desert that party which is saving the country from catastrophes and destruction, at a time when that party needs our support most?

The Republican strategy of at least destroying solidarity there where it cannot expect support, is old. By the creation of Republican clubs among us, or at least by convincing us to vote for this or that Republican candidate, they hope to divide us, they hope to prove we do not constitute a political power, that we cannot attain any political significance, for we can be influenced by anyone. Are they to succeed in these intrigues? We owe our gratitude to the Democrats for the consideration and appreciation received at their hands. Are we to desert their ranks now and prove

I F 1
I F 4

- 3 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 4, 1893.

faithless to them? Are we again to believe those who have made hundreds of promises only to break them, and remove from office those to whom we owe more than one consideration, those who have kept their promises?

After a great many years, the state of Illinois finally achieved a Democratic majority and elected a Democratic governor. That the Poles profited by the fact that they supported the Democratic party was shown in Mr. Brodowski's letter.

We can expect such benefits in Cook County also if, when the elections are over, it develops that the Poles contributed to the party's victory. If it is shown, however, that a split occurred among us, that many of us crossed over to the opposite camp, that we cannot be counted on as a solid unit, then, of course, we cannot expect benefits.

Let us not be misled by the Republican clubs organized by our enemies. Let us not allow ourselves to be deceived after so many similar experiences.



I F 1
I F 4

- 4 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 4, 1893.

Let us go to the polls on Tuesday, and all of us who have the right to vote, without exception, give our votes to the entire Democratic ticket. Let us give our votes to the Democratic party, the only party which can bring us, the Poles, any benefit.

Let us show that we are a unit and, by a heavy vote, that we are a power which must be taken into consideration and which may be counted upon!



I F 1

I F 4

IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 3, 1893.

A LETTER FROM E. Z. BRODOWSKI

The following letter was received for publication in Dziennik Chicagoski:

"The fall elections are upon us; they will be held on Tuesday, November 7. However, the elections have not awakened much interest especially among the Poles, probably because of the fact that many of us mistakenly believe that these elections are of lesser importance than usually. It is my desire to protest here against this impression.

"It is true that the coming elections do not involve the choice of a governor, or of any high state or city officials. Despite this, however, the elections are of great importance. Omitting discussion of the county commissioners, whose important and useful activities are well known to us, we turn to the fact that six Superior Court judges and four Circuit judges will be elected. The election of competent men to these important offices should be the concern of all people. There is hardly a man who at one time or another is not forced to come in contact with the courts, either in his own defense or in



I F 1

I F 4

IV

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 3, 1893.

protection of his rights. Decisions of very important nature, dealing with honor, property, and sometimes lives, rest with the judges; judges also confer the rights of American citizenship upon immigrants who settle here. Who is to occupy so important an office should be the concern of every citizen. Everyone should desire that his judge be an intelligent man, honest, with a good knowledge of the law, and above all, a man free from prejudice toward certain classes of people.

"This last concerns the Polish people. We know well that certain elements of the Republican party are prejudiced against those people who were not born on American soil, and especially against those who are Roman Catholics, as we. While all Republicans should not be accused of being thus prejudiced, it is in our own interests that judges from a party which, to a certain extent, is unfavorable to us, should not be elected. On the contrary, we should do what we can to place Democrats in these important offices--representatives of a party which has always been favorable to us, with which we are so closely bound.



I F 1

I F 4

IV

- 3 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 3, 1893.

"In the present elections, the Republicans have no hope that their entire ticket will win; they are making special efforts, therefore, to push through at least one of their candidates, Judge Gary. They are even trying to win certain Democrats to this candidate's side, extolling his supposed virtues. It may be that they will try to win the Polish vote also, but the Poles should not allow themselves to be misled. The election of Judge Gary would be a great victory for the Republicans, to which, certainly, the Polish Democrats have no desire to contribute.

"The Poles ought to vote for the entire Democratic ticket. They should not neglect their civic duty, but vote in the greatest possible numbers in order to convince the Democratic party that they really helped in its victory of Judge Gary and his fellow-Republicans.

"One other consideration should prevail upon our countrymen to vote against Judge Gary. Judge Gary is politically opposed to Governor Altgeld; his victory would constitute a political setback to the Democratic leader of our State.



I F 1
I F 4
IV

- 4 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 3, 1893.

For this reason, Governor Altgeld is personally conducting the Democratic campaign; he is exerting every effort to provide the State of Illinois, which has a majority of Democratic citizens, with Democratic judges. Under such conditions, voting for even one Republican candidate, and especially for Judge Gary, would look like a sign of ill will toward the Governor. Governor Altgeld has done us much good, examples of which are the appointment of the undersigned as park commissioner (who, as a result, was able to give work to many Poles), and his noble defense of the persecuted Poles in Lemont. The Governor's good will deserves our gratitude, and we can show it by voting as numerously as possible against his enemies and the enemies of our party.

"I have no fears, however, that the Poles will have any desire to vote Republican. I am only afraid that, misled by the honeyed words of their enemies, they may, as an exception, support one of the Republican candidates--the worst one--or that they may neglect to vote in the greatest possible numbers due to the mistaken idea that these elections are not very important. I most warmly urge my honored countrymen to vote as numerously as possible, and to vote a straight Democratic ticket, if they have the good of the party at heart and wish to retain the good will of the Governor.



I F 1
I F 4
IV

- 5 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 3, 1893.

"Let the Sixteenth Ward give the Democratic candidates the greatest possible majority, let the Polish precincts in other wards do the same, and we will be able to count on the party's gratitude and on Governor Altgeld's friendship. The Poles who are working in the parks today will not lose this work; the Governor's good will may yet be useful and necessary to all of us.

E. Z. Brodowski,
Park Commissioner."



I F 1

I F 4

I C

IV

I F 4 (German)

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 5, 1893.

YESTERDAY'S ELECTIONS

(Editorial)

We foretold the election of Carter H. Harrison to the mayoralty of Chicago by a large majority, and with him the entire Democratic ticket. Even the "beloved" City Clerk, Van Cleave, who received many more votes than any other Republican candidate, was defeated.

We hardly need mention that we are overjoyed at the results of the election. Since the Poles supported Harrison's candidacy with all their weight (which is not inconsiderable), they have reason to expect special consideration. The fact that Carter H. Harrison is a personal friend of Peter Kiolbassa and other important Polish-American politicians, assures us that the expected consideration will be forthcoming.

We are pleased also that the results of yesterday's election will be a lesson

I F 1

- 2 -

POLISH

I F 4

I C

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 5, 1893.

IV

I F 4 (German) to the Germans, who have been much too insolent lately.

Last autumn we helped to elect a German to the governorship of Illinois. We had not expected then that the Germans, victorious once, would attempt to force themselves into all high offices. We did not suppose that the Germans would be willing to sacrifice the interests of Chicago, of the Democratic party, and of labor solely to satisfy their own overbearing pride. They wanted to say: "We Germans rule the City of Chicago and the State of Illinois." What means did they not use! How they reviled everyone who dared disagree with them! How much money they spent in promoting a conspiracy with other Chicago papers against a candidate who dared to defeat their man for the nomination! They betrayed both democratic principles and the workers by supporting the Republican candidate. With all their strength they supported a man who is known to be incompetent, whom they themselves opposed not long ago as an enemy of labor. And all this because Harrison proved himself more popular than their candidate, Washington Hesing!

I F 1

- 3 -

FOLISH

I F 4

I C

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 5, 1893.

IV

I F 4 (German) The Germans have received their just deserts. Their influence in Chicago is broken for a long time to come; they cannot expect consideration from Harrison after their scurrilous attacks upon him. We the Poles have every reason to rejoice over this.

I F 1
I F 5
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 1, 1893.

/POLES SHOULD VOTE FOR POLISH CANDIDATES/

For the last time before elections, we recommend all the Polish candidates to our countrymen. Mr. Stanley Kunz, of the 16th Ward, should receive every Polish vote. On this one day, the Poles should lay aside all petty hates and prejudices, and help the Polish candidates win.

In the 33rd Ward, every Polish vote should be given to Mr. Koziczynski. We recommend also the Polish candidates for constable. Vote for a Pole!

I F 1

IV

I F 2

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagowski, Mar. 31, 1933.

THE CHICAGO POLISH AMERICAN DEMOCRATIC CLUB

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Despite the fact that there are from eight hundred to a thousand Poles in the 9th Ward (St. Adalbert's), the Poles of that section have had no success in politics. They have not succeeded in electing a single Pole to office, and in general they have not been able to win any political advantages. The reason for this state of affairs is the utter lack of organization.

To this end, a group of Polish citizens have started a movement to organize a Polish-American 9th Ward Democratic Club. Last Sunday, at a meeting in Pulaski Hall, the Club was organized. It hopes to include all of the Democrats of the 9th Ward. The founders of the Club are Francis Sowadzki, M. Zychlinski, J. Rozanski, A. T. Rozlowski, and J. Brulwicki. A great many people joined the Club immediately, and it is hoped that in a short time many more will do the same. A temporary committee was elected to formulate a constitution; its secretary is Mr. Sowadzki. The Club will be incorporated as soon as possible. Meetings are to be held every first Sunday of each month, with

I F 1

I F 2

IV

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 31, 1893.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

special meetings in cases of emergency.

Even though the Club is but newly organized, it is already very active. It has called a mass meeting for April 3 at Pulaski Hall. Besides Carter Harrison, Captain Williams, and Judge Hughes, others to speak will be A. E. Gans, August J. Kowalski, K. Zychlinski, G. Kozlowski, and F. Sowadzki.

I F 1
III G
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 17, 1893.

TUESDAY, MARCH 21, IS THE DAY SET ASIDE FOR REGISTRATION

(Editorial Notice)

Every citizen who has changed his address since the last elections, or who failed to register for the autumn elections, must register now if he wishes to vote. Only one day has been set aside for registration in the regular polling places, which will be open from 8 A.M. to 9 P.M.

Those who have had their first papers for two years (figuring to April 4, Election Day) can now obtain their second papers free of charge. Such persons should come with their witnesses to August J. Kowalski, 617 Noble Street, on Saturday, at any time until eight in the evening. Mr. Kowalski will provide every applicant with a card which will enable him to obtain his second papers free of charge.



I F 1
III G
IV

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 17, 1893.

Second papers are to be issued by Judge Clifford on Saturday and Monday evening.

Those having any doubts as to their citizenship status may apply to Mr. Kowalski for information. Likewise, the editorial office of Dziennik Chicagoski will supply information every day before noon.

It is most important that all those wishing to vote register on Tuesday.



Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 16, 1893.

CITY POLITICS

(Editorial)



The Republican Convention took place yesterday at Turner Hall, on the North Side. Probably never before has the weakness of the Republican party in the city of Chicago been more evident than now. They themselves feel incapable of doing anything. They have no one whom they can place at the head of their ticket with any hope of success. They cannot even formulate a platform with which they might impress the voters--even with phrases. They have shown themselves powerless and dependent. They have neither platform nor candidates of their own; the Republicans as a party have ceased to exist.

The platform accepted by the convention was that of the so-called Citizens' party. The mayoral candidate of this party was also nominated to head the Republican ticket. The only candidate of their own is Van Cleave, for city clerk. For two other high offices, that of city treasurer and city attorney,

I F 1

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 16, 1893.

they have decided to accept some sort of Democrats and have delayed their nomination until today.

The address in which S.W. Allerton, of the United Citizens' party, accepted the Republican nomination was as colorless as it was comically senseless. Its chief virtue lay in the fact that it was short. Its whole import seemed to be that Mr. Allerton's wife desires very much that Mr. Allerton become mayor.



I F 1
I F 4

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 24, 1893.

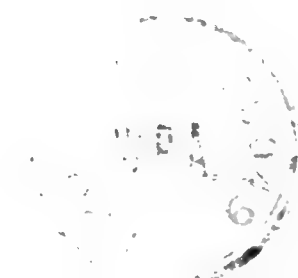
[POLISH CANDIDATES LEAD IN WEST TOWN]

The primary election of delegates to the West Town Convention will take place today from 1 P. M. to 7 P. M. All Poles in our ward ought to vote for the delegates chosen by the Central Democratic Club of this ward.

.

As we see by the list, twenty-three out of twenty-nine candidates are Poles. The convention which meets tomorrow morning at Bricklayers' Hall will choose candidates for (West Town) assessor, supervisor, clerk, collector, and constable.

Joseph Gieszkiewicz is seeking the nomination for clerk. All Polish delegates and Polish citizens should support their countryman.



I 1
II 3 3 f
IV

POLISH
WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30279

Gazetnik Chicagoski, Nov. 14, 1938.

POLISH CITIZENSHIP ACTIVITY IN SOUTH CHICAGO POLITICS

The Daily Calumet, published in South Chicago, writes as follows: Democrats of the Thirty-third Ward acknowledge the fact that the Poles were largely responsible for the Democratic victory in this ward. Many Poles who have received their citizenship papers in recent years are taking an active interest in politics.

John Hoziczynski, who has devoted a large part of his spare time and money to help others to become citizens, has been conducting citizenship classes among the Polish people for some time, and hundreds of Poles have obtained their citizenship papers as a result of his efforts.

Last Sunday, Mr. Hoziczynski succeeded in arranging two Polish mass meetings, despite the fact that the Republicans tried to have the meetings blocked. In writing about the outstanding political leaders of the Thirty-third Ward,

III
II
I

- 1 -

COLLECTION
WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagowski, Nov. 14, 1933.

we omitted his name by mistake. Because of this, we have devoted this section to him, for he deserves the title of one of the individuals responsible for the Democratic victory in this ward.

I F 1

I F 2

I F 4

I D 2 a (4)

IV

POLISH

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Nov. 5, 1892.

THE POLES FURNISH A LARGE CONINGENT FOR THE DEMOCRATIC ARMY
MASS-MEETING IN ST. STANISLAUS SCHOOL

The Polish people of Chicago are just as loyal now to the Democratic Party, as they ever have been. This was clearly demonstrated in recent weeks by the mass-meetings, which were held in the different Polish districts. Only one Republican meeting took place during this campaign in the Polish district, which is bounded by Milwaukee, North, Ashland, and Chicago Avenues, and the river. This respective meeting was held in Ward's Hall, close to the 14th ward, and was attended almost exclusively by people of the 14th ward.

Fully 4000 Polish voters have been registered in the 16th ward. Of the 505 voters of the 18th precinct of the same ward only two are Irish, and one is a German, all the other 502 are Polish. These 502 Poles will vote as one man for the Democratic Party, as a prominent Polish citizen assured us. Similar conditions prevail in other Polish districts. Under the auspices of the Polish Democratic Clubs, a mass-meeting was held last night in the St. Stanislaus School, which was attended by approximately 1000 Polish voters. About three weeks ago a similar mass-meeting was held in the same building, and was attended by about 6000 Polish voters. Since most of these citizens belong to the laboring class, it is difficult to induce them to attend a political meeting on working days.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Nov. 5, 1892.

The Rev. W. Barzynski, Mr. Kunz, Kowalski and Piotrowski, delivered speeches in Polish, which were received with much applause. The Polish Democratic Club had thousands of copies of the Edward Law printed and distributed among the Poles. With it, a splendid explanation of the law and its effect was given. This excellent campaign literature has done an effective work among the Polish voters. The speakers explained the issues of this election quite thoroughly.

Ex-Alderman Kowalski made the following statement: "Andrew Carnegie persuaded his men four years ago to vote the Republican ticket, assuring them that the Republican tariff system could bring them advantage only. But what were these advantages! We saw that last year, in Homestead; when his men expected a raise in wages, they were told to accept a reduction instead. Those who tried to oppose his plans and defend their rights, were shot down by Pinkerton's detectives. Such and similar kinds, are the blessings of the high-tariff system." Judge Yanin gave an excellent address about the tariff problem.

Rev. Barzynski spoke about the compulsory school law. He urged the audience to vote, on the day of election, and not to stay away on account of fear of losing their jobs. Judge Altgeld had promised to appear, but another engagement prevented him from doing so. However, he is certain of the Polish voters. The Poles will prove again next Tuesday that they are good Democrats.

I F 1
III A

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 24, 1892.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

LOCAL POLITICS

Tomorrow, Tuesday, is the last day and the last opportunity to register. Those who have not as yet registered are urged to do so tomorrow.

Attention is called to the citizens that the Republicans are resorting to various tricks in order to hinder registration, for they are aware of the grave defeat they are facing if everyone takes part in the election.

Last week, at many registration offices, the election officials (judges and clerks) conducted themselves contrary to the law. Undoubtedly, they will try to make things as difficult tomorrow. It is not necessary to be duped by their tactics. We beg everyone that has not as yet registered to do so and to pay particular attention to the following information.

Here and there an election judge may demand to see the citizenship papers of the person who wishes to register, and if the person has lost the papers and cannot produce them, he is sent home. This is illegal. According to

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 24, 1892.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

the law, a person losing his papers can register if he takes an oath that he is a citizen and gives the name of the place where he received his papers. According to this law, every citizen has a right to register, regardless of what the judge may say.

Another important thing to bear in mind is that, according to the law, if a person enters a place of registration before 9 P.M., he must be registered, even if the place is crowded and he has to wait until after nine o'clock. The election judges have no right to turn away the people who are already in because it is past nine o'clock; they must accommodate everyone, even if it takes half an hour or one hour longer.

Some of the registration officers say that when they asked many Poles where they came from and whether they spoke Polish, they invariably said that they were from Prussia and spoke Prussian. This would be hard to believe, had it not come from reliable sources. It is certainly deplorable. A Pole who calls his beautiful Polish language Prussian, disgraces himself. It is to be hoped that this will not happen again.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 22, 1892.

DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING TO BE HELD SUNDAY

A Democratic mass meeting will be held tomorrow evening at 7:30 in the lower hall of St. Stanislaus Kostka School. All those who have not as yet registered, especially those from the 4th, 6th, 12th, 14th, and 19th precincts are cordially invited to attend.

The supervisors, judges and clerks, through unfamiliarity with the law or through sheer negligence, turned away many people who gathered at the registration offices last Tuesday at 9:00 P. M. Next Tuesday, October 25, is the final registration day. The same thing will not occur again. All those who are at the registration place must be registered, irrespective of the time.

All supervisors, judges, and clerks of all the precincts of the Sixteenth Ward are to attend a meeting to be held Monday at 8:00 P. M. at the Democratic

I F 1

-2-

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 22, 1892.

headquarters, 587 Milwaukee Avenue. Important matters will be discussed.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 19, 1898.

REGISTRATION DAY RESULTS

(Editorial)

Yesterday's registration did not break any records. A comparatively small number of people registered. According to some sources, it is estimated that only from 70 to 80 per cent of those eligible registered, and others say that not even 50 per cent registered. Registration tabulation ought to be completed today. There should be about 250,000 names on the list.

Most of the registration places were crowded during the closing hours, a fact which can be easily understood. It is difficult for the worker to register during the course of the day, but in the evening he has more time. A few minutes before nine o'clock in the evening many of the registration offices were crowded with men. When the clock struck nine many were turned away in every precinct. This created many unpleasant incidents at the registration places,

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 19, 1898.

for men were reluctant to leave after having waited many minutes to register. The law states that everyone must be present before 9:00 P. M. As it happened, many judges turned away everyone when they could not register by 9:00 P. M. This is unlawful, and the judges guilty of this act should be punished. There is, however, still another day to register: next Tuesday, October 25. Those who did not register yesterday can do so next Tuesday.

The Republicans, realizing that yesterday's results were not favorable to them, will exert their best efforts next Tuesday to prevent as many Democrats as possible from registering. Various measures will be resorted to. The election depends upon the outcome of the registration. This means that the Democrats must be very cautious and must make a special effort to see that everyone eligible to vote registers. Do not wait until the last minute; registration should be completed at the earliest possible time.

100-1011 (PROJ. 3075)

I F 1
I C
IV
I F 4

POLISH

The Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 31, 1892.

THE POLES

Treasurer Kiolbassa declared that the Poles will not be appeased and will decline the offer of the Democrats who suggested that the Poles might select one of their own men to become a member of the Tax Equalization Board. They insist that the two Irish members of the County-Central Committee, both from the 16th Ward, resign.

This Ward has 3,000 Poles, 1,000 Germans and only about 150 Irish inhabitants, therefore, it is only fair and just, that the Poles send their representatives to the County Central Committee. On Thursday a Frotest meeting will be held at Walsh's Hall.

I F 1

I F 4

I F 2

I C (German)

The Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 24, 1892.

THE POLES COMPLAIN

A reader of the Staats Zeitung, the German-Pole, Mr. I. H. Kominski, of no. 607 Noble St., sends us the following communication:

"The Poles bitterly resent the indifference of the Democrats, since the latter neglected to nominate Polish candidates for the office of County Commissioner." This resulted in the publication of an article, yesterday, in the Dziennik Chicagoski, which created a sensation among the Poles, and is likely to seriously effect the Fall-elections.

The proposition provides, that all Polish voters of the entire county (a total of at least 8,000 - 10,000) support the Democratic National and State ticket in exchange for six or seven Democratic and three or four Republican candidates for county commissioners, all must be men of recognized standing. The Polish-Democratic League of the state, an alliance of all Polish Democratic clubs throughout the state, shall be entrusted with the affair and bring the plan to a successful conclusion. In this manner the Poles intend to prove to the Democrats, that their voices are a decisive element.

That the Poles are justified in demanding representation on the Democratic platform, as they are party members with only few exceptions, and that they are not inclined to look at this affront with indifference, was to be expected.

The Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 24, 1892.

The executives should not regard these expressions of discontent lightly, as the Poles control nearly 10,000 votes and their requests are legitimate, and should be heeded.

I F 1
I F 2
I F 3
I F 4

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 11, 1892.

[THE NEWLY ORGANIZED DEMOCRATIC CLUB]

(Editorial)

An important meeting of the newly organized Democratic club of the Sixteenth Ward will be held on June 12, 1892, in meeting hall no. 1 of the Polish school building, on Bradley Street. It is presumed that it is not necessary to encourage the citizens too emphatically in taking part in this meeting. We hope that the hall will be filled.

Thus far, somehow, we have had no success with our political organizations. There were several trials, none has borne the desired fruits. Perhaps at this time it will be more favorable; we have learned a great deal, especially during the past year. The Poles have gained much experience and all the nationalities acknowledged that the Poles could be capable of occupying positions in municipal politics, if they were better organized.

In the spring of last year we were most vitally interested in political affairs; a great deal was said and written about us here. In the fall



I F 1

- 2 -

POLISH

I F 2

I F 3

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 11, 1892.

I F 4

nearly nothing was heard of us; in the spring of the following year, however, we suffered an enormous defeat, and it was shown here most conclusively how much we are in need of a good organization.

During the spring of last year we have combined our whole strength, because, personally, we were most interested. It pertained to our candidates and we have solidly worked for their benefit. Then, everyone was interested in politics, everyone who was a citizen was proud of the fact that his vote amounted to something. In the fall we had no candidates; great was our indifference during the election as a result of this.

In the spring of that year a controversy existed amongst us. Consequently, we were ignobly defeated.

All this proves that we do not know how to participate in politics properly. When it pertains to our personal matters then we are temporarily excited but, when we are not interested personally, we do not speak. Is this proper?



I F 1
I F 2
I F 3
I F 4

- 3 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 11, 1892.

We should comprehend that our interest does not merely consist in electing a few of our candidates to some office. We make part of the city, part of a community, part of a state, part of the American nation, and for that reason municipal, county, state, and national politics should always concern us. Our general welfare depends upon the returns of these elections, upon the statutes that are being enacted, and upon the gains or losses that result from the victory or defeat of the party in which we have always participated. However, we do not know how to do that; we are only concerned with how some Poles will receive some position.

For this reason a permanent policy necessary for us. By simply belonging to a political organization, we will learn to understand national politics and to take wise action in it. Then it will become easier to place our own candidates and assist in their election; then, the other nationalities would have to take us seriously.

When a political club is organized it is our opinion that it would be well



I F 1

I F 2

I F 3

I F 4

- 4 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 11, 1892.

to hold most frequent meetings, called by this club, in order to clarify particular [issues] of national, state, county, and municipal politics by means of addresses, orations, and readings. Debates could also be conducted which would greatly help in clarifying the frequently involved and difficult questions. A mere political club, whose members at a certain time would perhaps proceed in unity, but do not themselves know why they are doing so will not help. It is necessary to create a thorough understanding of the situation and make sure that every citizen gains a most adequate knowledge of various political questions.

Let us, therefore, meet in council tomorrow afternoon, and let us gather in as great numbers as possible. Before this takes place, let us also give thought to what motions and propositions we are to present so that the organizers will meet with more success this time than previously.



I F 1

I F 4

I C

I F 4 (German)

I F 1 (German)

I C (German)

IV

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 7, 1912.

EDITORIAL

(Editorial)

201251



Again we have been defeated. Last year we were beaten by a split in the Democratic ranks, but this year we have been defeated by a division within our own ranks. In the preceding year, we at least were rewarded by having our own candidate elected to the office of city treasurer. This year, we find no such consolation.

Last year, as well as this year, we can blame no one but ourselves for our sad showing in the election returns. The same individual was responsible for the results each time. Will this be a lesson to us?

Let us ponder over these two elections. Last year, as it is known, there was a split in the Democratic party. Heavy clouds of doubt shrouded its ranks. It was feared that the Republican candidate for mayor would get into office,

I F 1

I F 4

I C

I F 4 (German)

I F 1 (German)

I C (German)

IV

- 1 -

RECORD

Wienni. Chicago, Apr. 7, 1898.

although there was a slight misunderstanding in the Republican ranks also. But this break in the Republican ranks was not as severe as the break on the opposing side.

In the many public mass meetings held in some of the city centers, the failure to agree upon a Democratic candidate for mayor was blamed upon the Poles. It was pointed out that the good of the party depended upon a solid vote for the regular Democratic candidates by the Polish citizens of Chicago. Only this solid support would avert the crisis in the Democratic ranks. It was emphatically pointed out to the Polish citizenry that the fate of the party lay in their hands, that if they divided their votes, defeat was inevitable, and would be followed by heavy losses to the party and to their group.

Yet, persons were found who favored a split in the regular Democratic party. They expended untiring effort in creating friction in the party ranks, especially in the Sixteenth Ward. It was in this Ward that great pressure was put on the Polish citizens to vote for a German candidate. At the head of



I F 1

I F 4

I C

I F 4 (German)

I F 1 (German)

I C (German)

IV

- 3 -

POLISH



Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 7, 1938.

this faction was the former Alderman, who called himself a Pole, but worked for the benefit of the Germans at the expense of the Polish people.

What were the results? It is true that a Polish candidate for city treasurer was elected, truly a proud victory for the Poles. Also, Alderman Kunz was victorious, despite the intrigue. However, a Republican candidate for mayor, Hersted Washburne, was elected by a plurality of a little over two hundred votes. This in itself was an example to our people. It definitely proved that if the Polish people had voted as they were told, and had not listened to the agitators, a Democratic mayor would have been elected by an undisputed majority. As a result, a score or even a few hundred Poles would have benefited by being placed in the various vacancies that come with a change of government in the city hall. Instead, many lost their positions.

What happened this year? We tried to assure the victory of one of our own candidates for West Town collector. This was no easy task. Not merely one ward

I F 1

I F 4

I C

I F 4 (German)

I F 1 (German)

I C (German)

IV

- 4 -

10115



Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 7, 1933.

was concerned, but fourteen. In most of these wards, the Polish population was small. But the support of the Democratic party, and that of the Labor party, gave August Kowalski a splendid opportunity to emerge victorious. What made us concerned was the entrance of an independent candidate for alderman in the sixteenth ward. The same individual who could not get enough votes in the primaries to be nominated, and who last year was responsible for the break in our ranks, again tried the same trick.

The Germans in the West Side wards were gravely insulted. They had just reasons. They had been promised to share in the victory of the Democratic party if a Polish candidate for West Town collector were elected; because of this, the poles of the sixteenth ward wanted to work for the regular German Aldermanic candidate. Besides, they had the promise of the afore-mentioned "Independent" that he would drop out of the race as soon as the primaries showed that the votes were against him. But, instead, this person stepped out and tried to wrench victory from a German candidate. The Germans had a right to feel offended.

I F 1

I F 4

I F

I F 4 (German)

I F 1 (German)

I F (German)

IV

- 3 -

10115

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 7, 1938.

They said, "If this is the way the Poles are going to co-operate with us, then we will not support them". The German population greatly outnumbered the Polish in these fourteen West Side wards. The Poles could only boast of a strong sixteenth ward, and it was there that the split in the vote occurred.

The outcome of the election was as expected: Democratic supervisor and clerk were chosen, the collector's chair went to the American, and, as a result of the Democratic party split, the assessor's office was virtually given to the Republican candidate. All the German candidates were elected.

The Germans have been triumphant. The Dziennik Chicagoski saw the danger and sounded a warning; that the Polish candidate's chances of election as West Town collector were imperiled. M. J. Nowak issued a last warning to the Polish people. He urged them not to listen to the agitators who had already caused enough harm during the last election. But what happened? This paper was severely criticized for supporting a German candidate for alderman in the



I F 1

I F 4

I C

I F 4 (German)

I F 1 (German)

I C (German)

IV

- 5 -

Notes

Dziennik Chicagowski, Apr. 7, 1902.

Sixteenth Ward, at a meeting very patriotic. The vituperations were so loud that the Germans who were going to support the regular Democratic ticket decided to get revenge by voting for a Republican candidate for collector.

Therefore, Nowinski lost a position that would have been his had it not been for the split in our ranks. We are indebted for this to a few score self-made "ardent" political patriots and their cohorts, men who last year used patriotism as an excuse for supporting a German instead of a Pole, and this year used the same idea to oppose a German. As a result, neither side made a gain. Will this be a lasting lesson to us? We have some doubts, for last year's lesson did not do us any good in this year's election. The political agitators again sacrificed an important office to further their small inconsequential ambitions.



I F 1

I F 4

I F 5

III C

IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 4, 1892.

POLITICAL NEWS OF THE SIXTEENTH WARD

Many times we have mentioned the importance of solidarity during the election period, and, if this is not enough, last year's election should be a good lesson to us. In tomorrow's election, we should take advantage of solidarity, and every Pole should cast his vote for our candidates.

Although last year we were successful in electing Peter Kiolbassa as City Treasurer, the split in the Democratic ranks resulted in the defeat of the regular Democratic ticket. As a result, many of our candidates were defeated.

Who incited at that time the Polish people against their own candidates? Who helped the German faction to cause a split among the Democratic ranks and bring about the defeat of many Polish candidates? Who caused the Polish people the most harm? The one responsible for all this is the same man who now says that he is a Pole, but who is trying to split the regular Democratic vote again by running as an independent candidate. It was he who caused a split in the Polish vote last year, and it is he who



I F 1

I F 4

I F 5

III C

IV

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 4, 1892.

is trying to repeat the same thing now.

The Poles of the 16th Ward should not let themselves be duped for the second time by a man who one year claims that he is a German working for the benefit of the Germans and with them, and the next that he is a Pole, only to cause another split in the Democratic party.

We wish to call your attention to the circular accompanying this paper regarding the candidates on the regular Democratic ticket. For the present, we wish to point out that the attack against Peter J. Ellert, regular Democratic candidate for alderman, is unjust. Every Pole of the 16th Ward can vote without fear for this regular Democratic candidate, for there is no truth to the claim that he is a 'Deputy' of some kind of secret organization.

The above has been officially substantiated by the following:

"State of Illinois,
County of Cook.



I F 1

- 3 -

POLISH

I F 4

I F 5

III C

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 4, 1892.

IV "Peter J. Ellert has taken oath before me, Peter J. Kiolbassa, notary public for the County of Cook, State of Illinois, this fourth day of April, 1892, and said: My name is Peter J. Ellert. I am no 'Deputy' nor do I belong to any secret Society or Alliance of persons that oppose Catholicism. It is my belief that any such society that tries to influence any candidate with its concepts, is un-American and detrimental to any political group.

Peter J. Ellert.

"Signed and acknowledged in my presence this day, April 4, 1892.

Peter Kiolbassa,
Notary Public."

Do not permit yourselves to be duped again. Let last year's lesson suffice. Go to the polls tomorrow and vote the regular Democratic party ticket.



I F 1
I F 5
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 4, 1892.

TO THE POLISH VOTERS OF THE SIXTEENTH WARD
(Announcement-Circular Inclosed In This Issue)

Citizens! Last year the Democratic party suffered defeat. The party split, and those who caused it are responsible for the defeat of the Democratic candidates.

This defeat has been especially felt by the Poles of the 16th Ward. How much did the Poles lose in the city as a result of this? Who were elected because of this division in ranks, and who was the principal factor in this break? Every Pole of the 16th Ward knows that it was John J. Dahlmann, the same person who last year supported a German candidate and calls himself a German.

Who opposed the candidacy of Stanley Kunz for alderman, and who blackened his character before the eyes of all Chicago Poles? Everyone knows that it was John J. Dahlmann!



I F 1

I F 5

IV

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 4, 1892.

Last year he wore a German robe upon his shoulders; this year he has donned a Polish one. Yes, this same John J. Dahlmann! Today he dares to appeal to the Polish people to support him, in spite of the fact that he did them the most harm last year, when he tried various methods, both good and bad, to defeat the Polish candidate for alderman.

Does he deserve the support of the Poles whom he tries to wheedle by fine words? He deserves such an exemplary lesson for his two-faced front that both sides should refrain from giving him their votes!

He is running as an independent candidate for alderman. Take heed, dear Poles, lest this be another of his maneuvers to split the vote of the Democratic party. On the regular Democratic ticket there appears the name of a Polish Candidate for a higher office, that of West Town Collector. This name is that of the honorable citizen August J. Nowalski whom the Poles of this section should elect. If all of you do not vote the regular Democratic ticket, another cloud of uncertainty will prevail and the Democratic party will suffer the stigma of defeat, as it did last year. On this regular Democratic ticket, the name of Peter J. Ellert who is



I F 1

I F 5

IV

- 3 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 4, 1892.

running as a candidate for alderman, will also be found. He says, "Peter J. Ellert is my name. I do not wish to make the claim that I am a Pole among the Poles and a German among the Germans. I openly say to both groups that I am German; however, I believe in equal rights to all citizens. I acknowledge and support the demands of the Poles to support their candidate and fellow countryman, August J. Kowalski, to be elected to the aldermanic chair, for which the Democratic party has nominated him. I ask, in good will, both the Poles and Germans to support the regular Democratic ticket in the coming election."



"Do you Poles judge that the Democratic party will deny your demands if you will not support the regular candidate? Do you judge that your benefits will be denied if you will support such independent candidates as wish to create another split in the Democratic ranks? Certainly not! If you wish to share the benefits of the Democratic party, then you should support the regular Democratic ticket to make certain the election of your fellow countryman for West Town Collector. In this respect, your vote will perform a twofold purpose: victory for the Democrats and defeat for the one

I F 1

I F 5

IV

- 4 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 4, 1892.

who has worked against our interest and yours in the last election. Polish citizens, I ask you to make this possible by placing a cross in the circle preceding the word Democratic, and in this respect you will be voting a Regular Democratic Ticket upon which is found the names of August Kowalski for West Town Collector, and Peter J. Ellert for Alderman."

Signed by Peter J. Ellert.



Read the Dziennik Chicagoski for details about my acknowledgement relative to the false claims of John J. Dahlmann.

I F 1

I F 4

I C

IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 4, 1892.

THE BALLOT

Once again we wish to point out the importance of voting tomorrow, especially in the 16th Ward. Pre-election mass-meetings, the press, and private announcements should have enlightened all voters on the proper method of marking the ballot in tomorrow's election. We will not try to publish all the information that has been given out by the above sources, but we will gladly assist anyone who will come to our offices this afternoon or tomorrow morning.



Because of the importance of tomorrow's election, we wish to point out to every citizen that it is his duty to cast his vote. Those who, because of sheer negligence or laziness, will not cast their votes tomorrow, will deliberately help the opposing candidates succeed. Last year's election results should be a good lesson to us. Some of our candidates lost by a few hundred votes; others by a few score. As a consequence of this let us remember that even one vote can determine victory.

I F 1

I F 4

I C

IV

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 4, 1892.

Let us remember above all that we are primarily concerned about our own Polish candidates. This year's election shows us that not only one but several of the wards have Polish candidates on the ballots.

We should elect August J. Kowalski, candidate for West Town Collector, and Julius Piotrowski, candidate for South Town Supervisor. All our votes are needed in every ward in the West and South sides. We expect every Polish citizen to perform his duty tomorrow by voting for our candidates. We also hope that everyone of our citizens will fill out the ballot correctly, so that none of the tickets will be voided.



No matter what party a person belongs, let him bear in mind that in city government political parties play a small part and that it is more important to elect those officers who will do his group most good while in office. Who will doubt the fact that a Polish public official will do more for the Polish people than a German or an Irish? We have

I F 1
I F 4
I C
IV

- 3 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 4, 1892.

no doubt that every Pole voting tomorrow will cast his vote for his fellow candidates. To those who have no desire to vote, let us point out that their vote maybe a deciding factor for our candidates. Remember, every vote cast is without question an important one!



I F 1
I F 2
I F 4
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 2, 1892.

THE BALLOT

On page two [of the newspaper] we are printing a copy of the ballot of the sixteenth ward. We cannot print all the ballots of each ward, as space does not permit. Our purpose is to enlighten the people of this ward as to the proper procedure to be used in casting a vote for the various candidates the voters wish to support.

If one desires to give his vote to all the Democratic candidates, he needs only to place one cross in the large circle before the word 'Democratic.' The same applies if one wants to vote for all the candidates of the Peoples Trade and Labor ticket. Only one cross is necessary in the desired circle, preceding the respective party.



I F 1
I F 2
I F 4
IV

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 2, 1892.

It happens that there are those who do not wish to vote a straight ticket, because they favor a particular candidate from another party, but wish to cast the remaining votes for another party group. In this respect, a cross is not placed in any one large circle. Instead, a cross is marked in each square preceding the desired candidate's name, otherwise the ballot is invalid.

Special attention must be given when voting a split ticket. Only one cross can be marked in the square for a candidate running for a particular office. That is, a cross can only be placed before one candidate for alderman, or Town Clerk, and not two. The ballot in this respect would be invalid.

I F 1
I F 2
I F 4
IV

- 3 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 2, 1892.

This is a simple matter. A preparatory study should be made of this procedure. If this is done, the voter can spare himself the unknowing shame of marking the simple ballot erroneously. Not only that, he can also strengthen the possibilities of his favored candidate. There is no reason for mistakes in voting. With a little instruction, even a child could do this correctly. In case a **person makes** a mistake marking his ballot, another can be secured, providing the original one is returned.

If one cannot comprehend the above instructions or cannot help himself **because** he cannot read English, he can get the assistance from the election judges. There are two judges from each party who are assigned to assist those requiring aid in filling out the ballot. They will make the crosses as designated by the voter.

I F 1

I F 2

I F 4

IV

- 4 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 2, 1892.

A person is not allowed to take the ticket out into the street or home. All help must be received before entering the polling place. If any one burns, destroys, or hides the ballot, another one will not be given.

All the tickets in all the wards of the West side have the same candidates for Town Offices, with the exception of alderman.

All the tickets of the West Town section will have the name of the candidate, August J. Kowalski, as West Town Collector on the Democratic ticket, and also on the Workers' party ticket. The same occurs in the wards of the South Town section on which tickets appears the name of candidate Juliusz Piotrowski, who is another of our citizens, running for the Supervisor's office.

I F 1
I F 2
I F 4
IV

- 5 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 2, 1892.

All the Polish people in these two sections should get together and strive hard to assure their countrymen victory in the coming election.

We will gladly assist all those desiring help in making out the ballot if they will come to our office on Monday or Tuesday morning. Help will be rendered free of charge.

At the end of the ballot, there is added a proposition in a form of a resolution to have a part of the Town of Cicero annexed to the city of Chicago. At the end of the written matter, two words appear: Yes and No. Those who are in favor of this idea should simply mark out the word 'No' and should let the word 'Yes' stand as it is. Those who are against it, should cross out the word 'Yes' and should let the word 'No' remain intact. If none of these words are crossed out, or if both are,

I F 1
I F 2
I F 4
IV

- 6 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 2, 1892.

the voter in this instance did not cast a vote for this cause.



I F 1

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 2, 1892.
Copy of the Ballot of the 16th Ward

POLISH

<u>Democratic</u>	<u>Republican</u>	<u>Peoples Trade and Labor</u>	<u>Independent Democratic</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> For Assessor Dennis Considine 810 Fulton St.	<input type="checkbox"/> For Assessor Edward J. Dwyer 228 Indiana St.	<input type="checkbox"/> For Assessor James O'Connell 12 Seldon St.	
<input type="checkbox"/> For Collector August J. Kowalski 617 Noble Street	<input type="checkbox"/> For Collector Adam Wolff 662 Superior St.	<input type="checkbox"/> For Collector August J. Kowalski 617 Noble St.	
<input type="checkbox"/> For Supervisor Frank J. Niehoff 278 Leavitt St.	<input type="checkbox"/> For Supervisor J. C. McGill 821 W. Adams St.	<input type="checkbox"/> For Supervisor Frank J. Niehoff 278 Leavitt St.	
<input type="checkbox"/> For Town Clerk Mortimer J. Scanlon 514 S. Wood St.	<input type="checkbox"/> For Town Clerk John Thoran 147 Laughton St.	<input type="checkbox"/> For Town Clerk Mortimer J. Scanlon 514 S. Wood St.	
<input type="checkbox"/> For Alderman Peter J. Ellert 482 N. Ashland Ave.	<input type="checkbox"/> For Alderman John Schwerin 276 N. Ashland Ave.	<input type="checkbox"/> For Alderman Peter J. Ellert	<input type="checkbox"/> For Alderman John J. Dahlmann 587 Milwaukee Ave.



I F 1
I F 2
I F 4
IV

- 8 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 2, 1892.

The proposition to annex that part of the incorporated Town of Cicero, lying east of the center line of Austin Avenue, north of the center line of 26th Street, extending east from the center line of Austin Avenue; otherwise described as the west half of Section four (4), and nine (9); the east half of Section five (5), eight (8), seventeen (17), and twenty (20); the northeast quarter of Section twenty-nine (29); the northwest quarter of Section twenty-seven (27); the west half of the west half of Section twenty-two (22); and all of Section sixteen (16); and twenty-one (21), in Township thirty-nine (39) north, Range thirteen (13) east of the third principal meridian to the incorporated City of Chicago, Cook County.	Y E S N O
---	-------------------------------

Zgoda, Vol. II, No. 12, March 23, 1892.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

LOCAL NEWS

From the present election results for local offices, we received the following Polish nominees. From the Democratic party in the West Town section for collector, August J. Kowalski; in the South Town section for supervisor, Julius Piotrowski. From the Republican party, for alderman of the 9th Ward, Adalbert Lauferski. In the 16th Ward, greatly populated by the Poles, no Polish alderman from either party received the nomination.

It is evidently satisfactory that all four Polish candidates are not rivals for the same offices.

If we take peaceful means, and all work for the benefit of the Poles, we can then be assured and maintain the hope of victory for our "brother" candidate. Let us behave nobly and with dignity without mutual prejudices; vote for the Poles and rebuke everyone who urges you to vote for the benefit of others who harm your own countryman.

POLISH

I F 1

I F 4

I F 5

I C

IV

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 27, 1892.

SIXTEENTH WARD POLITICAL MEETING; POLES URGED TO
PARTICIPATE

Once again we urge the Polish citizens of the Sixteenth Ward to attend en masse the political meeting to be held at A. Schultz's Hall, Blackhawk and Noble Streets, tomorrow evening. Very important matters are going to be discussed. The choice of an alderman will also be debated. Many prominent speakers will be on the stand to give their views.

The question of sending a representative to the State Convention is of vital importance to the Poles. At the present time there has arisen public sentiment against the choice of the present candidate for alderman August J. Kowalski. In order to assure his nomination it is imperative that all the Polish citizens of this ward take part in the meeting and



I F 1

I F 4

I F 5

I C

IV

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 27, 1892.

give their countryman their whole-hearted support. If any dissension occurs, the Germans will be certain of victory. This would certainly belittle the Polish faction of this ward.

It seems that there is a candidate of the Polish minority who is giving ardent support to a candidate of German choice. This Polish minority should look over the candidates carefully and favor the one who will be the choice of the majority. Whenever dissension is created over two of their candidates, it is always a better policy to arbitrate and choose the better of the two, thereby avoiding a split and assuring victory. This would eliminate any possibilities of having a candidate of some other nationalistic group elected. It is because of such discord that others are able to benefit.

The certain road to victory is co-operation and uniform agreement.

I F 1
I F 4
I F 5
I C
IV

- 3 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 27, 1892.

We are informed that this opponent of our well-liked candidate will pass out circulars tomorrow. The main purpose of this act is to discredit candidate Kowalski. But no matter how abusive they may be we feel certain that they will not do any harm to him nor to our group. We know with whom we are dealing.



I F 1

I F 4

I F 5

IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 23, 1892.

JOSEPH KOWACZEK CHOSEN BY POLES TO RUN FOR ALDERMAN IN
THE FIFTEENTH WARD

The Poles of the Fifteenth Ward have chosen Joseph Kowaczek to represent them in the aldermanic elections next April. We have great hopes that he will follow in the footsteps of our well-liked city treasurer, Peter Kiolbassa.

The support Mr. Kowaczek has received at the present time indicates that he has a good chance of becoming victorious in the spring elections. It is hoped that every Pole in that Ward will support him in the coming elections.



I F 1
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 12, 1891.

POLISH ACTIVITIES

A meeting, held specially for the Poles, took place at Schultz's Hall, corner of Noble and Blackhawk Streets. The purpose of this meeting was to teach the Poles how to vote. Mr. Budnicki was chosen chairman and Mr. John Biniak [Biniak] secretary.

The chairman asked Mr. Peter Kiolbassa to be the first speaker, and the latter explained the new voting system, asking his audience to vote for a straight Democratic ticket. He urged all Poles to vote for Irish candidates, as the latter had helped the Poles elect a Polish city treasurer, furnishing a seven-million-dollar bond for him.

Other speakers were Alderman Dahlman, Alderman [Stanley] Kunz, and Mr. August Kowalski, who urged the Poles to vote.

(Translator's note: According to Mr. Jozwiakowski, one of the editors [of



I F 1
IV

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 12, 1891.

Dziennik Chicagoski7, who knew Mr. Peter Kiolbassa, the Irish Catholics--
Democrats--wished to show the Republicans that they wanted Kiolbassa, a
Catholic, and to prove it they signed a seven-million-dollar bond. It is
understood that it was a real-estate bond.)



I F 1

I F 4

I F 5

I C

IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 31, 1891.

POLISH ACTIVITIES

Last Night's Polish Political Meeting

(Editorial)

Despite the heavy rain, thousands of Poles gathered at the Polish hall on Bradley Street to hear Senator Palmer. Such order, such attention, such respect for the speakers, aside from the great enthusiasm of the thousands of Polish citizens has probably never been seen at any hall where Senator Palmer has spoken or will speak during the coming week. All of the gentlemen, officials and representatives who were present at that hall last night could see that the Poles in Chicago are politically awake, that it would be advantageous to gain their support and that their influence can not be ignored.

We have our representative in the State Legislature at Springfield, [one of the Cook County commissioners is a Pole] and at present there are indications that we will be represented in the City Hall and the City Council. From what

I F 1

I F 4

I F 5

I C

I V

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 31, 1891.

we saw last night we may say that the situation is very encouraging and the outcome depends on ourselves.

The meeting was opened by Mr. A. J. Kowalski who asked Mr. W. Bardonski, a County commissioner to act as chairman. He appointed a secretary and read the list of vice chairmen who occupied seats on the platform. These were the most prominent citizens of our community.

Mr. Cregier, the present Mayor appeared at the hall greeted by a burst of applause which indicated his popularity among the Polish element: it also showed that the Poles desire his re-election and will vote for him on the 7th of April.

The first speaker was Mr. Biolbassa, who was greeted and continually interrupted by applause. Our candidate discussed the importance of the nomination of a Pole for the office of city treasurer by the regular Democratic convention. He was very modest and did not claim credit for the honor bestowed upon him; he said that it was due to the fact that the Poles are gaining influence in

I F 1

- 3 -

POLISH

I F 4

I F 5

I C

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 31, 1891.

IV

Chicago, and that this influence would grow in proportion to the number of Poles elected to public office.

With reference to other Democratic candidates, Mr. Kiolbassa pointed out that the Poles have never held as many offices in Chicago as they have during the administration of Cregier. He did not praise or condemn any candidate but stated the facts on which the Poles should depend in order to vote.

Mr. Kiolbassa also spoke about his own opponents who attack him with silly and sarcastic comments, but have failed to bring any serious charge against him or to prove anything detrimental to his candidacy.

Those present indicated their love and respect by heartily applauding Mr. Kiobassa.

The next speaker was Mr. Stanley Kunz, a candidate for alderman in the Sixteenth Ward, who spoke in Polish about the growing influence of the Polish element

I F 1

I F 4

I F 5

I C

-4-

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 31, 1891.

IV in Chicago and the significance of that influence for the Polish people. His speech was interrupted by the entrance of Senator John M. Palmer.

It would be impossible to describe the great enthusiasm displayed by the crowd and the applause which greeted this popular statesman and representative of democracy.

Many had lost hope of seeing him for there were rumors that he was ill, and so everyone was delighted when he appeared on the platform.

The Senator's speech was significant and convincing, but it was too long to reproduce in toto. However we will endeavor in the near future to outline the important points.

The Senator declared that he was rewarded for his appearance in Chicago in spite of his illness, because of the opportunity given him to defend the

I F 1

I F 4

I F 5

I C

IV

- 5 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 31, 1891.

principles of the Democratic party which he represents, and to help gain a victory over the Republican party which has no principles. He is ill but stays at a hotel in Chicago instead of a hospital in Springfield, because he considers himself a soldier whom even illness cannot prevent from participating in the struggle.

He enunciated the lofty principles of the Democratic party and declared that solidarity would mean victory. He stated that he is taking an active part in this fight because he realizes that if the Democratic ticket is defeated, the entire Democratic party and he himself will also be beaten.

We will also publish in a few days the most important points of Mr. Cregier's speech which will clarify this fight and expose the unjust attacks made against the Democratic party.

Other statesmen from Springfield also spoke. Congressman Springer's speech was very humorous, but on the other hand the speech of Joseph A. O'Donnel, who as an Irishman understands and sympathizes with the Poles, was rather serious.

I F 1

I F 4

I F 5

I C

IV

-6-

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 31, 1891.

Other speakers followed including Mr. Jan Kwasigroch, and Mr. E. Z.

Brodowski, who spoke of the need for unity in supporting our Democratic and Polish candidates. Mr. Kunz then concluded his interrupted speech which provoked great enthusiasm. The meeting was closed by Mr. August Kozlowski, a well-known citizen, who delivered a short but very eloquent speech.



I F 1

II B 2 d (1)

I F 5

I F 4

I C

IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 31, 1891.

TO THE POLES IN CHICAGO

A Contribution

Not long ago all Polish newspapers in America spread the news of the great political victory of our countrymen in Milwaukee, Wis. All Polish journals, with no exceptions, acclaimed the solidarity of the Poles in the city called the German capital of the United States. This solidarity gained the Poles a number of the highest offices in the city, county and state. There is no jealousy among the Poles because of this situation, but in Chicago it has aroused a feeling of depression. The real Poles and patriots are beginning to ask, What is wrong with us? There are 120,000 Poles in Chicago and yet—we are zero in politics. While other nationalities occupy high positions we are employed as drudges.

The answer to this problem lies of course in our factionalism. We are ignored because we lack solidarity. Other nationalities provoked this



I F 1

- 2 -

POLISH

II B 2 d (1)

I F 5

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 31, 1891.

I F 4

I C internal discord;] they succeeded in awakening petty, individual jeal-
IV ousies which weakened our forces and [debilitated our political strength.]

This condition continued until the action taken by the Milwaukee Poles aroused us. The Poles in Chicago realized their potential strength, and when they showed it [in the sixteenth ward by uniting in support of Stanley Kunz, the other candidates withdrew.]

Immediately our action created a reaction. All the politicians were surprised that after so many years of discord and jealousy, the Poles had opened their eyes. They came to the conclusion that the Polish element in Chicago represents a powerful factor in politics.

If some one had declared a few months ago that one of the major political parties would offer us a high position in the City Hall no one would have

I F 1

- 3 -

POLISH

II B 2 d (1)

I F 5

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 31, 1891.

I F 4

I C believed it, but as a result of our unity, a citizen of Polish de-
IV scent has been nominated for a high office in Chicago by the Demo-
cratic party.

The great honor of representing the Chicago Poles in the City Hall has
been bestowed upon our popular and greatly respected citizen, Peter
Kiolbassa.



I F 1I C

IV

Zgoda, Vol. IX, No. 46, Nov. 12, 1890.

CITY NEWS



Elections in our city and county, as well as in the whole country were very interesting, especially the fate of the Democrats. The outcome of this election in the case of Mr. W. Bardowski is not yet known, because of false police reports. We can judge that the Irishmen and the Germans used the old method of voting; the Democrats of these nationalities voted Republican, so Mr. Bardowski, a Pole, would not be victorious for the county commissioner's office.

The Democratic central committee was furious about the attitude shown by these two nationalities toward a Polish candidate; the Poles voted for Democratic candidates regardless of nationalities; how would it look if all Democrats would not vote for a Pole, who belongs to their party?

It is statistically proven that Mr. Bardowski was victorious by a large majority, and is rightfully our new county commissioner, the same is true of Mr. Kwasigroch, who was elected to the State of Illinois legislature, from the 13th Senatorial district.

There is some doubt among the different nationalities about his victory, but the final report proves his victory.

I F 1
I F 3
I F 4
IV

POLISH

Zgoda, Vol. IX, No. 44, Oct. 29, 1890.

ABOUT ELECTION

November the 4th is election day in Chicago and Cook County. It is very important to take part in this election because if the people don't and the wrong candidate is elected, the poor working classes and the less fortunate ones suffer.

It is the duty of all citizens to make arrangements as to the best time suitable for them to be present at the polling place, either before or after working hours. This should not be neglected. Many people say, If I do or if I don't vote, it cannot mean much; it is only one vote. But these people never realize that at the end of election day all these single votes count into thousands.

The number of Polish voters in Chicago is very large, but if the number of Polish people registered is not near the total number of citizens voting, then how can we have any Polish candidates run for office and be victorious if we neglect our duty?

I F 1
I F 3
I F 4

- 2 -

POLISH



Zgoda, Vol. IX, No. 44, Oct. 29, 1890.

The trouble with most of the Polish people is that they are easy going and many haven't received their citizenship papers. That is the main reason the Republicans and Democrats are not anxious to place Polish candidates on their tickets.

They feel that as long as at least one Polish candidate's name appears on their ballot, their worries about the Polish vote is settled.

The Polish people should take more interest in local politics, and not sit back and watch the other nationalities monopolize the political offices.

For example, on this present Republican ballot there is not one Polish candidate running for any county office, now it is our turn to do something about this; if they can place their own men as candidates, and are not worried about the Poles, do not vote their ticket, vote for the party that has Polish candidates' names.

I F 1

I F 3

I F 4

- 3-

POLISH

Zgoda, Vol. IX, No. 44, Oct. 29, 1890.



They feel that as long as at least one Polish name is on the ballot, the Polish people will vote for that party. The Democratic Party did its share for the Poles by placing two Polish candidates on the ballot.

John Kwasigroch, of the 13th Senatorial District, is a candidate for the Illinois State Legislature. His name and character are known, and all the sensible Polish citizens will do their part by supporting him.

Candidate for county commissioner is Victor Bardonski, a man of integrity, honest and trustworthy, who is well known throughout the county of Cook. The duties of the county commissioner are to take care of all county affairs, including the poor and needy, which is the main thing. If we do not have at least one county commissioner in the United States, who is going to look after the welfare of the Poles, many of whom cannot read or write the English language?

Victor Bardonski pledges that if he is elected, the Poles can depend on him to do all in his power to make life easier for his fellow countrymen.

I F 1
III A
I C
IV

POLISH

Zgoda, Vol. 1X, No. 14, April 2, 1890.

"City News"

Our paper will be published the day of election, but we cannot help or harm any of the candidates running for office. In the next issue will be published the results of this election.

We would like to impress on your mind one curious fact about the character of a candidate. A Pole, Mr. J.J. Dahlman, received the Democratic nomination for Alderman. He is running for office, as is Mr. August Kowalski, one of his fellow countrymen. We should remember that the answer is that the Polish citizens should not vote in any way that may harm them, but vote for the Polish candidates, regardless of the party or the opponents. We should bear in mind that we should elect more Polish candidates, and not worry about the other nationalities.

We impress upon you the fact that Mr. Dahlman, who is asking the support of all Poles, lives and thrives among them; has had his circulars printed by Simon Levy - a Jewish printing concern, while in his neighborhood are many Polish printers, dealing in Polish and English printing of any amount or size. Can we call this

POLISH

"City News"



"solidarity"? This is the class of people that are seeking our support, so that they may become political figures.

Maybe Kowalski or Dahlman will win in their respective localities, but we are seeking more than ever the election of Mr. Kowalski, a true Pole.

Mr. Dahlman, who gave his work to the Jews, shouldn't expect much support from the Poles.

I F 1
I F 4

POLISH

IV.

Zgoda, Vol. IX, No. 13, March 26, 1890.

ELECTION

April 1st is election day in Chicago.

Until 6 o'clock, March 24th, we didn't receive any information as to the candidates selected to run on the Democratic ticket; according to rumors, we know of only one Polish candidate on the Democratic ticket, he is Mr. August Kowalski, seeking re-election as alderman of the 16th ward.

Mr. August Kowalski has held the aldermanic office of the 16th ward for the past two years, and he elevated himself with his own efforts and he gave protection and assistance to his fellow comrades in all their undertakings, and did his utmost to help them in their hour of need.

We can have complete confidence that if he is re-elected he will continue to show his good will and efficient work. In the 16th ward only one Democratic candidate will run for alderman. This is to make sure that Mr. A. Kowalski, a Polish candidate, will not meet any opposition, and be assured of the best possible chance of victory; by this move they are keeping all the votes of the Polish people on the Democratic side, thus avoiding a split in the party's vote.

I F 1
I F 4

-2-

POLISH

Zgoda, Vol. IX, No. 13, March 26, 1890.



We are sure that all Polish Democratic voters of the 16th ward, without any exception, will give their support to Mr. August Kowalski. Candidates seeking other offices are asking all Polish voters for support. Because of the strength in Polish votes, I, Mr. Kowalski, a candidate for re-election am depending on Poles to carry me back into my office.

I F 1
I F 3
I F 5
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 26, 1894.

SIXTEENTH WARD POLES HOLD MEETING

Members of the Sixteenth Ward Polish Youth Democratic Club held a meeting yesterday at Wiza's Hall. The meeting was quite interesting, and the hall was filled with Democrats.

Polish speeches were delivered by Alderman S. H. Kunz, Mr. Roland, Francis Bieszki, John A. Kwasigroch, Stanislaus Piasecki, Albert Tomasik, S. F. Cywinski, J. Czekala, and John Biniak.

Senator Edward T. Noonan delivered a speech in English, which was received with great enthusiasm. The meeting was a great success. The Polish youth is loyal to the Democratic party, which it will always support.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30215

I F 1
I F 5
I F 3
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 26, 1894.

MEETING AT PULASKI HALL

The Polish Democrats gathered yesterday at Pulaski Hall for a great mass-meeting, which was attended by many people in spite of rainy and stormy weather.

I. F. Dancowski, chairman, of the meeting, delivered a short speech. Other speakers were Judge [J.] La Buy, Attorney M. Drzemala, and Peter Kiolbassa. The speakers explained the Democratic party's platform and maintained that if the Poles wanted to gain influence, they had to unite and rally round the Democratic party, with which they were connected by tradition, self-interest, and conception of freedom. There were also English speeches.

It was a splendid meeting, and no disturbances occurred. We are positive that all Poles in the Ninth Ward will vote **for Peter Kiolbassa.**

I F 1
I F 4
I F 5
IV

POLISH

Zgoda, Vol.13. No.42. October 17, 1894.

Adalia Satalecki.

"Poles", please support Mr.Satalecki as candidate for state senator from the 9th district, with the strong support of the Poles he should be elected - he must be elected; and you Polish citizens of the 9th district support him as one as if he was the one and only Polish candidate on the ticket.

In our city we have besides Mr.Satalecki two other Polish candidates; Mr. Peter Kiolbassa a Democrat, and Mr.Konstanty Lachajczyk, a very popular Polish Democrat. Both are seeking the office as county commissioners. Our city elects ten commissioners. The Polish citizens should and can, elect Mr.Kiolbassa and Mr.Lachajczyk if we show Polish solidarity. If we do not help ourselves, we can rest assured that we will not receive any help from the Swedes or the Irish. It is best that we make a note of the fact that all those Polish candidates are members of some Z.N.P. group. There are no other Polish candidates on either of the party tickets.

Now is the time for us Polish citizens to open our eyes and see, that of all the candidates seeking office, there are only three Poles, "Can't we, with all the Polish citizens massed as one man elect at least three of our own countrymen?"

IF1

DOCTORS:

Siemiaty 11220.00, 00⁰⁰, 1.04.

[illegible]

The Board of the Pittsburgh Civil Liberties Meeting met yesterday at 11.30 at the Hall, 1112 North 40th Street. J. J. Linn, president of the Central Labor Council of the Pittsburgh Area, acted as chairman.

to increase the number of people of color, that they could not get into the hall and had to be turned away. Despite the big crowd, there was order in the hall.

From the opinions expressed by me in the audience, and from their attitude we are convinced that the 'holes' of the Fifth Column and cannot be deceived by the agitators of the Jewish-American party, a party controlled by monopolists, the U. S. A. American Protective Association, and other enemies of the people.

I F 1

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 8, 1894.

The Poles of the Fifteenth Ward will undoubtedly vote a straight Democratic ticket.

A. Sawicki
Secretary.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 15, 1894.

POLES HOLD POLITICAL MEETING AT WALSH'S HALL

There was a political meeting at Walsh's hall last night.

Mr. John J. Dahlmann, the aldermanic candidate, opened the meeting and asked Francis Frelich to act as chairman; F. Jankowski acted as secretary.

Mr. Dahlmann delivered the first speech and told the public when and where the primary elections would be held; he spoke also about ward politics. Other speakers were Joseph Gieszkiewicz, Jacob Tomaszewski, Jacob Oszwaldowski, and Ladislaus Szrojda.

The Poles will hold two political meetings tonight--one at the residence of John Piotrkowski, Cleaver and Blackhawk Streets, and the other at the residence of Hubert Abraham, 40 Fox now Julian Place.

POLISH

I F 1

I F 2

I F 4

I F 5

I B 2

III C

IV

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 18, 1893.

POLITICAL NEWS

The Foresters' Meeting

Last Saturday evening, December 16, a meeting of all the members of the Polish courts of the Catholic Order of Foresters was held in the St. Stanislaus Kostka School Hall, at the call of the chief ranger of the St. Stanislaus Kostka Court, Mr. V. Bardonski. A few hundred persons assembled. Mr. Bardonski explained that this was not an [ordinary] meeting of one or more courts of the Catholic Order of Foresters because they do not usually engage in political affairs, but that this time he considered it just and right to call a political meeting because the election of a brother member was at stake (the organizer of the Court of the Holy Rosary, in Pullman, Illinois) and the chief argument of his adversaries was the fact that he is a Catholic and they harp on this as if it were a crime.

Mr. Victor Bardonski was selected as chairman and Mr. Frank Fuhl as secretary.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I F 1

- 2 -

POLISH

I F 2

I F 4

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 18, 1893.

I F 5

I B 2

III C

IV

Mr. Leon Szopinski then read a very enlightening article, in the first part of which he answered, in a convincing manner, the Republicans' accusations that the Democrats are responsible for the depression. He also spoke of the tariff, saying that if it has any influence on labor conditions, it cannot be salutary. In the second part of his speech he read a translation of an article published by the Catholic Order of Foresters about the candidacy of Mr. John P. Hopkins. Reverend Vincent Barzynski, who entered during the reading of the article by Mr. L. Szopinski, spoke to the point and condemned the action of the Republicans for mixing religion with politics, and sharply called to account those among the Poles who have been bribed by the opposition and now are trying to confuse our people. Mr. August J. Kowalski spoke next. Mr. Stanley Sz wajkart told the audience who the A. P. A.'s are and translated their oath of membership, which we publish in another space.

Finally, those assembled, unanimously endorsed the candidacy of Mr. John P. Hopkins and passed a motion to prepare appropriate resolutions. The chairman

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I F 1

- 3 -

POLISH

I F 2

I F 4

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 18, 1893.

I F 5

I B 2

III C

IV

was authorized to select the committee members to prepare [the resolutions] and publish them in the Polish Daily News, and named the following to the committee: Mr. Leon Szopinski, Mr. Stanley Szwajkart, and Mr. Frank Fuhl. The following resolution was prepared:

"Resolution

"We the members of the St. Stanislaus Kostka Court No. 69, St. Sigismund Court, Kosciusko Court, and St. Boniface Court of the Catholic Order of Foresters, in meeting assembled, are of the opinion that a candidate's religious convictions have nothing to do with his political affairs--national, state, or municipal --as specified in the Constitution of the United States. As it is well known, the Foresters seldom interest themselves in those matters.

"Exceptional circumstances, not of their making or of their initiative, occurring during the present political campaign for the election of a mayor to succeed

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I F 1

- 4 -

POLISH

I F 2

I F 4

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 18, 1893.

I F 5

I B 2

III C

IV

the late Carter H. Harrison, compel the Foresters, as citizens of the United States, to put aside temporarily these convictions and belief. The circumstances in question are: (1) A fellow Forester has been chosen as candidate for mayor by one of the political parties; (2) His opponents are attacking him solely because he professes the Catholic faith, and advertise this fact as a blot on his candidacy; (3) The political party opposed to his candidacy is acting in the name and under the direction of a powerful, widespread organization inimical to the Catholic faith.

"In view of these facts and considering furthermore,

"1. That one of the objects of the Catholic Order of Foresters is to defend the Catholic religion and its believers against the actions and attacks of certain organizations, as well as certain individuals, whenever these attacks concern the profession of the holy Catholic faith;

"2. That a member of the Catholic Order of Foresters, Mr. John P. Hopkins, a

MPA (ILL.) PER 1 30275

I F 1

- 5 -

POLISH

I F 2

I F 4

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 18, 1893.

I F 5

I B 2

III C

IV

man of unblemished character, possessing such ability and distinguished traits that he is well fitted to perform the duties of the highest office in the city, which fact is not disputed by his opponents, who point to his religion as their main objection;

"3. That the candidate of the opposing party, as it was shown during the campaign, if he were to be elected mayor and compelled to obey the dictates of this powerful anti-Catholic organization, would at all times use his influence to persecute all those professing the Catholic religion;

"4. That the above-mentioned Mr. John P. Hopkins, as those present at the meeting are fully convinced, if elected, would discharge his duties in an honorable and just manner, and, according to the Constitution of the United States, will not mix political affairs with religion, but will be actuated solely by justice; and finally,

"5. That this candidate, Mr. John P. Hopkins, is a working man, who has

MPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

I F 1

- 6 -

POLISH

I F 2

I F 4

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 18, 1893.

I F 5

I B 2

III C

IV

actually worked for \$1.25; that he possesses exceptional administrative talent as proven on numerous occasions; that he promises the best guarantee of personal liberty; that he promises faithfully, if elected, to compel the railroad companies to raise their tracks, so as to stop the murdering of our people at streetcar crossings;

"Therefore, the members of the above-mentioned courts of the Catholic Order of Foresters, assembled at a meeting this sixteenth day of December, 1893, do hereby resolve:

"1. To cast all their ballots on election day, December 19, 1893, for Mr. John P. Hopkins for mayor;

"2. To exert all our influence so that this candidate will receive the greatest number of votes;

"3. To publish this resolution in the papers."

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I F 1

I F 2

I F 4

I F 5

I B 2

III C

IV

- 7 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 18, 1893.

Great Meeting of Poles

An enormous meeting--in fact the largest ward meeting of the present campaign in point of attendance and second only to the meeting at the Auditorium last Wednesday--was held last night, December 16, in the Polish hall on Bradley Street. The hall was completely filled; some of the morning papers estimate that between 7,000 and 8,000 people attended and claim that this is a conservative figure; others say that the number of people present was much greater. Such a tremendous gathering impressed the American speakers, and every one of them expressed their admiration for the Poles.

As early as seven o'clock in the evening, Mr. August J. Kowalski called the meeting to order and, after briefly explaining the purpose of the gathering, called upon Mr. Boleslaus Klarkowski to act as secretary. Alongside the secretary sat the reporters, while on the platform our foremost political leaders took their places. In a short while, however, the entire stage was packed, as there was no room left in the hall.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I F 1

- 8 -

POLISH

I F 2

I F 4

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 18, 1893.

I F 5

I B 2

III C

IV

The first speaker, Judge [J.] La Buy, comparing the two candidates for mayor, pointed out why no Pole, no workingman, no citizen who has the welfare of our city and inhabitants at heart, should cast his vote for Swift, who never has shown any sympathy for the workingman and oftentimes worked contrary to their interests.

Next Mr. Peter Kiolbassa, in a beautiful speech, announced that peace reigns in South Chicago in spite of the rumors that the Poles have split. Then he explained why, after belonging to the Republican party for 20 years, he had left it, just as some of the better known statesmen and politicians had done when they found out how scandalously it had begun to work. He sharply criticized those Poles who even now are attempting to defend the Republicans, and who dare even to distribute pamphlets couched in silky words. These persons, unworthy of being called Poles, who are notorious anarchists and dynamiters and never did anything worth while for their countrymen, sign their names to these circulars, in which they suddenly speak of the necessity of building new churches. Feeling sure that Mr. Hopkins will win by at least a majority of 10,000,

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I F 1

- 9 -

POLISH

I F 2

I F 4

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 18, 1893.

I F 5

I B 2

III C

IV

Mr. Kiolbassa explained how dangerous it would be if the Poles should be split, and how important it is to be united in a solid front for those things that may prove beneficial to them. He then spoke of the hard times caused by the Republicans, compared the two candidates for mayor, urged the Poles to educate themselves so that they may be able to hold political offices, and said he hoped this would soon happen. He concluded with a request for a thrice-repeated cry for Hopkins, which the audience did willingly and enthusiastically.

Reverend Vincent Barzynski spoke next. Referring to the article read by Mr. Leon Szopinski the day before, he pointed out that the question of the tariff has no connection with the depression, and that it has been proven that workers in industries protected by the tariff earn less than those not so protected. He condemned the Republicans for bringing up the question of religion, which should have no connection with politics, and stated that we should never inquire about the faith of a candidate when it comes to support or oppose him. He further belabored those who fool the people for personal reasons and even now speak in

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I F 1

- 10 -

POLISH

I F 2

I F 4

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 18, 1893.

I F 5

I B 2

III C

IV

favor of the Republicans, and in conclusion exhorted all, as working-men, as citizens, as Poles, as Catholics, to support the candidacy of Mr. Hopkins with all their strength.

During Reverend Barzynski's speech, the new Chicago postmaster, Mr. Washington Hessing, entered the hall amid great applause.

It is to be regretted that Mr. Washington Hessing, who began beautifully, was not able to finish his speech.

He began by describing his travels through Europe seven years ago, how amazed he was when traveling through Warsaw, Cracow, Torun, and that then he had come to the conclusion that the Poles were emigrating to the United States primarily in search for freedom, which is their main and foremost aim, and to improve their condition. He mentioned the Kosciusko Mound, the Copernicus monument, many prominent statesmen, and spoke of Kosciusko, Prince Poniatowski, Copernicus, Sobieski, Pulaski, saying that if these great could now look down upon our

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I F 1

- 11 -

POLISH

I F 2

I F 4

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 18, 1893.

I F 5

I B 2

III C

IV

present-day Poles, they would gratefully see their love for the ideals which they themselves held sacred. He enumerated the true points of freedom, which the Democrats are defending, and had barely mentioned the anonymous letters being broadcast by the Republicans, when Mr. John P. Hopkins entered the hall and was hailed with indescribable enthusiasm. The cries for Hopkins lasted a few minutes before the audience quieted enough to permit him to speak.

Mr. John P. Hopkins speaks in a fast, businesslike manner and strictly to the point, without using any oratorical phrases, any humorous anecdotes or mannerisms, but so convincingly that one can instantly recognize in him a man who knows exactly what he wants and will accomplish what he attempts. He began by remarking that the Republicans, at their meetings, talk about matters foreign to the city government and its affairs, and that, they, furthermore, are resorting to unfair campaign tricks. For example, they have distributed orange-colored cards that read: "Candidates to be voted for on December 19, 1893. George B. Swift, Protestant; John P. Hopkins, Romanist." He added: "I stand before you as a

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

I F 1

- 12 -

POLISH

I F 2

I F 4

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 18, 1893.

I F 5

I B 2

III C

IV

candidate, a citizen of the United States, and on this basis I ask for your support. I do not consider religion and abhor such actions." So saying he threw the card away. He then described the Democratic platform, which he wishes to defend with all his strength. He raised three points: (1) The separation of politics from police administration. The late Carter H. Harrison freed the fire department from the shackles of political influence; he desired to free the police also, but was unable to finish the job. He pledges to do this when elected mayor, and he believes that we will elect him. (2) Speedy railway transportation by elevated railroads. (3) Elimination of murderous streetcar crossings. Mr. Swift liked this Democratic platform and accepted it, but he has already violated the first point by nominating Shippy and sending sixteen policemen to interfere in the first ward primaries. As to the last point, Swift is indifferent to it (later on Judge Prendergast said, that Swift calls this a whim of the people). Then Mr. Hopkins gave assurance that he would not interfere with the people's enjoyment on Sundays, as long as it does not disturb the peace, whereas Swift plays the role of saint in this matter. Finally the speaker mentioned the accusations against him--besides the fact that

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I F 1

- 13 -

POLISH

I F 2

I F 4

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 18, 1893.

I F 5

I B 2

III C

IV

he is a Catholic. The accusations were that he has never held any public office and that he is too young.....He triumphantly answered both, and as to the second one, he said that he was born 36 years ago and that for 20 of these years he had worked hard for a living.

He ended by assuring all that as soon as he is elected mayor he will grant the demands of various nationalities and will give the city an honest and frugal administration. Tremendous cries were raised in honor of Mr. Hopkins, who then seated himself and remained in the hall until the meeting ended.

Judge Prendergast in a very comical and happy manner described the good points of his friend, G. B. Swift, or rather Goodbye Swift; because on Tuesday we will yell, "Goodbye, Swift!"

The serious part of the judge's speech consisted mainly in proving that Swift is not a friend of the working class, that only corporations can receive any benefits from him, that he is too saintly for this world, that we should wish him, not one pair, but a few pairs of wings so that he can leave this rotten

WPA ALL PROJ. 30275

I F 1

- 14 -

POLISH

I F 2

I F 4

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 18, 1893.

I F 5

I B 2

III C

IV

world and take up his abode among the angels; while we, a sinful people, prefer a mayor who, like Hopkins, will not be scandalized by Sunday entertainments. Speaking of the depression, he reminded his listeners that we suffered a similar depression during the Republican administration and during the tariff enforcement in the years 1837, 1857, 1873, and 1877, when conditions were much worse than they are now.

Then Mr. Frank Lawler very convincingly pointed out that the Republicans are the cause of this depression. Grover Cleveland saved the country from complete ruin by compelling Congress to revoke the Sherman law, and Sherman himself helped correct his reputation by helping the president to do this.

In conclusion, Alderman Stanley H. Kunz emphasized the necessity of voting and explained how to vote and blot the cross with a blotter so that it would not show in another circle, thereby invalidating the ballot.

Thus ended a meeting the like of which as to size had never been seen before in

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I F 1

- 15 -

POLISH

I F 2

I F 4

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 18, 1893.

I F 5

I B 2

the Polish hall of the St. Stanislaus Kostka School.

III C

IV

Two Polish **meetings** in South Chicago are proof that the Poles in that district are working in harmony and peace, and everybody is solidly supporting the Democratic candidate, John P. Hopkins.

At three o'clock in the afternoon a meeting was held in Mr. A. Templin's hall on Commercial Avenue. Mr. Stephen Szulski presided, and Mr. [Joseph P.] Szymanski acted as secretary. The first speaker, Mr. Peter Kiolbassa, eloquently described the machinations of traitors working for the Republican party, anarchists who presumably are working to build more churches and distribute odious circulars. Captain Kinney explained what the Democrats are doing for the working people and what laws benefiting them were passed by them. Cries for Hopkins were given three times. Mr. Hogen also spoke, remarking that the Republicans had never given an office to a Pole, while the Democrats did. The fourth speaker, Mr. John Kondziorski, said he had heard that some Republican mentioned that if anyone went to South Chicago with a Democratic speech, he would

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30775

I F 1

- 16 -

POLISH

I F 2

I F 4

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 18, 1893.

I F 5

I B 2

be hanged. Everybody laughed and cried out that on Tuesday the

. III C

Republican party will be hanged.

IV

In the evening another meeting was held in Mr. R. Retmanski's hall, corner of Buffalo Avenue and 84th Street. Mr. J. Koziczynski presided and Mr. J. Chima acted as secretary. The chairman gave a biographical sketch of Mr. Hopkins and assured his listeners that the latter would favor the Poles in the Polish communities. Mr. P. O. Salomon spoke in the same spirit in English, and Mr. John Kondziorski spoke at length (he was frequently applauded). The other speakers were Mr. J. Merrill, Mr. R. Retmanski, and Captain Kinney.

Other Meetings

Last Saturday evening a Democratic meeting was held in the 28th precinct of the Sixteenth Ward, in a hall at 51 Fry Street. The speakers were M. Kalasa, J. Rapacinski, John J. Dahlman, and others.

In the Thirtieth Ward a meeting was held at three o'clock in the afternoon in

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I F 1

- 17 -

POLISH

I F 2

I F 4

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 18, 1893.

I F 5

I B 2

III C

IV

Columbia Hall, corner 48th and Paulina Streets. Mr. M. Gryszczynski presided and spoke; other speakers were E. Z. Brodowski, Senators Johnson, M. McInerney, and M. H. Madden.

Polish Youth--May it Live!

That our young people are taking an active part in political matters in a sensible manner is proven by the existence of the Polish Youth Democratic Club of the Sixteenth Ward. At the meeting held last Saturday night, the club passed a resolution condemning the actions of those Polish gangster businessmen who for a few paltry Republican dollars betray the Democratic party by selling out to Swift.

Some Additional Notices

Tomorrow is election day. We believe and hope that Mr. John P. Hopkins, the Democratic candidate for mayor, will receive a plurality of 10,000 to 25,000 votes for the following reasons:

WPA (1111) PRO 1 30274

I F 1

- 18 -

POLISH

I F 2

I F 4

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 18, 1893.

I F 5

I B 2

III C

IV

1. Because he is a candidate of the workingman, a defender of the working class, a man who has worked as a laborer and thoroughly understands their needs;

2. Because he was nominated on a platform so excellent that nothing was left for the Republicans but to attempt to steal it for themselves;

3. Because he is virtuous, honest, experienced, energetic, impartial to those born here or abroad, clever, understands the needs of the city and its inhabitants, and possesses all the necessary qualifications to supply them.

4. Because the candidate of the opposing party, Mr. George B. Swift, has been an officeholder all his life, does not understand the needs of the workers and acts against their welfare, does not even know how to prepare a platform, calls the demand for protection against crossing murders a human whim, wants to appear as a saint, because he presumably insists on keeping Sunday a holy day, has no regard for the foreign born, openly hates and persecutes Catholics, and,

WPA (111.) PR61 30275

I F 1

- 19 -

POLISH

I F 2

I F 4

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 18, 1893.

I F 5

I B 2

while performing the duties of temporary mayor, already has nominated

III C

infamous persons previously discharged from the force, supervising

IV

officers of the police; and finally,

5. Because his worst enemies cannot accuse Mr. John P. Hopkins of anything, excepting,

a. That he is a Catholic, whereas at an election the question of religion has no place;

b. That he has not held any public office before, which redounds to his credit because he has been untouched by the diseases of political intrigues;

c. That he is presumably too young. He is 36 years old, and as Mr. Kiolbassa said at a meeting yesterday, if he hasn't acquired wisdom yet then he never will; besides, the creator of that most wonderful act, the Constitution of the United States, was only 27 years old when he wrote it.

WPA (111.) PR01 20275

I F 1

I F 2

I F 4

I F 5

I B 2

III C

IV

- 20 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 18, 1893.

We hope therefore that Mr. Hopkins is victor by a great majority, but there is a possibility that he will not win if the Democrats are again as indifferent as they were in the November elections. Let us, therefore, remember: Every person, without an exception, should vote.

Vote as early as possible. Voting permitted only until four o'clock in the afternoon.

Those with plenty of time, should permit others, who must go to work, to vote first.

Make a cross plainly in the circle of the Democratic party, and blot it with a blotter, so that when folding the ballot the cross will not be duplicated on the opposite side, because this would nullify the ballot. But once again:

Every person, without an exception, should vote.

WPA (HLL) PROJ 20075

I F 1
I F 2
I F 4
I F 5
I B 2
III C
IV

- 21 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 18, 1893.

American Protective Association

(A. P. A.)

Who are the A. P. A.'s that are supporting the candidacy of Swift for mayor of the city of Chicago, and what are their aims can best be seen by the authentic oath which every member joining the A. P. A. must take, and we advise everybody to read it before he votes.

The Oath

To the candidate: "Place your right hand over your heart, give your name, and then keep silent.

"I hereby solemnly promise and swear that I will not permit any member of the Roman Catholic Church to become a member of this organization; that I will use my influence to support all Protestant businesses the world over; that I will

WPA 1111 PPO1 30275

I F 1

- 22 -

POLISH

I F 2

I F 4

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 18, 1893.

I F 5

I B 2

III C

IV

not employ any Roman Catholic in any character, if I can possibly hire a Protestant; that I will not help build or support any Roman Catholic church or other institution connected in any way with this religion or sect, but will do everything in my power to push back and break the power of the Pope; that I will not talk about this organization to any Roman Catholic and will not enter into any agreement with Roman Catholics in regard to strikes or any other mutual actions whereby the Roman Catholic workingmen could expose and take the place of Protestants; that in all troublesome matters I will consult only Protestants, excluding the Roman Catholics, and that I will not inform them of anything that may be decided at these meetings; that I will not support the nomination at any caucus or convention of any Roman Catholic, but will vote solely for a Protestant; that I will endeavor at all times to appoint Protestants to political offices. (Repeat.) I solemnly subscribe and swear to all of this, so help me God. Amen."

Chaplain: "Marshal, lead them now to the vice-president."

Marshal: "Mr. Vice-president, I present to you these friends for further

WPA (ILL.) PR01 30275

I F 1

- 23 -

POLISH

I F 2

I F 4

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 18, 1893.

I F 5

I B 2

instructions as to the objects and aims of our order."

III C

IV

Vice-president: "Let darkness now be dissipated. Remove the clouds so that the light of wisdom can shine before their vision. (Blind-folds are removed from the candidates' eyes.) Consider how wonderful it is to be freed from the oppression of mental darkness, leading to nowhere! My friends, one of the objects of this order is to call the attention of citizens to the fact that they blindly permit papal power to gain absolute control over our educational institutions and over our state and local governments. Even now we are shackled through the terrible influence of the Roman Catholic Church on this continent. Consider it your duty always to help us make others cognizant of the dangers threatening our free institutions." (The candidates face the vice-president, who may deliver a speech from memory.)

Vice-president: "Marshal, lead these friends to the president for final vows and instructions concerning the secret activities of our order."

President: "Place your right hand on this confiscated emblem of the Roman

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

I F 1

I F 2

I F 4

I F 5

I B 2

III C

IV

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 18, 1893.

Catholic Church (a crucifix), and your left hand on your Holy Bible and repeat after me: 'I hereby become an enemy of the Roman Catholic faith. I am an enemy of the Pope living in Rome or elsewhere. I am an enemy of its priests and emissaries and the diabolical actions of the Roman Catholic Church, and do hereby enlist in the defense of Protestantism so that nothing will prevent it from performing its civil duties, and I solemnly obligate myself to defend for all time and in every conceivable manner the good name of this order and its members; so help me God. Amen.'

III

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 27, 1895.

PRZYJACIELOM NASZYM I O NASZYM PRZYSZŁOŚCI

Every Polish person who is entitled to receive his second citizenship papers should not fail to get them this week. As you know, a week from tomorrow will be registration day, the day the Republicans fear so much. Let us prove to them that their fears are not mere pipe dreams.

RECEIVED NOV 28 1895

I. ATTITUDES

F. Politics

2. Part Played by Social and
Political Societies

I F 2

IV

I F 5

I F 4

I F 6

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 7, 1938.

WHAT IS HEARD IN POLITICS

The Polish Democratic Organization was called together, to purge itself of all injustice and mistakes. The dominating clique of this organization has no regard for the interests of the Poles; their motives are selfish and they are interested only in their own political welfare. Benjamin S. Adamowski, member of the State Legislature, informed the members, that in their actions, they were not adhering to the Constitution. Governor Horner conducted a lengthy conference yesterday. He concluded that Judge Jarecki, and Benjamin S. Adamowski shall receive his whole-hearted support.

What Prominent Citizens are Saying about Judge Jarecki---

The Polish Democratic Club, which is composed of political job holders, who are serving the Nash-Kelley-Democratic-Machine for a pot of porridge, held a very stormy meeting. This meeting was called, supposedly, for the purpose of discussing the most recent cause of the dissatisfaction among Chicago Poles, the removal of Mr. Jarecki from the Democratic slate. The big-shots of the Polish Democratic organization were largely responsible for that removal. However, the purpose in reality of that meeting was to mislead themselves and the whole Polish community.

I F 2

IV

I F 5

I F 4

I F 6

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 7, 1938.

We all know today, that a few leaders of that organization, serving political bosses, endorse and support only those candidates who are tractable to the central committee which is dominated by Messrs. Nash and Kelly. Why consult all the members of the Polish Democratic Organization? Why pull the wool over their eyes when the matter was already settled by the flunkies of Nash and Kelly, who do as they are told by their political bosses, but who expect something in return for it. In reality these gentlemen are not interested in the welfare of the Polish community; they don't care a rap for the interests of the Polish settlement. They are interested only in their own jobs; only and again only, in their own "I". They do not represent the Polish community because, the Pole's desire is to have honorable and self-respecting citizens as their leaders; not tractable flunkies, who can be ordered around as office boys, by their bosses.

At the Saturday's session of the Polish Democratic Organization, which betrayed the interests of the whole Polish community of Chicago, Mr. Benjamin S. Adamowski, the majority leader, and a state senator, was present. He was also troublesome to the Nash - Kelly - Machine, and, like Mr. Jarecki, was removed from the state. The Polish Democratic organization treated Mr. Adamowski in a like manner. The fact that Mr. Adamowski, just as Mr. Jarecki, has made his Polish name famous, so that Americans could have the same confidence in him, and the same respect for him, as they have for Mr. Jarecki does not concern them; neither does the fact that the Polish community

I F 2

IV

I F 5

I F 4

I F 6

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 7, 1938.

of Chicago wants honest men in office as their representatives. They only care for orders from Nash and Kelly. These orders are filled very scrupulously for a pot of porridge and such other personal benefits. Indeed, these representatives of the Polish community, evoke only contempt, in the members of the Polish Democratic Organization, for their lack of backbone. At that meeting, Senator Adamowski condemned the decision of the Polish Democratic Organization very emphatically. He told them what he thinks of the removal of Mr. Jarecki and himself, from the slate, he also expressed his opinion of the organization which consented to such action, by saying that such an organization is not concerned about the interests of the Polish community of Chicago, but betrays them. His courageous speech was enthusiastically applauded by the members of that organization, which fact proves that the decision of the majority does not count in such matters, the actual decision is made by Nash and Kelly leaders who look for a crumb themselves.

I F 2
I F 3
I C

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 11, 1928

POLISH POLITICAL CLUB MEETING

Tomorrow evening, January 12, 1928, a mass meeting of the Polish Citizens Club of the Eleventh Ward will be held at Adam Mickiewicz's hall. Many outstanding political leaders will speak; among them will be Professor M. S. Szymczak, who has promised to make a speech. Because of the importance of this meeting all the members should be present. At the same time all the Polish people of the Eleventh Ward are welcome to attend. Reasons for belonging to this organization and benefits derived from it will be cited by the speakers. Therefore an appeal is made to the members as well as to all Polish citizens to attend this meeting.



I F 2

I F 3

II A 2

IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 4, 1928.

POLISH DEMOCRATS OF THIRTY-NINTH WARD WELDED THE NEW YEAR

With singing and dancing, over two hundred Polish Democrats of the Thirty-ninth Ward welcomed the New Year Saturday evening at Warszynski's hall. The Saint Sylvester's evening was planned by Attorney Stephen Adamowski.

The participants braved the cold weather and tripped the light fantastic to the tunes of Getsla's orchestra. Dawn was not far in the offing when the party ended. Although the guests went home, memories of the affair remained with them and will do so for a long time.

Prizes were carried away by Miss Hedwiga Stankowicz, 2925 Milwaukee Avenue, who won a beautiful hat; Francis Luhlloff, who received an ornamental gold fish bowl; Walter Prosik, who was given a lovely fern; and Miss Cieselska, who received a water lily. Many other gifts were also given out. In honor of his birthday, Paul Makowski was presented with a special tart. Many outstanding persons attended the affair, namely, S. Adamowski, president of the



I F 2

I F 3

II A 2

IV

- 2 -

POLISH



Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 4, 1928.

Thirty-ninth Ward Democratic organization; S. A. Przybyszewski, vice-president of the club, and family; John Schwaba and wife; H. Weimer, vice-president of the Wilmore Coal Company; Walter Orlikowski, well-known real-estate man and owner of a few subdivisions; Michael Moffet, president of the Polish Building Company; and many others.

Bruno Bezdun, one of the most active members of the organization, reigned supreme at the refreshment counter. Walter Orlikowski, former candidate for the state legislature of the Twenty-fifth District, was the life of the party. The entertainment throughout the evening was a delightful success.

The officers of the Thirty-ninth Ward Democratic organization are the following: Stephen Adamowski, president; John Schwaba, first vice-president; Attorney S. A. Przybyszewski, second vice-president; H. Weimer, secretary; Bruno Bezdun, assistant secretary.

The women's branch of this organization numbers over two hundred. Mrs. Cecilia

I F 2

I F 3

II A 2

IV

- 3 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 4, 1928.

Schwaba is president, Mrs. Genevieve Walters, secretary, and Mrs. Ann Adamowski, treasurer.

The members who spoke on the speakers stand not only wished everyone the best of the New Year, but also victory in the coming elections, and the early completion of the bus communication line, which is being pushed by Attorney Ray O'Keefe, Martin Powroznik, John Schwaba, and H. G. Weiner. They represent the committee which has been chosen to facilitate the transportation communications in the Thirty-ninth Ward.



I F 2
IV

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Oct. 5, 1927. WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

A NEW POLITICAL ORGANIZATION OF POLES IN CHICAGO

The Secretary of the State of Illinois has issued a charter to a new organization incorporated under the name of The Polish-American Al Smith for President and Anton Cermak for Governor Club.

This organization was made possible through the efforts and initiative of the prominent, public spirited citizens: Mr. August Kowalski, treasurer of the Northwestern Trust and Saving Bank, and Mr. Alexander Smietanka, and Mr. Leon C. Nyka, attorneys. Their aim is to interest the Poles in Chicago and all Illinois in the coming election campaign.

I F 2
I F 1
IV

POLISH

PROJ. 302/5

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Jan. 20, 1927.

ALDERMAN ADAMKIEWICZ DEMANDS THE INDORSMENT OF A POLE
FOR COUNTY TREASURER

Alderman S. Adamkiewicz of the 31st ward, appeared at Mayor Dever's office as a representative of the newly formed organization, The Polish American Club. This club represents all Polish clubs in Cook County. The alderman demanded that one Pole be indorsed of the eight who are aspiring for the office of County Treasurer. He believes the candidate, the Polish American Club Committee prefers, is Mr. August J. Kowalski, vice president of the Northwestern Bank.

In 20 wards the Poles have a total of 160,000 votes, of which 90 per cent will cast their vote for the Democratic party. Each Pole who is aspiring for the office of County Treasurer, is anxious to be indorsed by the Democratic organization, because they realize it would mean a victory. On the other hand the Poles are entitled to better representation.

Mayor Dever, always friendly to the Poles, promised to give his opinion on the matter as soon as possible.

I F 2
II B 2 f
I A 3
I F 1
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. XXVI, No. 247, Oct. 21, 1922.

POLISH FELLOWSHIP LEAGUE CONDUCTS CAMPAIGN OF JARECKI;
MAIN HEADQUARTERS AT 156 N. LA SALLE ST.

A new Polish society has been organized and held its first convention about a month ago. The main object of this society is to unite all Polish organizations in an endeavor to promote good citizens in the state of Illinois. Yesterday, at a meeting, the society resolved to engage itself in the campaign for Judge Jarecki for the office of county judge, and for attorneys Frank P. Danisch and John Prystalski as candidates for judges of the municipal court.

At the great mass meeting which was held last Sunday at Pulaski Hall, the Polish Fellowship League, even though it is a non-partisan organization, endorsed the motion of a delegate who until the present time was a member of the Republican Party, to support the entire Democratic ticket. The delegate explained that this motion resulted from the fact that the Republican Party does not have one Polish candidate on the

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Oct. 21, 1922.

ticket while the Democratic Party has offered three important offices to the Poles.

The league will interest itself in the campaigns of Jarecki, Danisch, and Prystalski only among the Poles. Naturally, the league, through its special committee on development and political agitation will support the entire Democratic ticket, mindful of the resolution adopted at the special mass meeting held in Pulaski Hall.

Large mass meetings of citizens will be held in the next two weeks in all the Polish parishes throughout Cook County. All Poles, regardless of their party affiliations, will be united in political work for the benefit of the Polish candidates and the ticket, which is favorable to the Poles, furthermore, the Polish Naturalization League, at whose head stand Mr. Kolanowski and Mr. Szymczak, will invite all students of the citizenship schools in Chicago to work for this cause. Every student will be



Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Oct. 21, 1922.

requested to share in and accomplish a victory in the fall election for the Polish candidates and their friends. There are at present over fifty such schools in Chicago.

The Polish Fellowship League has its quarters in the office of the Naturalization League, at 156 N. La Salle St., State 8295.

Mr. Stephen L. Kolanowski and Prof. M. Szymczak, will conduct this campaign personally and will be found at this office at all times.

This campaign is sponsored by the Polish Fellowship League.

The first great mass meeting under the auspices of the league will be held in Walsh's Hall, Noble and Emma streets. Mr. Stanley Adamkiewicz, president of the league, is especially interested in arranging this meeting.

The speakers at this meeting will be Congressman Stanley Kunz, who is running for re-election, and has just returned from Poland, his native

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Oct. 21, 1922.

land; the other speakers will be Judge Jarecki, attorney Danisch, and attorney Prystalski, I. Stankiewicz, W. Lipka, and J. Trandel, three democratic candidates for members of the state legislature; also Alderman John Piotrowski, candidate for state senator. We have several other aspiring candidates for office on the Democratic tickets who will be heard at this meeting.

In every Polish section a similar meeting will be held for the cause of the Polish candidates and their friends. The program of these meetings will be announced in all Polish newspapers.

The committee of the Jarecki campaign is composed of the following citizens: S. L. Kolanowski, president. Prof. M. S. Szymczak, Stanley Kuflewski, Alex Wisniewski, Alderman John Czekala, Joseph Spiker, Stanley Strzelecki, N. S. Budzban, W. Piotras, Frank Brodnicki and Medard Kunz.

The administration of the Polish Fellowship League is as follows:

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Oct. 21, 1922..

S. Adamkiewicz, president; Joseph Spiker, Emily Napieralski, and Stephen Superczynski, vice-presidents; M. Maciejewski, vice-president of districts outside of Chicago, M. Szamit, secretary; Stanley Kuflewski, cashier; M. Klus, and I. Stankiewicz, S. Wojcyllo, marshals.

I F 2

III B 4

I C

III A

III B 2

POLISH

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. XXVI, No. 210, Sept. 8, 1922.

CONVENTION OF POLISH FELLOWSHIP LEAGUE OF ILLINOIS

The convention of the Polish Fellowship League of Illinois will take place next Sunday. Our general public is not yet sufficiently informed as to what kind of a society this is, or what its aims are. The name itself does not speak for anything. It may be a good thing or it may be a newly born freak. So far it cannot pride itself on any remarkable action. We do not even know how long it has existed, and under what influences it operates. We do know, however, that it is calling together a great convention.

In due form this will be a convention of citizens of Polish descent from the state of Illinois. All kinds of assemblages, all kinds of societies, alliances, and clubs, can take part through their delegates. Special mandates are not demanded. All who come with good intentions will be accepted by the group of deliberators.

The convention will take place in St. Stanislaus Auditorium and will



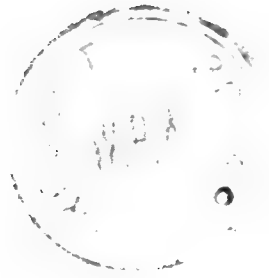
Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. XXVI, No. 210, Sept. 8, 1922.

present only the most important problems, and most likely, a more suitable name will be accepted and established.

Desiring, nevertheless, to appease the curiosity of American readers, we will disclose at least the chief aim of this society. It is a citizens' organization. Its problem is to strengthen Polish power in politics and in social work, - educational and cultural. The society wishes to have the Polish element compact, uniform, and strong.

We all complain that the American public does not calculate on the Poles, that there are so few of us in higher positions, that we are a tool in the hands of outsiders. But we make no effort to remedy this condition. Internally we are organized, but on the surface, in our relations with other nationalities we act individually. We have no organization to which we can appeal or depend on.

American society has accustomed itself to deal with organizations.



Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. XXVI, No. 210, Sept. 8, 1922.

Individuals are not imposing upon them very much. For this reason an assemblage, the kind that could present and represent all citizens of Polish descent, at least in the most important times and affairs, has the greatest right to exist.

We do not know whether with our own ardent passion we are able to create such a powerful general organization. What is needed here is an amount of good will and freedom from bias. We Poles rush at new things and undertakings with precipitation and with no less haste drop them again. We hope sincerely that this new society will come to the right road at once and will meet in accord with the good wishes of all citizens of Polish descent.

We find ourselves surrounded by various nationalities. Every one of them tends to the consolidation of its own powers. Each one is trying to improve the meaning of their co-brothers in all fields of social life. As among individuals so among nationalities there exists a certain powerful rivalry that puts forth its own kind for higher offices,



Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. XXVI, No. 210, Sept. 8, 1922.

acquiring greater influence in politics, occupying as many government offices as possible, likewise social, cultural, commercial, and business positions, - here you have the problem of every individual nationality. In this march of rivalry toward a better future, the citizens of Polish descent cannot occupy a passive position. On the contrary, they must extend all of their strength, so as not to let others precede them. Properly speaking, we have remained far behind others in many things. We must now redouble our strength in order to catch up with them, and to stand in an even line.

If the convention of the Polish Fellowship League of Illinois will comprehend this gigantic problem, it can become a great factor in bringing forth the Polish power.

I F 2
I F 4
I F 5
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Zjednoczenia Vol. XXVI, No. 208, Sept. 6, 1922.

RESOLUTION - POLISH FELLOWSHIP LEAGUE OF ILLINOIS

The Polish Fellowship League of Illinois has sent us the following resolution for us to publish in the columns of our newspaper:

Whereas, by the death of the late County Commissioner, Albert Nowak, a vacancy occurred in the list of the Democratic County Commissioners on the Democratic Ticket, and

Whereas this place, according to logic and justice, should be filled by a candidate of the same nationality as the deceased candidate, and

Whereas the nomination in the last primary election of said Albert Nowak, although his name was placed beneath the ten city candidates is a patent proof of the desire of the voters of this nationality or race, that at least one of their own should be nominated and elected as County Commissioner, and

Whereas the people of the race of which the deceased was a member are showing their dissatisfaction on account of the unfriendliness of some of the leaders of the Democratic Party in the meetings and in the press, regarding the intention of filling this vacancy by a person of different race, therefore be it

Dziennik Zjednoczenia Vol. XXVI, No. 208, Sept. 6, 1922 .

Resolved, That we, the Managing Committee of the Polish Fellowship of Illinois, an organization embracing all Polish organizations and Societies in the City of Chicago and County of Cook, upon the order of said League, do hereby protest against the contemplated attempt to nominate for the vacancy caused by the death of Albert Nowak, a Polish American, a person of any other race, and ask that a Polish American man or woman shall be nominated to fill said vacancy on the Democratic Ticket.

I F 2

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 15, 1922.

[NEWS] FROM CRAGIN

District Number Ten of the Polish Alma Mater has unanimously indorsed Mr. Kowalski, candidate for State representative on the Democratic ticket from the twenty-fifth senatorial district.

I F 2

I F 3

IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 25, 1922.

POLITICS

In connection with the misunderstandings among local Polish political organizations we have received from the Polish Democratic League the following communication, which for the sake of impartiality we publish in full.

Polish Democratic League

Last week Polish newspapers published a report of the meeting of the League and the list of candidates for nomination recommended by the League. In connection with this report they made certain statements openly accusing the League of dividing the Polish people.

We protest most emphatically against such accusations. The whole tenor of our meeting, all the speeches and the resolutions, had only one aim, and that was to sound out the wishes of the Polish community and to have candidates for office selected by the people and not by a single individual.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30773

I F 2

I F 3

IV

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 25, 1922.

In order to clarify our position, we feel that it is necessary to sketch briefly our history. The league was organized in Chicago in 1894; it elected Mr. Stanislas H. Kunz president and Mr. Szameit secretary. In the course of time, because of lack of energy on the part of Polish politicians, the League became dormant, and it remained so up to 1908, when it was revived, having at its helm Mr. Ruszkiewicz as president and Mr. Lisack as secretary. In 1910 Mr. Joseph Lisack was elected president, and Mr. M. J. Szameit secretary of the League, and these offices they have held ever since.

The League since its reorganization has adhered to one cardinal principle: to work for the good of the people through the people and not through individuals. Mr. Ruszkiewicz would not act according to this principle, and that is why the League did not re-elect him president. Since that time all the efforts of Mr. Ruszkiewicz have been directed against the activities of the League, and before every political campaign, with the help of his followers, he forms a new Polish organization which, as he says, is an expression of the will of the people, and which usurps the power of decision from the people, submitting

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30

I F 2

I F 3

IV

- 3 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 25, 1922.

as candidates for office individuals selected by Mr. Ruszkiewicz and not by the Polish community. Mr. Ruszkiewicz did this six years ago, four years ago, and two years ago, and he is doing the same thing now.

The assertion that the organization of Mr. Ruszkiewicz is composed of representatives of all the Polish wards is based on false information, since only people selected by Mr. Ruszkiewicz, not those selected by the Polish people, attended the meetings of this organization, and so they did not represent the Polish people either in their separate wards or in the whole Polish community but only themselves, and if there were some individuals present who really cared for the good of the Polish people, they were not in harmony with Mr. Ruszkiewicz and his works.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 100.1

As far as the list of candidates submitted by our League to the Central Democratic Committee is concerned, we have thus much to say. It is the firm belief of the League that the Polish people are capable of selecting and nominating candidates for office and need not let the Central Democratic

I F 2

I F 3

IV

- 4 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 25, 1922.

Committee, on which by the way there are two Poles, do it for them. There are more than 90,000 Poles in Chicago and in Cook County and they have a right to decide whom they want as candidates, and what offices they wish to demand for the candidates whom they want nominated; they do not have to ask for favors or to submit a long list of names from which the Central Committee may select a few as candidates.

The League is decidedly against giving authority to any individual to make decisions for the whole community, regarding the people as the final authority and not some individual who has forged ahead by hook or by crook and now assumes the right to represent the Polish people, and who to further his own selfish plans is willing to work against the interests of the Polish people, as his past clearly shows. It is a fact that Mr. Ruszkiewicz called twelve prospective candidates to his office for a secret meeting, and that with these candidates he formed in his usual way a so-called Polish political organization. These gentlemen did not come to this meeting as representatives of the Polish people; they were there representing their own aspirations and

WPA (ILL) PROJ 80000

I F 2

I F 3

IV

- 5 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 25, 1922.

personal ambitions. Only four or five wards were represented at this meeting.

Fulfilling the mission of the League, the undersigned called a mass meeting of Poles for Monday, January 16, in the Hotel Morrison, which was attended by Poles from fourteen wards and by Congressman Stanislas H. Kunz. Invitations to attend this meeting were sent to Mr. Ruszkiewicz, to all Polish alderman, and to all Polish officials. If these gentlemen did not come to this meeting, it is not our fault but theirs.

After the discussion of the political situation the League, in accordance with its aims, made the recommendation to the Central Democratic Committee that it place on the committee of fifteen preparing the list of prospective candidates for office the name of Stanislas H. Kunz as representing the Polish public and the Polish League, which is convinced that Mr. Kunz will properly represent the interests of the Polish people. Further, the League made up a list of candidates who in the opinion of those present are fit for

WPA (ILL.) PHOTO

I F 2

I F 3

IV

- 6 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 25, 1922.

political office, and it expresses its confidence and its conviction that Mr. Kunz as a member of the committee will insist on the acceptance of this list by the Committee. The list of candidates submitted by the League represents the Polish people in all Chicago and Cook County and not only those living on the Northwest Side of our city. Our candidates are in every respect fit for the offices which they are seeking; they believe in the rights of the people and do not concede to any individual the right to dictatorship. Those gentlemen who have aspirations to be candidates for office had an opportunity to be at this meeting and to give us their reasons for their political ambitions. But not believing in the rights of the people, they ignored the invitation of the League and did not appear at the meeting.

In view of these facts the Polish Democratic League asks the Polish public in behalf of which it works in the field of politics to take under consideration: first, that Polish strength in the city and in Cook County is 92,674 votes scattered among nineteen wards and nine country towns; second, that this

WPA (ILL.) PROJECT

I F 2

I F 3

IV

- 7 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 25, 1922.

considerable number of Polish votes in the city and the county should not be controlled by some autocratic individual; third, that the Polish people should have and do have the right to select and to elect their own candidates and need not permit the Central Committee of the party to choose the candidates for them through the secret machinations of some individuals; fourth, that the interests of the Polish people demand that the candidates for office be capable men who can be relied upon to work for the interests of the Polish people; fifth, that it is to the interest of the Polish people that a Polish candidate shall be nominated for at least one office which can dispose of a considerable number of jobs; and sixth, that it is to the interest of the Polish people that they shall not ask for favors but shall demand and obtain their just rights. We ask again whether in view of all these facts the actions of the League are not justified, and whether the Polish community will continue to be misled by selfish and self-seeking individuals.

The League does not hide its activities. It does not call secret meetings nor so-called mass meetings held in private offices where less than twenty

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30215

I F 2

I F 3

IV

- 8 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 25, 1922.

men can be accomodated; it works in the open. The league does not care for personalities, and as far as the candidates are concerned, its main consideration is how much good the Polish public will derive from such and such a candidate. If Mr. Joseph Ruszkiewicz could give us a valid guarantee that he will strive more for the good of the public and less for his own, the League, with the consent of the public, would support his efforts.

Finally, the League renews its pledge that its aim and purpose are to work profitably for the good of the Polish people through the representatives of the people, and it does not grant to any individual the right to make political decisions for the Polish people without authority from the representatives of the people.

The League kindly asks all Polish papers in Chicago to publish this article in order that the Polish people may know accurately the true state of affairs.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 33.75

I F 2
I F 3
IV

- 9 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 25, 1922.

The Polish Democratic League for the State of Illinois

Joseph L. Lisack, president

Mieczislas J. Szameit, secretary

WPA (ILL) RP J. 100

I 4 2

II 10 2

III 1 1

FOI.D

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 2, 1921.

Chicago, Dec. 2, 1921. (Chicago Tribune)

The recently reported Chicago Police Department's present boasts of six-hundred and thirty-five, considering the size of the parish, this is indeed a considerable number.

Instructions for the Chicago Police Department, Dec. 2, 1921, are as follows:

There is no doubt that the Chicago Police Department is a very efficient force, and it is clear on the face of it that the Chicago Police Department is a very efficient force. It is clear on the face of it that the Chicago Police Department is a very efficient force.

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Sept. 27, 1918.

MR. JOHN MUSIAL NEW FINANCIAL SECRETARY
OF THE KENSINGTON CIVIC COMMITTEE

At the recent meeting of the Kensington Civic Committee, held on September 18, 1918, Mr. John Musial was selected as financial secretary of the Committee, succeeding Mr. J. Bemki, who was obliged to resign from this position because of other interests which demanded his undivided attention. At the same time Mr. Francis Miazga was chosen correspondent for the Civic Committee, and from now on he is authorized to inform the Polish press on the activities of the Committee. The new Polish reporter of Kensington promises faithfully to fulfill his obligations in so far as his time permits.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 23, 1918.

AN OPEN LETTER TO ALL POLISH-AMERICAN CITIZENS

A very important meeting of Polish-American citizens will be held on Friday, August 23, 1918, at eight o'clock in the evening, at the Briggs House, at Randolph and Wells Streets. The purpose of the meeting is to complete the organization of the Woodrow Wilson Polish-American League.

The undersigned committee invites all Polish-American citizens from every ward, every neighboring town, and every county in Illinois. Regardless of **whether** a person belongs to some other league or to any political club, he is urged to be present at this meeting. The purpose of the League in calling the meeting is to afford to every right-thinking Polish-American citizen an opportunity to become well acquainted with its aims.

The Woodrow Wilson League is not a merely temporary political organization. It is to be permanent. Therefore those Polish-American Democrats who have become disgusted with the inconsequential character and the inactivity of

I F 2
IV

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Aug. 23, 1918.

other leagues or political clubs may feel certain that by joining the Woodrow Wilson Polish-American League they will aid the Democratic cause as well as the Polish cause.

The committee again invites all Polish-American citizens to be present at this very important meeting.

I. Wroblewski
S. Tyma
John Prystalski
John Witt
Henry Rodner
T. S. Blachowski
V. Kuflewski
A. Michalik
Felix Gorski
John Tamborski
John Czekała
Julius Smietanka

Committee

WPA (H.L.) PROJ. 30275

I F 2
I F 4
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, June 25, 1918.

POLISH DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE OF ILLINOIS HOLDS MEETING

A meeting of the Managing Committee of the Polish Democratic League of Illinois was held downtown on the afternoon of day before yesterday. The committee, which was authorized by all the members of the League to present the Polish political situation to the Democratic leaders in Chicago and Cook County, was of the opinion that Polish voters in our city and county deserve, as a reward for their loyal and solid support of the Democratic party in the coming elections, to have more than the usual candidates of Polish extraction on the Democratic ballot for the primary to be held September 11. After an intensive discussion of Polish voter problems, the following resolution, prepared by Joseph L. Lisak, president of the League, was accepted unanimously:

"Whereas, The American voters of Polish birth or descent have very generally and earnestly supported the Democratic party for years; and

"Whereas, The Polish Democratic League represents the Polish Democrats of the City of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois, and any action taken

I F 2

I F 4

IV

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, June 25, 1918.

by the League is indicative of the desires and wishes of the Polish Democratic voters; and

"Whereas, The members of the Polish Democratic League of Illinois have been assured by the leaders of the regular Democratic organization of Cook County, Illinois, that the Polish voters should be rewarded by representation in elective offices, to be elected thereto through the efforts and promises of the regular Democratic organization leaders; and

"Whereas, We, the members of the Polish Democratic League of Illinois, believe that the time has come when we must expect the fulfillment of the promises made to us; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Cook County Democratic Central Committee should submit to the Democratic voters of the City of Chicago and the County of Cook a ticket containing a number of worthy and capable candidates of Polish birth or descent to be nominated for the various offices in the City of Chicago and

I F 2

I F 4

IV

- 3 -

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, June 25, 1918.

County of Cook at the primaries on September 11, 1918; and be it further

"Resolved, That the members of the Polish Democratic League of Illinois hereby empower the Managing Committee of said League to submit the names of prospective candidates to the Cook County Democratic Central Committee at an early date."

"Polish Democratic League of Illinois,
"Joseph L. Lisak, president,
"John A. Koziczynski, Jr., acting secretary,
"Steve L. Superczynski, John Koziczynski, Sr.,
John W. Bemka, Frank K. Szarkowski,
Michael Dominowski, Theophil Pokorny,
Anthony A. Polczynski, members of the Committee."

Copies of this resolution were sent, in the first place, to Roger C. Sullivan, leader of the Democratic party in the State of Illinois, and James M. Dailey,

I F 2

I F 4

IV

- 4 -

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, June 25, 1918.

chairman of the Cook County Central Democratic Committee.

On Saturday, June 22, before his departure for Washington, Sullivan granted an audience in his offices to the Managing Committee of the League. J.L. Lisak spoke in behalf of the Committee, describing the Polish voter situation in Chicago, Cook County, and Illinois. Sullivan gave Lisak's arguments close attention and promised that he would endeavor to satisfy the Polish voters in the coming campaign. Sullivan took this occasion to say that some committee had already conferred with him, but that the Polish Democratic League of Illinois and its members are well known to him from their loyal support of Democratic candidates in past elections and that the League will soon achieve its aims. Other members of the committee took the floor on Polish voter problems, and Sullivan admitted that their claims were just. The Committee left Sullivan's office after a conference of almost an hour, satisfied that the Polish claims had been placed before Sullivan properly, for each member of the Managing Committee of the Polish Democratic League of Illinois has the good of the Polish voters at heart rather than personal ambition.

I F 2

I F 4

IV

- 5 -

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, June 25, 1918.

On this occasion, it should be mentioned that the Polish Democratic League of Illinois is incorporated under the laws of the State. Meetings of the League are held every month at the Hotel Sherman, and every Polish citizen is welcome to attend. Delegates from the Polish wards present their reports, always with the idea of strengthening Polish influence in the political field here in the land of Washington rather than for personal advancement. Delegates from outside Chicago, from Danville, Momence, LaSalle, Dwight, Bradley, Westville, Streator, and Springfield, also attend.

The Polish Democratic League of Illinois accepted unanimously a resolution calling for unity and harmony among the Poles on June 23, which resolution appeared in the Polish Press. The League and its members know that with unity, harmony, and co-operation, the Poles can achieve the best results in the political field. The League was the **first** Polish political organization to be prepared for harmony. A committee was delegated to work for co-operation among the various Polish factions, the better to serve the Polish cause and Polish candidates, but the Cook County League and certain others, so-called neutrals, presented demands which the Polish Democratic League might have regarded as just; however, its representatives were never again

44-100) P. 1. 3675

I F 2
I F 4
IV

- 6 -

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, June 25, 1918.

notified of the Cook County League's meetings. Today, the Polish Democratic League is still ready for harmony because this is necessary for the good of the Polish cause. The sooner we unite together toward one common goal, the greater the benefits the Poles will derive from the coming campaign.

Joseph L. Lisak, president,
John A. Koziczynski, secretary.

2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, June 14, 1918.

COOK COUNTY DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE HOLDS CONVENTION

Yesterday afternoon, the twenty-eighth convention of the Cook County Polish Democratic League, attended by more than a hundred delegates, was held at Warszynski's Hall, Central Park Avenue and Wolfram Street. The convention was opened at about three o'clock in the afternoon by the president, Francis Danisch, Clerk of the Municipal Court, who explained the need for unity and mutual support, after which Francis Landmesser, secretary-general of the League, read the list of officers of the League and the names of the chairmen of the individual wards. At present, the officers of the League are as follows: Francis Danisch, president; F. Landmesser, secretary-general; B. Galecki and J. Przy-stalski, first and second assistant secretaries, respectively; County Commissioner Albert Nowak, treasurer; W. Linowiecki, quartermaster; and F. Rydzewski, B. Galecki, N. L. Piotrowski, Peter Jezierny, V. Zwiefka, and W. Nowak, vice-presidents.

Then followed the reading of the list of ward committeemen, after which

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, June 14, 1918.

President Danisch addressed the gathering, pointing out the importance of the convention now that the United States is at war with Germany and we Poles are awaiting the restoration of Poland, our homeland. In concluding his address, Danisch asked the delegates for co-operation for the good of the League, the United States, and Poland.

The election of officers followed the president's address. Felix Gorski was unanimously elected president of the twenty-eighth convention, and B. Galecki was chosen secretary, likewise without opposition. The newly elected president of the convention thanked the gathering for the confidence placed in him and said that the twenty-eighth convention had a greater significance than any that had preceded it, owing to the fact that we Poles are now awaiting the restoration of our Poland to liberty. Further, he asked the delegates to conduct the discussions calmly and in a dignified manner. After this address, President Danisch named a credentials committee, consisting of Ignace Frasz, F. Witkowski, and Martin Gorski. The report of the credentials committee showed that ninety-eight delegates were present. The president then named a resolutions committee,

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, June 14, 1918.

.....a committee on complaints,.....and a nominating committee, after which the list of delegates was read. [Names of delegates omitted in translation.]

President Danisch then presented his report in a long address, in which he described what has been done by the League for its members in general and how it has benefited individual members. At the close of his report, Danisch expressed his regret that in February some sort of a central committee of the Democratic party had been formed, but how much this committee interfered with the work of the League he did not say. Alderman S. Adamkiewicz was asked to speak on this matter. He said that the aforesaid committee was organized to operate hand in hand with the League and to aid delegates who are running for office. The explanation accepted, Danisch concluded his address with the announcement that he did not intend to run for the office of Clerk of the Municipal Court in the coming fall elections as he had planned. The presidents' report was accepted unanimously. In recognition of his efforts, the delegates arose from their seats.

1111 PROJ. 3171

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, June 14, 1918.

Further, the report of Secretary-General F. Landmesser and the report of the committee on complaints were accepted unanimously. The resolution read by M. Zacharyasz was accepted unanimously, with a minor amendment by Adamkiewicz that all members of the League who are running for office be endorsed by the League. A rather lengthy discussion evolved around the question of the League's naming Polish candidates for Congress, especially in the Eighth District, where a Pole would have the best chance for election. The matter was finally left for the new executive committee to decide. On a motion by Danisch, the delegates arose from their seats to honor the Poles now serving in the army.

The nominating committee then presented to the convention the list of candidates it had selected, all of whom were elected unanimously. The new administration consists of: F. P. Danisch, president; F. H. Landmesser, secretary-general; B. F. Galecki and John Przystalski, first and second assistant secretaries, respectively; Albert Nowak, treasurer; W. Linowiecki, quartermaster; and F. X. Ridzewski, Peter Jezierny, Vincent Zwiefka, and K. Susralski, vice-presidents.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, June 14, 1918.

The newly elected executive committee consists of N. S. Budzban, F. X. Rydzewski, Albert Nowak, Thomas Kasperski, Peter Jezierny, J. M. Nowicki, Stanley Adamkiewicz, and of F. Danisch, president, and F. Landmesser, secretary, ex officio. The organization committee consists of Judge Joseph LaBuy, Michael Kolassa, J. Helminiak, L. Zacharyasz, I. F. Dankowski, W. Orlikowski, and John Przystaliski.

Needless arguing and unpleasant discussion were brought on by an address by J. Czekala on the politics of the Sixteenth Ward. The delegates, however, chose a committee from this ward consisting of F. Witkowski and B. Mindak. In conclusion, President Danisch spoke again to the convention, thanking the delegates for re-electing him. A. Nowak and T. Kasperski also spoke, urging the delegates to co-operate and to support the League's candidates in the coming fall elections.

When all the business had been taken care of, Felix Gorski, chairman of the

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, June 14, 1918.

twenty-eighth convention of the Cook County Democratic League, thanked the delegates for conducting their discussions in a calm manner. The secretary then read the following list of ward committeemen: Ward 4, M. Gorski; Ward 5, F. Derdzinski and F. Zientek; Ward 8, W. Przybylinski and S. Bloch; Ward 9, J. Bzdek and B. Przystalski; Ward 10, E. Placzek; Ward 11, I. Frasz; Ward 12, F. Skarpinski and P. Danisch; Ward 15, P. Nawrot and C. Klos; Ward 16, B. Mindak and F. Witkowski; Ward 17, I. Stankiewicz; Ward 20, J. Gorski; Ward 24, T. Kwidzinski and J. Pianke, Jr.; Ward 26, P. Niepokosczynski and J. Germata; Ward 27, F. Gorski and A. Plocinski; Ward 28, J. Nowicki and F. Zarazinski; Ward 29, S. Woltek and F. Andrysiak; Ward 30, J. Eichman and S. Sekulski; Ward 33, J. Kotowski; and Ward 34, W. Pietras and F. Dumanowski.

The convention closed with the singing of "Boze Cos Polske" [God Save Poland] to the piano accompaniment of J. Borowski. The delegates then proceeded to another hall where quartermaster Linowiecki had prepared a delicious meal. There were also several cases of beer for the delegates.

I F 2

I F 5

IV

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Jan. 26, 1918.

CONCERNING POLISH CANDIDATES IN THE FALL ELECTIONS

A meeting of the special commission appointed by the president of the Polish Democratic League of Cook County was held last Tuesday in accordance with the decision made at the extraordinary session of delegates from various wards held last November at the Briggs Hotel. This special commission was instructed by the League to take charge of the candidacy of Poles for various city and county offices in the coming fall elections.

The commission consists of the following members: Peter Jezierny, of the 12th Ward; Francis K. Derdzinski, 5th Ward; Michael Kiollassa, 17th Ward; Bruno S. Galecki, 29th Ward; Ignatius Frasz, 11th Ward; Walter Orlikowski, 16th Ward; Stanislaus Bloch, 8th Ward; Jacob Pzdek []th Ward []ard number missing⁷; and Theophilus Kwidzinski, 24th Ward. The president and secretary of the League also enter the commission as ex officio members.

At Tuesday's meeting, the political situation of the present time was taken

100-101-102-103-104-105-106-107-108-109-110-111-112-113-114-115-116-117-118-119-120-121-122-123-124-125-126-127-128-129-130-131-132-133-134-135-136-137-138-139-140-141-142-143-144-145-146-147-148-149-150-151-152-153-154-155-156-157-158-159-160-161-162-163-164-165-166-167-168-169-170-171-172-173-174-175-176-177-178-179-180-181-182-183-184-185-186-187-188-189-190-191-192-193-194-195-196-197-198-199-200-201-202-203-204-205-206-207-208-209-210-211-212-213-214-215-216-217-218-219-220-221-222-223-224-225-226-227-228-229-230-231-232-233-234-235-236-237-238-239-240-241-242-243-244-245-246-247-248-249-250-251-252-253-254-255-256-257-258-259-260-261-262-263-264-265-266-267-268-269-270-271-272-273-274-275-276-277-278-279-280-281-282-283-284-285-286-287-288-289-290-291-292-293-294-295-296-297-298-299-300-301-302-303-304-305-306-307-308-309-310-311-312-313-314-315-316-317-318-319-320-321-322-323-324-325-326-327-328-329-330-331-332-333-334-335-336-337-338-339-340-341-342-343-344-345-346-347-348-349-350-351-352-353-354-355-356-357-358-359-360-361-362-363-364-365-366-367-368-369-370-371-372-373-374-375-376-377-378-379-380-381-382-383-384-385-386-387-388-389-390-391-392-393-394-395-396-397-398-399-400-401-402-403-404-405-406-407-408-409-410-411-412-413-414-415-416-417-418-419-420-421-422-423-424-425-426-427-428-429-430-431-432-433-434-435-436-437-438-439-440-441-442-443-444-445-446-447-448-449-450-451-452-453-454-455-456-457-458-459-460-461-462-463-464-465-466-467-468-469-470-471-472-473-474-475-476-477-478-479-480-481-482-483-484-485-486-487-488-489-490-491-492-493-494-495-496-497-498-499-500-501-502-503-504-505-506-507-508-509-510-511-512-513-514-515-516-517-518-519-520-521-522-523-524-525-526-527-528-529-530-531-532-533-534-535-536-537-538-539-540-541-542-543-544-545-546-547-548-549-550-551-552-553-554-555-556-557-558-559-560-561-562-563-564-565-566-567-568-569-570-571-572-573-574-575-576-577-578-579-580-581-582-583-584-585-586-587-588-589-590-591-592-593-594-595-596-597-598-599-600-601-602-603-604-605-606-607-608-609-610-611-612-613-614-615-616-617-618-619-620-621-622-623-624-625-626-627-628-629-630-631-632-633-634-635-636-637-638-639-640-641-642-643-644-645-646-647-648-649-650-651-652-653-654-655-656-657-658-659-660-661-662-663-664-665-666-667-668-669-670-671-672-673-674-675-676-677-678-679-680-681-682-683-684-685-686-687-688-689-690-691-692-693-694-695-696-697-698-699-700-701-702-703-704-705-706-707-708-709-710-711-712-713-714-715-716-717-718-719-720-721-722-723-724-725-726-727-728-729-730-731-732-733-734-735-736-737-738-739-740-741-742-743-744-745-746-747-748-749-750-751-752-753-754-755-756-757-758-759-760-761-762-763-764-765-766-767-768-769-770-771-772-773-774-775-776-777-778-779-780-781-782-783-784-785-786-787-788-789-790-791-792-793-794-795-796-797-798-799-800-801-802-803-804-805-806-807-808-809-810-811-812-813-814-815-816-817-818-819-820-821-822-823-824-825-826-827-828-829-830-831-832-833-834-835-836-837-838-839-840-841-842-843-844-845-846-847-848-849-850-851-852-853-854-855-856-857-858-859-860-861-862-863-864-865-866-867-868-869-870-871-872-873-874-875-876-877-878-879-880-881-882-883-884-885-886-887-888-889-890-891-892-893-894-895-896-897-898-899-900-901-902-903-904-905-906-907-908-909-910-911-912-913-914-915-916-917-918-919-920-921-922-923-924-925-926-927-928-929-930-931-932-933-934-935-936-937-938-939-940-941-942-943-944-945-946-947-948-949-950-951-952-953-954-955-956-957-958-959-960-961-962-963-964-965-966-967-968-969-970-971-972-973-974-975-976-977-978-979-980-981-982-983-984-985-986-987-988-989-990-991-992-993-994-995-996-997-998-999-1000

I F 2

I F 5

IV

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Jan. 26, 1918.

under consideration, especially as it concerns the Polish candidates for the offices of municipal judge, county commissioner, sanitary district trustee, and so on. It developed during the discussion that some Poles have already announced their candidacy. Members of the commission urged T. Danisch to become a candidate for clerk of the municipal court again. He insisted, however, that his **original** decision stands and that he will not be a candidate for this or any other office.

The commission then turned its attention to discussion of the best way of preparing a list of candidates for various offices. After long debate, it was decided that the Polish Democratic League of Cook County, in existence for over twenty-six years and counting among its members Poles occupying some of the highest offices in Chicago and in Cook County, call upon all Poles who either are or wish to be candidates for public office to submit written notice of their candidacy to the Secretary of the League, Francis H. Landmesser, Room 814, City Hall.

1 F 2

1 F 5

IV

- 3 -

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Jan. 26, 1918.

It was also decided to confer, if possible, with other committees or individuals working in this field in order to remove all barriers to possible compromises that would help to bring peace and harmony into Polish political circles. The commission named above purposely does not include candidates for office; it was decided, therefore, to treat only with similar committees, for if such a committee includes the candidates themselves, those candidates, as parties concerned, can easily upset plans for an agreement.

The president of the League announced that the highest political figures in Chicago held a conference not long ago, at which were discussed far-reaching plans concerning the coming campaign. In the president's opinion, a struggle is brewing between two Democratic factions. This is a situation that must be considered in connection with the possibilities of Polish candidates. If the factions do not reach an agreement, the president advised that the Poles side with that faction which has done most for them, that is, with the Harrison faction.

PROJ. 10.75

IF 2

IF 1

IV

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Mar. 30, 1917.

100 : 1000 : 11 : 10

The Casimir Pulaski Citizens' Club of Holy Trinity Parish passed the following resolution at its last regular meeting:

"Whereas, the Seventeenth Ward is inhabited almost exclusively by Poles, and is therefore entitled to be represented by a Polish American; and

"Whereas, a Pole, our country an Mr. Stanley Adamkiewicz, is running for alderman of said ward; and

"Whereas, Mr. S. Adamkiewicz is a good Pole, a good citizen, and an active national and social worker;

"Resolved, That the Casimir Pulaski Citizens' Club support Mr. Adamkiewicz's candidacy. Furthermore, we recommend all Poles--men and women--should cast

WPA (H.I.) PROJ. 30275

I F 2
I F 1
IV

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Gwiazkowy, Mar. 30, 1917.

their votes for Stanley Adamiewicz on election day, April 3.

Casimir Pulaski Citizens' Club:

Paul Nawrot, president

E. S. Miller, vice-president

John Polcyn, financial secretary

John Andrzejewski, recording secretary

F. J. Schweda, treasurer"

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 20275

I F 2
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Mar. 29, 1917.

POLES ENDORSE ADAMKIEWICZ

At its meeting of March 28, the Citizens' Club of St. Innocent's Parish resolved to support the following candidates for aldermen: Mr. Stanley Adamkiewicz (Seventeenth Ward), Mr. Edward J. Kaind? (Fifteenth Ward), and Mr. George A. Maypole (Fourteenth Ward).

Citizens' Club of St. Innocent's Parish:
Joseph Ruszkiewicz, president
P. Katucki, secretary

WFO (44) PROJ. 30275

IV

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Mar. 24, 1917.

RESOLUTION OF COMMUNE 75 OF THE
POLISH NATIONAL ALLIANCE IN ST. INNOCENT'S PARISH

The motion made by Adalbert Swieton and seconded by Stephen Gorecki that this Commune endorse the candidacy of Stanley Adankiewicz for alderman of the Seventeenth Ward was carried unanimously at the meeting held at Krechniak's hall.

Commune 75 of the Polish National Alliance:

Wojciech Adalbert Swieton
Ignace Stankiewicz
Stephen Gorecki

I F 2
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Mar. 24, 1917.

ADAMKIEWICZ' ENDORSEMENT

At a meeting held on Tuesday, March 20, the Polish Saloonkeepers Society, Local 13, unanimously endorsed Stanley Adamkiewicz and Stanley Kunz for aldermen of the Seventeenth Ward and Fifteenth Ward.

The Fabian S. Klonowicz Society, Group 641 of the Polish National Alliance, unanimously endorsed Stanley Adamkiewicz for alderman of the Seventeenth Ward at its meeting of March 17.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

POLISH

I F 2

I F 4

III A

III C

IV

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Mar. 23, 1917.

POLITICS IN THE SEVENTEENTH WARD

The St. Joseph's Society, Group 185 of the Polish Roman Catholic Union, unanimously indorsed the candidacy of Stanley Adamkiewicz for alderman of the Seventeenth Ward. Several gentlemen called attention to the important fact that if all the Poles support the candidacy of Mr. S. Adamkiewicz with action and not just with empty words the victory of a Polish alderman is certain.

But if those who say "Stanley, I'll go along with you to the end" are only filled with oratory while their hearts are filled with jealousy and deceit, the Polish candidate will be defeated, as we have already witnessed to our shame several times in the past.

Therefore, we members of the St. Joseph's Society of St. John Cantius Parish appeal to all Poles to forget differences, forgive offenses, unite their strength, exert their best efforts, and reach a state of harmony at a time when we want to accomplish something, so that other nationalities may not

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I F 2

I F 4

III A

III C

IV laugh at us and say: "We can lead the Poles by the nose in any direction that we may want them to take."

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Mar. 23, 1917.

Let us return like for like. We see how other nationalities treat Polish candidates, as, for instance, the little fact of the distribution of pictures of both candidates illustrates. People of other nationalities refuse to display Adamkiewicz's picture in their windows. Should we not do the same in regard to other candidates? Let us rid ourselves of our inferiority complex and stand squarely and fearlessly behind our candidate, and our victory will be certain.

St. Joseph's Society:

M. J. Turbak, president

Joseph Skrzypczak, vice-president

Walter Krechniak, recording secretary

Joseph Sobieski, financial secretary

Andrew Hoffman, treasurer

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I F 2
III A
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Mar. 22, 1917.

POLITIC IN THE SEVENTEENTH WARD

The St. Chester's Young Men's Fraternal Aid Society, numbering almost three hundred members, unanimously endorsed Stanley Adankiewicz for alderman of the Seventeenth Ward and appointed a committee to draw up the following resolution:

"Whereas, political harmony has been established in the Seventeenth Ward, where in spite of the fact that the population is almost entirely Polish a man of another nationality has been alderman long enough; and,

"Whereas, Mr. S. Adankiewicz is a real American citizen, a real Pole, and a member of our organization who has helped us at every step,

"We, members of the St. Chester's Fraternal Aid Society, unanimously resolve to endorse Mr. Stanley Adankiewicz for alderman of the Seventeenth Ward and promise to help him to the best of our ability in order that this Polish ward may have a Polish alderman instead of some man of another nationality. We express our scorn

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I F 2
III A
IV

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Mar. 22, 1917.

for those who are working for a stranger rather than for their own man.

Committee: J. Smoczynski, W. Podgorski,
S. Pitera, F. Zmarzliński, J. Pociask,
P. Kaszuga, W. Gzyrszen, J. Korczynski,
W. Michalik, M. Niemiec, S. Ferfecki,
A. Bieszczat, M. J. Pociask, J. Fasko,
J. Sitko, W. Oplawski, J. Kopala, J. Gabaj."

This evening a big political rally will be held at English Hall, 1348 Grand Avenue, for the purpose of helping our countryman, Mr. Stanley Adamkiewicz, get elected alderman of the Seventeenth Ward. Good speakers will address the public at this meeting.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30270

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Mar. 17, 1917.
/POLES OF SEVENTEENTH WARD HOLD MEETING/

The first political rally in support of S. Adamkiewicz's candidacy for alderman of the seventeenth ward was held yesterday at Walsh's hall, which was packed with men and women who had come to listen to the speeches. Mr. T. Weyna called the meeting to order and announced the purpose and duties of the meeting. He then called upon Mr. M. Molassa to act as chairman. The following persons spoke: Stephen Gorecki, John Helminiak, I. Stankiewicz, Attorney J. Jankowski, M. Wojtecki, W. Mieczorowski, T. Stan, J. Kalas, Alderman S. S. Walkowiak, Judge Joseph S. La Buy, Ward Committeeman Joseph Rushkiewicz, and the candidate, Mr. S. Adamkiewicz.

One of the speakers stated that people of other nationalities refuse to place pictures of Polish candidates in their windows, but that the Poles jam their store windows with pictures of people of other nationalities.

1400 6/27/15

I F 2

I F 4

IV

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 10, 1917.

PLOT AGAINST THE NAME OF KOSCIUSKO

Citizens! A certain group of foreigners has collected a number of signatures on a petition for the purpose of having the commissioners of Kosciusko Park change the name of that park from that of our hero to that of someone of another nationality. In order to frustrate this plot and in order to prevent any indignity aimed at us, the Avondale Improvement Club is calling all citizens together at a meeting of protest, which will be held tomorrow, Sunday, February 11, at 3 P. M., at St. Hyacinth's Parish hall, corner Wolfram Street and Lawndale Avenue.

Respectfully yours,

Welfare Committee:

J. Kikulski

T. Jaszkowski

J. Wojtalewicz

J. Turzynski

P. Rychlowski

A. J. Plocinski, president

N. Lengowski, secretary

WPA 611.1 (R01 5075

I F 2

I K

I F 1

IV

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 2, 1915.

TO POLISH AMERICAN CITIZENS!

The Polish Women's Democratic League was organized in 1914. There were very few wards organized at first, since it was only the beginning of women's interest in political affairs. In addition, the women had differing views about the political parties. This and other factors hindered the League's development.

Everything changes with time, and this applies to politics. The Polish women citizens have come to understand their task more perfectly. They are exerting all efforts to organize their Democratic clubs in nearly every ward where Poles are found.

In order to create a better understanding, to form a powerful political unit, and, at the same time, to aid our fellow Poles, the undersigned have devised the idea of organizing all Polish-American citizens. With this purpose in mind, they are calling a meeting of all Poles at the Democratic Headquarters, the Briggs House, on Wednesday, February 3, 1915, at 2:00 P. M., and all Polish women

1913

I.

I F 1

IV

Winnipeg, B. C., 1913.

citizenship committee.

Very cordially invited in this connection to all joint fair women delegates to attend this meeting. They will have an opportunity to present their opinions and plans for representing the Polish Women's Democratic League.

For the Committee:

J. Rydzewski

L. Kowalski

APR 1 1913

I F 2

I F 1

I F 5

II D 10

IV

POLISH

Dziennik Swiadcowy, Jan. 27, 1915.

INDORSEMENTS AT THE POLISH-AMERICAN CITIZENS' CLUB OF THE TWELFTH
WARD

After the settlement of its current matters, the Polish-American Citizens' Club of the Twelfth Ward, at its annual meeting, consented unanimously to appropriate twenty-five dollars for the Polish Central Relief Fund.

At this meeting the candidacies of Mayor Carter Harrison for re-election and Mr. Otto Lerner for Alderman of the Twelfth Ward were indorsed, because these men deserve support because of their expression of good wishes toward Poles.

The following gentlemen form the administrative body for the current year: Michael Bluczynski, president; A. Jezierny, vice president; A. A. Skarpinski, recording secretary; Lawrence Bobek, financial secretary; Michael Brodnicki, treasurer; Stephen Faltynski, sergeant at arms; Ignace Siembicki, Walter Grzegorzewski, and Joseph Nowandowski, executive committee.

WPA (111) 3011

I F 2
I F 5
I F 1
IV

- - -

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 22, 1912.

assessors and Mr. J. Litlok, for State Representative. On the Republican ballot those endorsed were: Mr. Armknecht, for County Commissioner; Mr. J. Rostenkowski, for State Representative, and Mr. J. Gillmeister, for member of the Board of Assessors.

Also endorsed were Dr. J. Napieralski, for coroner and Mr. J. Gieldzinski, for State Representative, on the new progressive party ticket. It was the wish of the members present, to endorse the latter two candidates, because they also are of Polish descent.

All the Poles, who have the right to cast their votes on election day, should vote for all Polish candidates, without regard to their party affiliations, and then vote for the other candidates who are not aspiring to the same offices as the Polish candidates. Let us unite and help ourselves, because the other nationalities are not going to help us.

IF 2
II B 1 a

- ziemi: Wieliczka, Łowicz, Łódź.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

A piano concert, concert band dance, sponsored by the citizen's committee will be held by the Friends of the Internik Library, at Chocomaifen Hall, 11, Chocomaifen Hall, Chocomaifen Hall, October 12, 1919. The choirs will compete for a silver trophy.

The entertainment committee is composed of twenty people from the various parts of Chicago. They have been very earnest, to make this program a very rich and successful one, and have invited many prominent citizens of Chicago to participate.

The committee has arranged for a very nice dinner for the guests.

I F 2

I F 1

I F 5

IV

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 12, 1912.

RESOLUTION OF THE 26TH 3RD NON-PARTISAN POLISH
CITIZENS' CLUB OF THE TOWN OF LAKE

We, the Poles and citizens residing in the Town of Lake vicinity, are aware of our duties concerning Polish politics in Chicago, and have come to the conclusion, that without co-operation we are unable to reap any benefits. Because of this fact, we decided at our last meeting of September 8, 1912, to organize and to co-operate for the mutual good of local politics and the Polish element of Chicago, without malice toward anyone because of any previous hardships that we may have suffered in battling the politicians of other nationalities.

Taking into consideration the fact that by splitting up into different political groups we are hurting only ourselves and get no political consideration from politicians of other nationalities, we have voted unanimously on the following resolutions:

1. To support all the Polish candidates without regard to their party affiliation.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 12, 1912.

2. We assume that it is the duty of every good Polish-American citizen, irrespective of personal prejudice and grievances toward the Polish candidates, to vote for them and support them materially, if they need it.

3. We must prevent our Polish candidates who are aspiring for office, from appearing on different political party ballots, because it is harmful not only to such candidates, but to the Polish element in general, and deprives us of political influence. We realize also that by voting in unison, we will be better able to boost our Polish candidates to higher and more important political positions, and demand the recognition of other nationalities, which will be impressed by our strong Polish vote.

4. We indorse and recommend all Polish candidates aspiring for political offices in the election of November 5, 1912.

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Sept. 12, 1912.

Among the candidates the following deserve special mention: C. J. Tomkiewicz, for Congressman of the 4th Congressional District; Frank P. Danisch, for clerk of the Municipal Court; Dr. F. L. Napieralski, for coroner; Joseph LaBuy, for Judge of the Municipal Court; Stanislaus Kuflewski, for County Commissioner; Albert Nowak, for County Commissioner; W. F. Armknecht, for County Commissioner; L. J. Napieralski, for elector of the Progressive Party.

Sincerely,

Resolutions Committee.

I F 2
II B 2 g

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, April 20, 1912.

[POLES INVITED TO JOIN CLUB]

The first meeting of the Citizens Club will be held Sunday, April 21st, at 2: P.M. in the parish hall. We invite all citizen members of this Association to attend, because there are many matters to be disposed of.

We also ask all of our countrymen, who desire to become citizens of this country, to join. The Citizens Club not only assists you in obtaining your naturalization papers, but it gives lectures in the English language, as well as other aid; such as trying to reduce taxes. Therefore, every countryman who is interested should be affiliated. B. F. Kowalski, president; Adam A. Bialecki, secretary; 4848 So. Centre Ave., Chicago, Ill.

I F 2

I F 4

I F 5

IV

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Jan. 8, 1912.

THE POLISH AMERICAN LINCOLN LEAGUE

A meeting was held yesterday afternoon by Polish Republicans of the 4th, 5th, 8th, 11th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 24th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 33rd, 34th, and 35th Wards, to organize the Polish Republican political league, which they named: The Polish - American Lincoln League of Chicago.

After a liberal discourse it was decided that only through organization will they receive recognition. The temporary executive committee consists of the following: Andrew J. Schultz, chairman; John Nowak, secretary; and the members: Philip M. Ksycki, Thomas Lesniak, S. P. Popek, Paul Kucharski, Stanley Zywicki, John Remis, John Grota, and Peter Sikora.

I F 2

I D 2 a (4)

II A 2

IV

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 19, 1910.

A REPORT FROM THE POLITICAL CLUB OF THE FOURTEENTH WARD

The political club of Polish citizens of the Fourteenth Ward at its last meeting considered in detail the matter of the striking tailors who in Chicago are struggling for better wages for themselves as well as for their fellow workers. There are 45,000 striking tailors, of whom 15,000 are Poles. This struggle has already been marked by three deaths, and these three dead, unfortunately, were Poles. Three Poles were deprived of life by the brutal police whom the officials of the city, by order of the Mayor, placed at the disposal of unscrupulous exploiters. By so doing they have left the city devoid of police protection, at the mercy of criminals. Such behavior of our city officials deserves reproof. The police assist the scabs to and from work, attack innocent women and children, and degrade themselves by doing yeoman work for capitalists, which is unbecoming to the dignity of police. Thus far no one has made any protest against the behavior of our police department.

We have, nevertheless, four Polish aldermen in the city council, sent there by

I F 2

- 2 -

POLISH

I D 2 a (4)

II A 2

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 19, 1910.

IV

Polish votes, but did even one of these gentlemen have sufficient courage to protest against such behavior of the police? Did any one of them raise his voice in the city council? No. They cannot be found where they ought to be, where they ought to stand, in defense of their compatriots, of their brethren.

The club has adopted a proper resolution in this matter. It will be presented to the alderman of the Fourteenth Ward, Mr. Lawler, that it may be brought before the meeting of the city council.

W. Belinski, president
M. Przybylski, vice-president
Z. Cichanski, treasurer
A. Mazylewski, secretary

WPA 411 100801 20275

I F 2

I C

I A 3

III A

II B 2 b

POLISH (1)

Narod Polski, Vol. XIV, No. 39, Sept. 28, 1910

Not long ago we called the attention of our Polish politicians, to political clubs that in order to gain more influence in local and national politics, it is necessary to have such clubs, not the kind which pass the collection bag before the election, but the kind that would act as a school.

In our circumstances politics should be conducted in a different way. Germans, Swedes, and Irish distinguish themselves by becoming citizens as soon as possible and joining one of the political parties, either one or the other.

State, county and ward clubs of those nationalities know very well what goes on and how strong they are; if they are not sure of winning they compromise with so-called (by them) foreign voters, with the result that they come out victorious.

We are different. Our people, due to laziness, neglect to study the

Narod Polski, Sept. 28, 1910

language of the country, and only those apply for citizen papers who lose their jobs in the factories on account of not having them.

The citizens of other nationalities read newspapers and know what is going on in politics. They know the principles of all parties and do not neglect political campaigns. On the contrary, our people have no idea about politics and care still less for citizenship; therefore very little attention is paid to "foreigners" by the politicians; if they do, it is only when they need their votes for the election of their candidates; for that they throw us a bone by giving us some insignificant job.

The cause of this evil is the lack of well organized clubs through which our people could enlighten themselves about political matters. Such clubs should also teach English and prepare our people for citizenship. It is true that such action is connected with some expense, but this would be willingly covered by those who would like to become citizens and take

Narod Polski, Sept. 28, 1910

part in American life.

We have only one such club in Chicago, and that is in St. Adalbert's parish. We do not know of any other Polish political clubs.

Politics play a very important part in Chicago and for that reason we should take an active part.

I F 2

I F 1

I F 5

I C

IV

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 6, 1910.

RESOLUTION OF THE POLISH REPUBLICAN CLUB OF
THE ELEVENTH WARD

A meeting of the Polish Republican Club was held on September 2, 1910, at the Zientek Hall, 2001 West 18th Street. A decision was made to support Polish candidates for nomination during the forthcoming primaries of September 15. The following candidates were indorsed:

Dr. E. F. Napieralski, for Trustee of the Sanitary District; Messrs. J. Oglozinski, for County Commissioner; and J. M. Sienkiewicz, for State Senator from the Fifteenth Senatorial District. The following candidates were sponsored for precinct captains: J. Markowski, John Pelka, Joseph Kroplewski, Joseph Zientek, S. Lesner, and M. Kucik; for State Central Committeeman, Mr. Joseph E. Bidwill. The organization has resolved to petition all citizens of Polish descent to be thoughtful of their civic obligation on the day of the primaries and to cast their votes for all Polish candidates.

I F 2

I F 1

I F 5

I C

IV

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 6, 1910.

Fellow citizens! Our strength lies in unity. Let us remember at all times that as long as we ourselves fail to do our share of work and will not endeavor to aid our fellow countrymen to occupy proper positions, so long will our people be ignored by other nationalities. Co-operation alone and a sincere interest in the affairs of this country, of which we are citizens, can place us on a par with others. It will allow the Poles to obtain such positions as are justly due them.

J. Zientek, President.

John Pelka, Secretary.

I F 2
IV

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, July 23, 1910.

MEETING OF POLISH DEMOCRATS

(News Item)

Yesterday's mass-meeting of the Polish Democrats who intended to form a Polish Democratic League in Cook County, was marred by a slight misunderstanding among the representatives of Polish democracy. This gathering was arranged in order to organize an alliance and to elect its officers from the delegates of all Wards inhabited by Poles. Instead, as Councilman F. B. Koraleski explained, most of the gentlemen were detained by the Grunwald celebration and therefore could not be present. Except for the citizens of the 8th Ward and their Councilman, Mr. J. S. Derpa, no other Ward was represented by delegates.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 2, 1908.

ALMA MATER IN BEHALF OF ALL POLISH CANDIDATES

Resolution of the central administration. To all loyal members of Alma Mater Society on the selection of all Polish candidates.

Brother compatriot:

Proceed according to the mandate of our organization's constitution which imposes on us an obligation to help our members in every respect, in all possible ways, and to support everything that is of benefit to the American "Poles"; we are calling to you with a brotherly word to, please, remember, at the coming election, our Polish candidates and our work in behalf of solidarity; to uphold the Polish nationality by giving support to our good candidates.

The Poles should know the name of the Polish Alma Mater Society, and its at-

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 2, 1908.

tempts to bring before the eyes of all Polish citizens the names of its members who are seeking election on Election Day, Nov. 3rd. They are:

Walter Schrojda, Democratic candidate for the county commissioner's office, Peter Rostenkowski, Democratic candidate for the county commissioner's office. Nick Budzban, Democratic candidate as a member of the State Board of Equalization.

Polish candidates not members of the Alma Mater Society should also get the votes of all Polish voters. They are as follows: Phillip Kaycki, Republican candidate for the office of congressman from the 8th district; Mr. Martin S. Furman, Democratic candidate for the Sanitary District Board; Joseph S. Gieszkiewicz, Democratic candidate for the office of state representative. We sincerely hope that all Polish candidates will be victorious, for their own good as well as for the sake of the good of the Polish name.

Max Brochocki, Secretary.

I F 2
I F 5

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XIX, No. 174, July 25, 1908. WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

POLISH REPUBLICAN POLITICAL AFFAIRS

At yesterday's meeting of the administration of the Polish Republican Organization in the 11th ward, resolutions were brought up and voted upon, meeting nights were set aside and the following candidates were endorsed:

Mr. Yates, for governor; Mr. John M. Sienkiewicz, for congressman of the 5th District; Mr. Bidwell Sr., for the State Central Committee; Mr. Wm. Busse, for president of the County Board; Mr. Joseph E. Bidwell Jr., for clerk of the Circuit Court.

The various precinct committees gave the names of the following candidates for endorsement: In the 15th precinct, Joseph Kropiewski; 16th precinct, Mr. S. Kropiewski; 17th precinct, John A. Pelka; 18th precinct, Steve Resney; 19th precinct, Joseph Mankowski; 21st, John P. Kucik; and 28th, Joseph Zientek.

It is our hope that the above mentioned candidates will receive the

I F 2
I F 5

POLISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XIX, No. 174, July 25, 1808.

endorsement from the Central Polish Republican Organization of the 11th ward. We ask all the Polish citizens of the 11th ward to vote for Mr. Sienkiewicz, who is seeking the important office of congressman.

Committee.

I F 2
II B 1 c (1)

POLISH

REF (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XVIII, No. 39, Feb. 15, 1907.

ST. STANISLAUS DRAMATIC CIRCLE SUPPORTING MR. JOHN KONDZIORSKI

Last evening, after completing its business, the dramatic circle of St. Stanislaus Parish made known its support of Mr. J. Kondziorski in the informal resolution specially worked out by the committee.

This dramatic circle of St. Stanislaus Parish never mixed in politics before, but this time it makes an exception, because it wishes to inform the general public that its members are proud of the fact that one of its most eminent members, Mr. J. Kondziorski, is seeking office as city counsellor.

We know his capability and ideals as a citizen. We recommend him to our fellow countrymen of the 16th ward, and urge you with all sincerity to cast your vote for him, a vote for the good of all of us in general. We wish to have this resolution published in all Polish newspapers.

Committee.

Joseph Grabowiecki, President.

I F 2
I F 5

POLISH

Chicago Chronicle, Oct. 1, 1906, pp. 4 - 2.

POLES PLEDGE SUPPORT.

Delegates representing 16,000 Republican voters yesterday gathered at St. Stanislaus school hall, Noble and Bradley Streets, to pledge their hearty support to the Republican state, county, congressional and city tickets.

Incidentally they took occasion to repudiate the efforts of N. L. Piotrowski, Democratic candidate for state treasurer, to make it appear that they were opposed by John F. Smulski, then candidate for state treasurer.

I F 2
I F 5

- 2 -

POLISH

Chicago Chronicle, Oct. 1, 1906, pp. 4-2.

Piotrowski's attack upon Smulski, made at the recent meeting of the Democratic state committee, was replied to by half a dozen speakers and Piotrowski was roundly scored. It was claimed that Piotrowski had made the attack for the purpose of diverting attention from his own record.

There were present at the meeting more than 300 delegates representing the Polish American Republicans of the city. A new constitution was adopted, new officers elected and special indorsements given to all Polish candidates on the Republican ticket. Speeches were made by Walter Sehrojda, Philip Ksychi, Mal. L. Kasmar, Andrew J. Schultz, Stephen Gorechi and Stanley Popek. Victor Pijanowski was chairman of the convention and Joseph T. Spiker and S. J. Dudek secretaries.

I F 2
I F 5

- 3 -

POLISH

Chicago Chronicle, Oct. 1, 1906, pp. 4-2.

The New Officers Chosen.

New officers were elected as follows:- President, Walter Sehrojda; Vice President, Alexander Rettman; Treasurer, Albert Kostenowski; Recording Secretary, John Ruskiewicz; Financial Secretary, Michael Rgeszotarski.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

We, the members of the Polish Republican League of Cook County, Illinois, in convention assembled, hereby reiterate our loyalty and support of the principles of the great Republican Party, which has been a leading and efficient factor in its progress, prosperity and success.

I F 2
I F 5

- 4 -

POLISH

Chicago Chronicle, Oct. 1, 1906, pp. 4-2.

We hereby express our approval, support and recognition of the sane, patriotic, and wise administration of President Roosevelt and his cabinet; we express our admiration of his fearless and honest action against the trusts and all violations of the laws and especially his efforts to protect the public health by compelling the packers to bring about reforms at the stockyards and his efforts to give the farmer and the small shipper an equal opportunity upon the market by compelling the railroads to stop their discrimination in freight rates.

We also approve the administration of Charles S. Deneen, his impartial performance of his duties, and we have faith that he will fulfill all his anti-election promises made to the people of the state of Illinois.

I F 2
I F 5

- 5 -

POLISH

Chicago Chronicle, Oct. 1, 1906, pp. 4-2.

Cullom also Indorsed.

We most heartily approve the re-election to the United States Senate of Shelby M. Cullom and we hereby express our recognition, support and thanks for his long, tried and honored career in the senate and his honest, untiring, sincere, useful and unselfish efforts, in behalf of the people of this republic and the success of the present and past administration.

We also approve the honest administration of the various public offices by Republicans and the fearless work of John J. Healy, the state's attorney of Cook County, in behalf of clean and honest conduct of public offices.

I F 2
I F 5

- 6 -

POLISH

Chicago Chronicle, Oct. 1, 1906, pp. 4-2.

We hereby indorse the candidacy of every candidate upon the Republican Ticket of Cook County at the coming November election.

We especially pledge our support to the candidacy of John F. Smulski for state treasurer because of his unblemished record in the public service, his acknowledged ability and tried honesty, because we know him to be a representative man worthy of our race and one whose public as well as private life has been beyond reproach.

We promise to give special support to the candidacy of Walter J. Sehrojda for county commissioner, whom we know as a loyal Republican, an honest and self-made man and an able and worthy citizen.

I F 2
I F 5

- 7 -

POLISH

Chicago Chronicle, Oct. 1, 1906, pp. 4-2.

We also vouch for and give our special wishes and efforts to Philip Ksycki, candidate for state senator, whose work in behalf of the Polish people and whose business integrity, sobriety and honesty warrant his fitness for the office he seeks.

We also pledge our support to the candidacy of John A. Pelka and of Joseph Piotrowski for state senator, both of whom are tried and true Polish citizens, respected by their neighbors and favorably known to the Polish-speaking people as worthy and honest men.



Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XVII, No. 32, Feb. 17, 1906.

ATTENTION, DEMOCRATIC POLES IN CHICAGO AND COOK COUNTY

Sunday, Feb. 25, at 2:30 P. M., a mass meeting of all Polish Democratic ward clubs from Chicago and Cook County will be held at the Schiller Building, beside the Garrick Theatre, 109 Randolph Street.

All Polish Democratic wards and sections should organize and send a delegation consisting of at least nine representatives.

I F 2
I F 5

Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XVI, No. 284, Dec. 7, 1905.

IV

CENTRAL ORGANIZATION OF POLISH DEMOCRATS IN COOK COUNTY

Through the courtesy of the Polish Daily News this article is given about the results of the meeting of the Polish Democratic organization at which some of the wards and towns in Cook County were represented; the wards represented were: the 6, 8, 12, 16, 17, 24 and 28.

The committeeman of the 18th ward, John Czekala, called the meeting to order and stressed the point that a central organization is very important and should be settled once and for all, which was approved by those present.

Mr. John Czekala was made temporary president and Mr. Peter Jezierny of the 12th ward was made secretary.

After the speeches that were made by prominent businessmen, the citizens that took part in all these meetings were admitted unanimously as members of the central organization.

Two committees were selected; the first committee was picked to organize all Polish people in wards where this Polish Democratic organization did not exist, the second committee had to outline the statutes of the central organization.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XVI, No. 284, Dec. 7, 1905.

The members chosen as the organizers' committee were Alexander Wisniewski and Julius Smietanska from the 8th ward; Peter Jexierny and Simbicki, from the 12th ward; Joseph F. Helminiak and J. Jozwiakowski from the 16th ward; Mikodem Kwidzinski from the 24th; Francis Landmesser and Stanley Glomski from the 28th ward.

For the statute committee the following members were chosen: Alderman Nowicki (16); Julius F. Smietanna (8); Julian Szczepanski (17); Peter Jexien (12); Gus Susralski (24); Julius S. Cirzana (16); and Bernard G. Matz (16).

The central organizers' committee will select members from the committee to organize Polish Democratic clubs in the 4th, 5th, 11th, 27th and 29th wards.

The first mass meeting, after the above mentioned wards have organized their clubs, will be January 9, 1906 in the Schiller building, room 301-2 at which all wards and towns in which Polish Democratic clubs are existing have the right to send nine representatives to this meeting.

At this meeting the regular election will take place and the officers and the statute committee will be voted upon. The administration will serve regular terms and will at last be on the road to success as the Polish Democratic organization in Cook County.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XVI, No. 282, Dec. 5, 1905

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

TO ALL POLISH DEMOCRATIC CLUBS AND ORGANIZATIONS IN
CHICAGO AND COOK COUNTY

Today, Dec. 5th, at 8 P.M., the first important meeting of representatives of Polish Democratic clubs will be held in rooms 301-302, Schiller Building, 10 W. Randolph street, to organize the central organization of Polish Democrats in Cook County.

Every ward in Chicago, and each town outside the city limits but in Cook County, has the right to be represented through courtesy of their club committee. This is the first step taken to organize a central committee, and the sooner we take an interest in this affair, the quicker we will be recognized by other parties.

Committee of Polish Democrats in Cook County.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XVI, No. 17, Jan. 21, 1905.

POLISH REPUBLICAN LEAGUE

To the secretaries of clubs:

We are informing you that the Republican convention of the Polish League will take place Sunday, Jan. 29, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Holy Trinity Auditorium, located at 540 Noble Street, where the election of officers and the committee will take place, besides finishing all the old business as well as starting the new. Every club belonging to this League has the right to send one delegate for every twenty members.

The representing delegate has to have a mandate signed by the president and secretary of the club he represents. Clubs not belonging to this league can join by sending to the secretary of the Polish League, not later than Jan. 25, 1905, their declaration and list of the members' names and addresses and undersigned by the club's president and secretary.





Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XVI, No. 17, Jan. 21, 1905.

Clubs that do not fulfill the above requirements cannot take part in the voting at this Polish convention, and the delegate will be refused to vote, make a motion, or give any comment.

We are calling your attention to the convention that the interest shown by the different clubs should be great, because by their presence is the success of the convention decided.

A. Y. Centralla, President.

John M. A. Drzycki, Secretary.

I F 2
I F 1
IV

DZIENNIK CHICAGOSKI April 17, 1903.
Vol. 14. No. 90

POLES IN CHICAGO
POLISH CANDIDATE FOR DISTRICT JUDGE.

Last night there was a large gathering in the Pulaski Hall of the Polish Democratic League of Cook County with the aim of seeking the assurance of a Pole on the Democratic ticket in the coming election for district judges. The speakers at this affair: Alderman Jozwiakowski, Mr. Cirzan of the 16th ward, Mr Szczepanski of the 17th ward Mr. Krajecki of the 28th ward, Mr. Urbanski, Mr. Jezierny of the 11th ward; Dr. Lenard of the 8th ward, Mr. Susralski and Mr. Bieszke of the 24th ward, all unanimously indorsed Mr. Casimir B. Czarneckiego as a Polish candidate, for the position of a district judge. Mr. C.B Czarnecki during his protracted speech, announced his appreciation for the support given him.

They chose a committee consisting of two citizens from each ward inhabited by the Poles, and today they were supposed to go and see the Mayor, and other democratic leaders about procuring the nomination for Mr. Czarnecki on the Democratic ticket.

I F 2
IV
I F 3

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XIV, No. 27, Feb. 2, 1903.

ORGANIZING POLISH DEMOCRATS IN THE 16TH WARD.

Last night there was a vast gathering and organizing of Polish Democrats in the 16th Ward, at the hall of St. Stanislaus school. The aim of organizing this club is in our mind an answer to the City's central committee of the Carter Harrison Municipal Ownership League.

Mr. John Czekatz opened the meeting and requested Mr. A. J. Kwasigroch, a delegate of the central committee, to explain the principles and aims of the above mentioned league. Mr. Kwasigroch explained that the purpose of the league is to bring about the municipal ownership of public utilities, like street cars, gas houses, etc. To assure, in the coming election, the nomination of Mr. Carter H. Harrison for mayor, because he was the sponsor of this movement.

Later they agreed unanimously to organize the Polish club in the 16th ward.

They next elected the administration for this Polish club, of whom were elected citizens: A. J. Kwasigroch, President; Tecfil Wesetowski, Vice President, W. J. Jozwiakowski, Secretary; Peter Rostenkowski, Cashier; Frank Socki, Sert. at Arms.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XIV, No. 27, Feb. 2, 1903.



Unanimously they accepted the resolution of indorsing Harrison for mayor and his capability of handling efficiently the League's aim. There also arose a question as to an Alderman in the 16th ward. For this purpose they organized a committee of seven citizens who shall at a future meeting select the candidate. To this committee were selected, Julius S. Cizan, Francis Remus, John Zielinski, Joseph Schultz, Max Brochocki, Maciej Jurewicz, and Frank Szatkowski.

Citizen Mucha assumed the task of spreading the organization in all precincts.

IV

Zgoda, Vol. XVIII, No. 10, March 9, 1899

CHICAGO CHRONICLE
POLISH REPUBLICAN LEAGUE

Last Sunday, March 4, at Pulaski Hall, the Polish Republican League held its meeting. There were 117 delegates present, representing twenty clubs.

The following members were selected for the Resolution Committee: J. P. Smietanka; S. Lauferski; A. Rybarczyk; S. Napievalska, and J. Kowalski. The league selected Mr. Carter Harrison for mayor and Mr. J. Smulski for attorney, for the coming election.

The new league administration consists of Mr. J. F. Smulski, president; Mr. J. Drzycimski, vice-president, from the 9th ward; F. Kaminski, vice-president, from the 10th ward; A. Nadolny, vice-president, from the 15th ward; Mr. A. Eltman, vice-president, from the 33rd ward; K. Witkowski, recording secretary; F. J. Karch, secretary of finance; A. J. Schultz, cashier; B. P. Parowski and Kroplewski, sergeants-at-arms.

I F 2
I F 4

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 26, 1897.

NEW POLISH DEMOCRATIC CLUB FORMED

The Polish Democratic Organization of Chicago was organized last night at A. Schultz's Hall by representatives of nine Polish Democratic clubs of Chicago. J. Nowak of the Fifteenth Ward opened the meeting and called upon G. J. Krawiecki, of the same ward, to preside. M. Derengowski acted as secretary.

After a number of speeches it was decided to organize the new group. A committee of five was chosen to draw up a constitution and prepare a publicity plan.

All Polish organizations desiring further details should get in touch with the secretary, M. Derengowski, 132 Cleaver Street.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

I F 2

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 2, 1897.

LABOR SOCIETY ORGANIZED

The Pulaski Workers Democratic Club was organized Sunday, May 31, in the Sixteenth Ward. Over one hundred persons joined the new society.

A meeting will be held this evening at T. Kollas' Hall, 137 Cleaver Street. All Polish citizens of the Sixteenth Ward are invited to attend.

M. Derengoski
president

I F 2

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 29, 1897.

NEW POLISH POLITICAL CLUB ORGANIZED IN FIFTEENTH WARD

The Kosciusko Democratic Club of the Fifteenth Ward was recently organized by the Poles. Many have become members.

A meeting will be held tonight at 232 Armitage Avenue. All Polish citizens of the Fifteenth Ward are urged to attend.

WPA (M.L.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 20, 1897.

POLES OF THIRTIETH WARD HOLD POLITICAL MASS MEETING

A political mass meeting was held by the Poles at Columbia Hall, 48th and Paulina Streets, Thursday, March 18, and drew a capacity crowd. The meeting was opened by J. Ciegieski, who explained the purpose of the gathering. He was followed by B. F. Kowalewski, who urged the audience to organize, and pressed the Polish youth to co-operate in work with the adults. Mr. Kowalewski told the youth to become mouthpieces, in this campaign, for those of the parents who cannot speak English. He expressed hope that the new political organization will be called The Polish Citizens' Club of the Thirtieth Ward, so that all Poles might become members, regardless of party affiliation.

Muszynski, Krusinski, and others also spoke.

An election of officers was held, and the following administration was chosen:

W. Muszynski, president
T. Wolek, vice-president

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 20, 1897.

J. Cegielski, recording secretary
B. F. Kowalewski, financial secretary
A. Rolewicz, treasurer
J. Baranowski, W. Muszynski, and
J. Cegielski, marshals.

The executive committee is as follows: J. Baranowski, W. Muszynski, and J. Cegielski.

Another meeting will be held on Monday, March 22, at 8 P. M., at Columbia Hall.

J. Cegielski, recording secretary,
1800 W. 48th Street.

I F 2

I F 4

I F 5

I F 1

IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 18, 1897.

POLISH DEMOCRATIC CLUB OF SIXTEENTH WARD
HOLDS MASS MEETING

Over six hundred persons attended the meeting of the Polish Democratic Club of the Sixteenth Ward last night. F. Bieszki called upon Judge M. A. LaBuy to preside as chairman, and J. Gieszkiewicz to act as recording secretary.

Peter Kiolbassa, August Kowalski, F. Bieszki, and John Biniak were among the speakers. All speakers stressed the point that the Republicans did not keep their promises. Instead of the promised days of prosperity, days of depression are becoming more prevalent. Factories are closed, wages have been lowered, and the Poles are disregarded in appointments for city positions despite the fact that they carry a large portion of the tax burden. Members of the American Protective Association, of which there are 160 in this ward, are proud of this achievement. The Poles should be wary of them.

I F 2

I F 4

I F 5

I F 1

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 18, 1897.

IV This meeting was called rather early in order to convince the Poles of the need of solidarity and the hazards of party division. It is imperative that the Jews' words be taken with a grain of salt [reference to the Jewish businessman], for they bought out the Republicans in the fall election and sold out a part of the Polish people of Chicago to the American Protective Association.

On the other hand every effort must be made to list Polish names on the ballots for the coming election. along with the names of those who are favorable to the Poles. Mr. Kowalski considers such candidates to be Carter H. Harrison and Peter Kiolbassa, the former for Mayor and the latter for City Treasurer. Both should get the nominations, he advised.

This proposal was received with great acclaim by the entire crowd. The same cheer greeted Anthony Rudnicki, Republican, when he said that his party members will vote for Peter Kiolbassa in the event that he runs for City Treasurer.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I F 2

- 3 -

POLISH

I F 4

I F 5

I F 1

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 18, 1897.

IV

When the vote was taken, Carter H. Harrison was unanimously endorsed as candidate for Mayor, as was Peter Kiolbassa as candidate for City Treasurer.

It is the duty of all Polish citizens to attend the mass meeting to be held tomorrow at 636 Milwaukee Avenue. In this way the Poles will be able to demonstrate to other nationalities that they must be reckoned with.

I F 2
I F 1

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 9, 1897.

POLISH POLITICAL CLUB HOLDS MEETING

Through the initiative of the John Sobieski Political Club of the Tenth Ward, a meeting was held Sunday, February 8, in St. Casimir Parish. Many things were discussed and the following resolutions were adopted:

1. Considering it our duty to support all Poles, regardless of partisan following, we endorse the young and energetic Stanislaus Kuflewski, brother of the well-known Dr. Kuflewski, as a candidate for the office of West Town Clerk.
2. Realizing that during the past two years the alderman of this ward only made promises sans actions, we, therefore, have indorsed the well-known Peter Biewar as a candidate for alderman of the Tenth Ward.

J. Rosinski, secretary.

I F 2
I C

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 12, 1897.

POLISH DEMOCRATIC CLUB OF FIFTEENTH WARD
HOLDS MEETING

A meeting was held by the Polish Democratic Club of the Fifteenth Ward at A. Nowak's Hall, Webster and Seeley Avenues, Sunday, January 10. The hall was jammed by ardent Democrats.

The club numbers over two hundred members. All these and many newcomers were present at last night's affair.

John Krawiecki opened the meeting at 8:30 P.M. In a short address he thanked everyone for attending the meeting. This was followed by many warm discussions about the plans to be made for the coming elections.

An executive committee was chosen, consisting of F. Czepek, M. Soleski, and Felix Lama. One of the younger members put through a motion to organize a debating club. The purpose of this club is to discuss and debate the major political issues.

I F 2
I C

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 12, 1897.

Many speakers appeared on the rostrum. Mr. Nowak spoke to the youth and urged it to take more interest in politics. Before he closed his speech he told the Polish youth to take advantage of the educational opportunities offered in the city, for without education we will not be able to compete with the Irish, German, and other nationalities.

Felix Lama spoke about the necessity of organizing clubs or uniting in one solid group. To make his point clear he referred to the work being done among the other nationalities along these lines. Mr. Lama said that only through a strong organization will we avoid being taken advantage of. The speaker urged the businessmen and national as well as church societies to support the political clubs.

Many other speeches were made, and many questions relative to the coming campaign were discussed.

I F 2
I C

- 3 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 12, 1897.

The next meeting of the club will be held on January 17, at Nowak's Hall.
Peter J. Lama, recording secretary,
1096 North Lincoln Street.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 8, 1896.

POLITICS IN THE FIFTEENTH WARD

The newly organized Bryan and Altgeld Silver Democratic Club of the Fifteenth Ward held its second meeting on Sunday, September 6.

Over one hundred new members joined at this meeting. The secretary elected at the first meeting resigned, so Mr. Thomas Malinger was elected secretary in his place.

The next meeting of the Club will be held on Thursday, September 10, in Mr. S. Sniegocki's Hall, at the corner of Leavitt and Hamburg Streets. All Polish voters in the Fifteenth Ward are invited to this meeting, as there is much work for us before the elections.

T. Malinger, secretary,
17 Coblentz Street.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 8, 1896.

POLITICAL MASS MEETING IN ST. CASIMIR PARISH

(We have been requested to publish the following announcement.)

A great political mass meeting was held on Sunday, September 6, at four o'clock in the afternoon, in Mr. M. Kluczynski's hall. The following resolution was adopted:

"Considering the difficult political situation and the hard times in all parts of the United States, we are of the opinion, that the only solution to the improvement of our condition is the unlimited minting of silver on the 16 to 1 basis; we therefore give it our warmest support."

In accordance with instructions by those assembled at the meeting, we have the honor to publish this resolution.

J. Rosinski, secretary.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 5, 1896.

POLISH REPUBLICAN CLUB

The Polish McKinley Club was organized last night in John Malkowski's hall at 147 West Chicago Avenue. The officers elected were John Malkowski, president, and L. Tesmer, secretary. About one hundred and fifty people joined this new Republican Club. meetings will be held every Friday evening at seven o'clock.

WPA 100-11160-0007

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 17, 1896.

SIXTEEN TO ONE

On Saturday, August 15, over one hundred citizens of the Sixteenth Ward, advocates of free minting of silver, met at eight o'clock in the evening, in Hall No. 1 of the Bradley Street School building.

A Silver 16-1 Club was organized at this meeting.

The following officers were elected: F. Bieszka, president; Victor Bardowski and F. Murrowski, vice-presidents; J. Biniak, secretary.

The meeting was very lively. Everybody was interested in the money question.

The following speakers explained it to the best of their ability: L. Roland, Count Lubinski, Gieszkiewicz and Victor Bardonski.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 17, 1896.

About fifty citizens joined the Club.

The next meeting will be held on Sunday, August 25. Everybody is invited regardless of his personal opinions. All we want is to have the question explained and debated from all angles.

Wt 4 11110 PROJ.30273

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 10, 1896.

THE SILVER CLUB

A group of Polish citizens of the Sixteenth Ward met Saturday at eight o'clock in the evening to form a Silver Club, in Hall No. 1 of the Bradley hall.

Mr. Fr. A. Bieszka called the meeting to order and appointed Mr. Victor Bardonski secretary.

As the attendance was very small it was decided not to elect officers, but in order to organize the Silver and Bryan Club it was decided that the president select a committee as soon as possible, which is to arrange a great mass meeting at which regular officers will be elected.

I F 2

I F 2 (Bohemian)

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 30, 1896.

NEW POLITICAL CLUB IN TOWN OF LAKE

(We have received the following correspondence with a request that it be published in the Dziennik Chicagoski.)

A new political club was organized recently at a meeting held in Mr. Prasecki's hall, at the corner of 48th and Wood Streets. The club was called "The Polish-Bohemian Democratic Club of Town of Lake". Mr. E. F. Kowalewski was elected president, Mr. P. D. Winnicki was elected secretary. About forty persons joined the club.

The speakers at the meeting were Mr. A. Iaula, Mr. E. Janowski, Mr. P. P. Winnicki, Mr. F. Tomaszewski, and Mr. A. Gryszechynski, Democratic candidate for town clerk.

The **next** meeting will be held one week from today at 2 P.M. in Prasecki's hall. Those wishing to join the club are invited to attend this meeting.

Membership Committee.

1924 (111) PROJ. 30275

I F 2

I F 5

I F 1

IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 24, 1896.

POLISH DEMOCRATS OF SIXTEENTH WARD HOLD MEETING

A meeting was held last night in M. Derengowski's Hall by the committee of Polish Democrats of the Sixteenth Ward.

The meeting was opened by Mr. Jacob Tomaszewski, who called on Mr. Frank Jankowski to act as secretary.

The first speaker was Mr. John Kondziorski. He explained the purpose of the meeting and urged the people to support the only genuine people's party-- the Democratic party.

He then said: "The ballot, which every citizen has the privilege of casting on election day, is our weapon; let us use it to fight for our rights. On the Democratic ticket is a name well known to all of us, not only in the Sixteenth Ward but all over Chicago. This name is Peter Kiolbassa, candidate for alderman of the Sixteenth Ward. We should elect him to that office by a

I F 2

I F 5

I F 1

IV

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 24, 1896.

tremendous plurality."

This speech was greeted with intense enthusiasm.

The next speakers were Mr. John Czekala, Mr. August J. Kowalski, and Mr. Peter Mazurkiewicz.

They urged all to take advantage of the rights granted by virtue of their citizenship, and to vote for the Democratic party, for it is the only party favoring the people and fighting the millionaire money-grabbers. What did the Republicans do for us Poles during their tenure in office? They raised the taxes thirty-three and one-third per cent, and fired the Poles from their jobs. They are the cause of unbelievable filth in our city--and particularly in Polish localities....Here are the mountains of gold they have promised us.

All of the speeches were wildly applauded. The hurrahs, and cries of "Long live Peter Kiolbassa, our next alderman," were continuous.

Jacob Tomaszewski, president,
Frank G. Jankowski, secretary.

POLISH

I F 2

I F 1

I F 5

IV

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 16, 1896.

POLITICAL MASS MEETING HELD IN BRADLEY STREET HALL

A Democratic mass meeting was held yesterday, Sunday, March 15, in the great St. Stanislaus Kostka Hall on Bradley Street.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Jacob Mucha, president of the Sixteenth Ward Polish-American Democratic Club. Mr. Mucha explained the purpose of the meeting, and called on Judge [M. A.] LaBuy to act as Chairman and the undersigned to act as secretary.

Judge LaBuy told the audience that now is the time for action in the Sixteenth Ward, and for the Polish-Americans to remember how they have lost within one year all they had gained in the previous years of hard work, by foolishly supporting the Republicans.

The next speaker was Mr. Peter Kiolbassa, the candidate for alderman of the

I F 2

I F 1

I F 5

IV

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 16, 1896.

Sixteenth Ward. He was greeted with thunderous applause. Briefly, but clearly, he explained that he had no intention of becoming a candidate for alderman of the Sixteenth Ward, until the citizens of the Ward, representing various nationalities, demanded that he become a candidate, and at a meeting, held for that purpose, had unanimously endorsed him. Mr. Kiolbassa explained that on seeing such unanimity, he decided to accede to their demands.

Then Mr. Stanley H. Kunz spoke. He said that some Poles claim that Mr. Kiolbassa should not accept the nomination for such a low office as that of alderman, but that those gentlemen are mistaken. He further stated that an alderman's duty is to protect the welfare of the citizens of the ward which he represents, and that a great deal is expected of him.

Then Mr. August J. Kowalski spoke. He urged everyone to vote the Democratic ticket, and pointed out the queer actions of the Republicans controlling the civil service. A few Poles applied for city jobs to the authorities in charge,

WPA (H.L.) PROJ. 30275

I F 2

I F 1

I F 5

IV

- 3 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 16, 1896.

and were told to fill out an application and answer a number of foolish questions, such as, for example: Where were you born? How old are you? Where did you attend school? What college did you attend, and if you completed the course where and at what college? How much do you weigh? But this was not all. After answering all the questions, the applicants were sent to a doctor who ordered them to strip naked. Here they were examined from all sides; they were ordered to bend, to straighten up, to walk, jump, and perform all kinds of twists. They were felt over, pinched and punched to the limit of their patience.

After this strange and comic examination, these poor fellows were told that not one of them was able to handle a pick or a shovel, because they either did not walk straight enough, or were cross-eyed, or too fat or too skinny....They were forced to undergo many other such insults. And these are the tactics employed by the Republicans in their treatment of the poor workingmen, and these Republican politicians cannot, or do not want to improve themselves.

WPA (H.L.) PROJ. 30275

I F 2
I F 1
I F 5
IV

- 4 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 16, 1896.

This speech brought gales of laughter from the audience and was applauded vigorously.

By a standing vote, Mr. Kiolbassa was then endorsed for alderman of the Sixteenth Ward. Everyone in the hall arose as one man.

Mr. F. Bieszki made the final speech. He reminded all in the audience that they must not forget to register a week from Tuesday, and heartily supported the candidacy of Mr. Kiolbassa.

The Committee.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I F 2

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 2, 1896.

NEWS ITEM

The Thaddeus Kosciusko Fifteenth Ward Polish Republican Club of Chicago was incorporated in Springfield yesterday, by Mr. Joseph Blaschke, Mr. Joseph Pikarski, and others.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 22, 1895.

YOUNG MEN'S DEMOCRATIC CLUB OF NINTH WARD HOLDS MEETING

(The following notice was received by the Dziennik Chicagoski for publication.)

Last Sunday, October 20, the Polish Young Men's Democratic Club of the Ninth Ward held a meeting at Thomas Rozanski's Hall, 692 N. 17th Street, which was attended by a large crowd.

Joseph J. Belinski opened the proceedings, while Leon Ignowski acted as recording secretary. Speeches were made by Messrs. Belinski, Francis P. Danisch, Rozanski, and others. Some spoke on the advantages of this organization while others urged support of this club by signing up as members.

An election of officers was also held with the following results: Francis P. Danisch, president; Thomas Rozanski, vice-president; Joseph J. Bielinski also Belinski, secretary; Leon Ignowski, treasurer.

I F 2
IV

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 22, 1895.

The first three newly elected officers were also chosen on the executive committee. It was also decided that a mass meeting should be held on November 4, prior to the election, at T. Rozanski's Hall.

All Polish citizens of the Ninth Ward are cordially invited to attend this Democratic rally.

L. Ignowski, secretary.

100-1111-1711-100

I F 2
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 19, 1895.

POLISH REPUBLICAN CLUB ORGANIZED

The Polish Republican Club of the Sixteenth Ward was incorporated yesterday under the laws of the State of Illinois at Springfield. The incorporators were John Somerling, Floryan Marzynski, and John Richart.

I F 2
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 17, 1895.

POLISH REPUBLICAN LEAGUE ORGANIZED

The Polish-American League of Republican Clubs of the Sixteenth Ward was incorporated yesterday under the laws of the State of Illinois at Springfield. Its incorporators were A. Groenwald, M. L. Maczmarek, and M. Magdziarz.

APR 18 1895

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 26, 1895.

POLITICAL MEETINGS IN SIXTEENTH WARD

The political machine has finally gone into high gear in the Sixteenth Ward.

The Democrats are awaiting the call; their ranks are ready for work and confident of victory.

From today until the election many mass meetings will be held daily throughout the ward, and all citizens will have an opportunity to keep informed on all phases of the political campaign. Two meetings will be held this evening: one at Derengoski's Hall, Blackhawk and Dickson Streets, and the other at Smentek's Hall, 416 Elston Avenue. The speakers at these meetings will be S. Kunz, A. J. Kowalski, Mr. Czekala, Mr. McAndrews, and many others.

All Polish Democrats are urged to attend these political meetings. The time

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30213

I F 2
IV

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 26, 1895.

and place of all the meetings will be published from time to time.

To round out its campaign, the Democratic party will stage two huge mass meetings, one on Saturday at the Holy Trinity Parish hall, and the other on Sunday at the St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish hall.

The enthusiasm among the Polish Democrats is very high; all are confident of victory.

WPA (12-1) PHOJ. 30275

I F 2
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 7, 1895.

CANDIDATES FOR ALDERMAN OF SIXTEENTH WARD
CHOSEN BY COMMITTEE MEMBERS

A meeting of all precinct club committeemen of the Sixteenth Ward Democratic Club was held last night at Walsh's Hall. The purpose of this meeting was to appoint an aldermanic candidate to be presented to the Sixteenth Ward Democratic Organization. Sixty-eight committeemen were present.

The results of the vote were as follows: S. H. Kunz, 38 votes; A. J. Kowalski, 24 votes; J. Kristan, 5 votes; and E. Z. Brodowski, 1 vote.

When the secretary of the committeemen presented the results of the voting, the Democratic organization of the Sixteenth Ward endorsed S. H. Kunz. This, however, is not the final decision.

Primaries for the election of the aldermanic candidate of the Sixteenth Ward will be held on March 12, from 1 P. M. to 7 P. M., at 740 Milwaukee Avenue.

CPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

I F 2
IV

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 7, 1895.

A convention of the delegates will also be held that same evening.

The votes cast by the democrats of the Sixteenth Ward will decide who is to be the Democratic candidate.

Primaries for mayoralty and other candidacies will be held tomorrow in eight districts of the Sixteenth Ward. The local Democratic convention will be held on Saturday.

I F 2.
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 21, 1895.

POLISH DEMOCRATS OF TENTH PRECINCT
IN SIXTEENTH WARD HOLD MEETING

Polish Democrats of the tenth precinct of the Sixteenth Ward held a meeting last night in one of the school halls of St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish. An election of officers was held and the following were chosen for office. B. Klarkowski, president; Frank Fuhl, secretary; and John Kortas, cashier.

August Nowalski spoke on the advantages of being politically organized and urged everyone to become a member of the local organization.

The Democratic members of the tenth precinct endorsed S. Hunz for alderman.

The following delegates were chosen to pick the aldermanic candidate: John Nowakowski, Anthony Sulka, and B. Klarkowski.

F. Fuhl, secretary.

I F 2

POLISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 18, 1895.

THE POLISH DEMOCRATIC CLUB OF THE NINTH WARD

Everything seems to indicate that the recently effected reorganization of the Polish Democratic Club of the Ninth Ward has met with marked success.

The officers of the Club are C. Brukwicki, president; A. Siudzinski, vice-president; A. Osinski, secretary; and F. Marcinkowski, cashier.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 13, 1895.

POLISH SOCIAL CLUB OF CHICAGO OFFICIALLY OPENED

The recently organized Polish Social Club of Chicago, with headquarters at 695 Milwaukee Avenue, was officially opened to its members on Saturday, February 10.

The Club has been furnished so as to provide comfort for its members; it contains a reading room, a billiard table, a piano, several chess tables, a writing desk, and several card tables. Light lunches and an assortment of drinks are also available.

The Club is open daily from 6 P. M. to 1 A. M.; on Sundays from 3 P. M. to 1 A. M. Each member is privileged to bring one friend.

Beginning next Sunday, every Sunday, after 7 P. M., will be set aside as ladies' day. All members are requested to attend the inauguration of ladies' day with their wives.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 13, 1895.

Thus far thirty members are listed. The membership will be increased, although at present it will be limited because of the small headquarters. The initiation fee is three dollars and the monthly dues one dollar.

Gaiety reigned on opening night. The initial results show that this new Polish organization has a right to exist and that many will join it in due time in order to encourage greater social activities among the Poles.

Plans are under way to hold many kinds of entertainments for the members and their families as soon as [this year's] national mourning [for the Poles' unsuccessful revolt against Russia] is over.

200 000 100 000

I F 2
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 13, 1895.

NEW DEMOCRATIC CLUB ORGANIZED IN SIXTEENTH WARD

A new political organization known as the "Polish Democratic Club, Branch 1" was organized in the Sixteenth Ward recently. The officers are as follows: F. C. Jablonski, president; S. Wojtalewicz, vice-president; Mr. Gierich, secretary, and Mr. Binkowski, treasurer.

I F 2
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 9, 1895.

POLISH SOCIAL CLUB ORGANIZED

Plans for the much-discussed Polish Social Club were finally realized at a meeting yesterday, when a constitution was adopted and officers of the new club were elected [place not given]. The following were elected to office: Judge M. A. LaBuy, president; J. F. Smulski, vice-president; S. Barszczewski, secretary; M. Bardonski, treasurer; Dr. J. Czupka, custodian. The following were made directors: Adam Sz wajkart, Peter Okoniewski, Casimir Budkiewicz, and E. L. Schultz.

Entrance fee is three dollars and monthly dues are one dollar. Collection of the fees was made immediately after the resolution was passed. A committee was chosen to purchase furniture and find a suitable location. Various other committees were also formed.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 9, 1895.

POLISH POLITICAL CLUB FORMED

The Polish Democratic Club of the Tenth Ward was organized at a meeting held Sunday, January 6, at J. Jereczka Hall, Robey and 17th Streets.

A resolution was adopted to support all Polish candidates running for public office, no matter to what party they belong.

The newly-elected officers are as follows: J. Jereczek, president; A. Bielinski, vice-president; John Rosinski, recording secretary; Ignacy Morczynski, financial secretary; and F. Koch, treasurer.

Joseph Kozlowski, Anthony Prominski, J. Pniewski, J. Wierzchowski, and B. Prominski were chosen for the organization committee.

The next meeting will be held Sunday, January 13, at 5 P. M. at M. Kluczynski's Hall, 22nd Street and Albany Avenue. Another meeting will be held on Tuesday, January 15, at 8 P. M. in the home of A. Bielinski, 21st Street and Washtenaw

I F 2

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 9, 1895.

Avenue.

John Rosinski, Secretary

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 7, 1894.

POLISH POLITICAL CLUB OF TOWN OF LAKE

The Polish Independent Political Club of the Town of Lake held a meeting last Sunday at Zenon Bykow Hall, 45th and Wood Streets.

The meeting was opened by Zenon Bykow. Forty-eight members participated. As soon as the preliminary formalities were disposed of, the members proceeded to elect new officers. The following members were elected officers:

John Eitman, president; Albert Dropik, vice-president; Stanislaus Leczycki, recording secretary; Peter Zyzycki, financial secretary. The executive committee consists of the following members: Zenon Bykow, Joseph Poradowski, and Ladislaus Jaworski. The financial committee consists of the following members: Stanley Palacz, Miecislus Nowogrodzki, and others.

The Club is in its second year of existence and has 284 members. For membership, apply to Mr. Zenon Bykow at the above-mentioned address.

I F 2

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 7, 1894.

Newspapers are requested to reprint this announcement.

Stanislaus Leczynski,
Recording Secretary.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 15, 1894.

ACTIVITIES OF SOBIESKI DEMOCRATIC CLUB

The Sobieski Polish Democratic Club of the Twenty-ninth Ward held its third annual meeting on March 10, 1894, at which a new administration was installed and the following citizens were chosen officers: Valentine Piasecki, president; Ferdinand Wihlem, vice-president; John Kubiak, recording secretary; Joseph Paradoski, financial secretary; and W. R. Rozanski, cashier.

The following were elected members of the executive committee: W. R. Rozanski, Lawrence Galezewski, and Ferdinand Wihlem. F. Pfplowski was made sergeant at arms. Meetings are held on the first Saturday of every month at 4529 Page Street. This club has five hundred members.

John Kubiak,
Recording secretary.



Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 28, 1894.

NEW POLISH POLITICAL CLUB

We have been requested to publish the following announcement:

On Sunday, February 25, the Poles of the 20th Ward held a political meeting for the purpose of organizing a political club.

The meeting, which was held at St. Joseph's school hall, was opened by the pastor of St. Joseph's church with a short address.

After Mr. Jan Kumpria and Mr. F. B. Chamberski had been chosen chairman and secretary respectively, the speakers explained the purpose of the club, the name of which was discussed but not settled. The next meeting, to which all Poles are invited, especially those having their first papers, will be held on March 4, at 4 P.M., in the same place.

There are no dues of any kind. The object of the club is to encourage the



I F 2

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 28, 1894.

Poles to participate in political activities in order that they may gain political influence.



I 1 2
I F 4
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 20, 1894.

POLISH POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

Polish Young Men's Democratic Club of the 15th Ward Meets

We have been requested to publish the following report in our newspaper:

Last Sunday the Toles of the 15th Ward held one of their largest political meetings. Approximately three hundred persons attended the gathering, which was held at Columbia Hall by the Polish-American youth of the 15th Ward.

Of the many speakers who addressed the gathering, the most energetic ones were John Nowicki, S. Bruzyna, and J. J. Pallasch, our candidate for alderman of the 15th Ward, all of whom spoke in Polish. M. Sarazinski, who desires to run for the post of clerk of West Town, spoke in English. Francis Gutowski spoke in German.

After the speeches, the public chose a campaign committee, whose duty will be to work very energetically in behalf of the candidacy of John J. Pallasch

I F 2

I 14

17

- 3 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagowski, Feb. 20, 1894.

for alderman. This committee consists of J. Kowicki, J. Krzajewski, S. Kruzyna, F. Klatecki, F. Gutowski, J. Bielichowski, and J. Surazinski.

1997

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 19, 1894.

POLISH POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

Polish Democratic Club of the 16th Ward Meets

Yesterday's meeting of the Polish-American Democratic Club of the 16th Ward was very active. Approximately six hundred persons participated in this gathering. The committee formed for the purpose of contacting other political clubs relative to the aldermanic choice, submitted a report to the effect that the delegates of the three Polish political clubs of the 16th Ward had met last Saturday. The clubs whose delegates met last Saturday are the Polish-American Democratic Club, which was represented by Francis Fuhl, John Fortas, Jacob Mucha, and E. Tomasik; the Washington Workingmen's Democratic Club, represented by P. Mazurkiewicz and Kwasniewski; and the Young Men's Democratic Club, represented by F. Bieszka, J. Barwiż, E. Szajkowski, J. Szczepanski, and J. Nehring. These delegates proposed Mr. P. J. Ellert as a candidate for alderman.

After the reading of the report there followed several short speeches by Peter Kiolbassa, F. Bieszka, Peter Ligan, and L. Rolanda.

I F 2
IV

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 19, 1894.

The Polish-American Democratic Club accepted the report of the committee, indorsing unanimously the candidacy of P. J. Ellert.

The club has now 945 members, including eighty who joined it during this meeting.

I F 2

I F 1

I F 4

IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 14, 1894.

POLES OF THE 15TH WARD HOLD POLITICAL MEETING

The Poles of the 15th Ward held a meeting last Sunday at Kosinski's hall for the purpose of devising ways and means to prevent the Polish voters from being fooled by candidates who, after getting elected, forget all the promises they made before the elections and ignore the Poles completely.

The meeting was opened by Mr. Stanislaus Fruzyna, president of the Kosciusko Polish Democratic Club, and Mr. Andrew Glowczewski, its secretary. Mr. Fruzyna, who delivered the first speech, told the citizens of the 15th Ward that it was time for the Poles to act, that they should not let themselves be fooled any more, and that this time the politicians would have to fulfill their promises. The speaker remarked that good results depended on quick action, that the Poles must present their candidate for alderman of the 15th Ward, supporting his nomination at the convention. Then the speaker proposed John B. Pallasch, a very capable citizen, as a suitable candidate for alderman. His

I F 2

I F 1

I F 4

IV

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 14, 1894.

candidacy was approved unanimously.

Mr. Pallasch is a member of the St. Cecilia Society and of the Catholic Order of Foresters, St. Stanislaus Council. If all the Poles support him, he will be nominated. Two Polish Democratic clubs--the Kosciusko Polish Democratic Club and the Polish Young Men's Democratic Club--promised to support him.



I F 2
I F 4

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 24, 1894.

SOBIESKI DEMOCRATIC CLUB ELECTS NEW OFFICERS



We have been requested to publish the following announcement: The Sobieski Democratic Club of the 29th Ward, at a meeting held on January 21 at 4527 Page Street, elected the following new officers: Mr. M. Piasecki, president; Albert Dropik, vice-president; F. Wilhelm, recording secretary; John Kuminski, financial secretary; Thomas Replowski, cashier.

The executive committee consists of Mr. M. Piasecki, Mr. Albert Dropik, and Mr. John Kuminski.

Regular meetings are held every first Saturday of the month at 8 P. M. at 4527 Page Street.

Citizens residing in the 29th Ward are invited to every meeting. The purpose of these meetings is to devise ways and means whereby Poles living in this ward

I F 2
I F 4

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 24, 1894.

may get better political offices.

In behalf of the Club,

.. Piasecki,
4527 Page Street.



I F 2

I F 1

IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 14, 1893.

POLISH DEMOCRATIC YOUNG MEN'S CLUB HOLDS MEETING

Members of the Polish Democratic Young Men's Club held their first meeting in Wiza's hall, Noble and Sloan Streets, on Tuesday, December 12, for the purpose of making the club a permanent political organization. An unexpectedly large attendance filled the small hall to capacity long before eight o'clock.

Mr. Stanley Czajka was selected as chairman and Mr. Andrew Szultz as secretary.

Mr. John Kondziorski, the first speaker of the evening, reasoned clearly as to the necessity for forming a club for Polish young men and explained the benefits that can be derived therefrom. He next spoke about the two candidates for Mayor of Chicago and gave a brief sketch of their biographies.

The second speaker was Mr. Frank Bieszki. In his lengthy talk, he acquainted those present with the political history of the last few years. He proved that the Republicans' claim that the Democrats are responsible for this depression is absolutely false, because even during the Republican administration

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I F 2

I F 1

IV

- 2 -

- OLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 14, 1893.

conditions were just as bad, if not worse. He spoke of the year of 1873, when Grant was president, when misery, more terrible than it is to-day, stalked the country. Speaking of the election, he said that the Republicans cannot accuse Mr. Hopkins of anything bad, but print and distribute pamphlets in which they describe him as a Papist, so as to convince the non-Catholics that they should not vote for him. This is another reason why we Poles, who are proud of the fact that we are Catholics, should work all the harder for him. This speech was applauded enthusiastically.

Then a member of the House of Representatives, Mr. John Kwasigroch, spoke of our candidate as a young man full of energy and rightful aims. In very fervent words, he urged the citizens to exert all efforts in order to make the influence of the Polish young men felt.

After a few other short speeches, on these same topics, on the motion of Mr. Julian S. Szczepanski, those assembled proceeded to organize the club.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

I F 2

I F 1

IV

- 3 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 14. 1893.

It was unanimously decided to name it "The Polish Democratic Club of Young Men of the Sixteenth Ward."

The administration was then elected as follows: John Kondziorski, president; J. S. Szczepanski, vice-president; Vincent J. Jorwinski, secretary; Joseph Grabowiecki, treasurer; John Konwinski, marshal.

A few important motions were then passed, including the following: that every young Polish citizen from 21 to 35 years of age can become a member; that the young men may attend the meetings and listen to the debates, and that the Club should be shortly incorporated.

It was decided to hold the next meeting Saturday evening in Mr. Wiza's hall.

Finally, new members were listed and over one hundred were enrolled.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I F 2

I F 4

IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 13, 1893.

POLITICS

Yesterday, Tuesday December 12, a number of citizens met at the **Briggs** House for the purpose of forming a Polish Republican League of Cook County. Among those present was John F. Smulski, J. E. Dudek, S. W. Haremski, Leon M. Wild, and S. Rokosz. Mr. John F. Smulski was chosen as temporary president.

Personally, we judge--and say so openly--that organizing such a league is not timely at the moment. It leads to a split in the Polish strength and can only damage the Polish cause.

I F 2
III E

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 20, 1893.

POLISH YOUTH FORM DEMOCRATIC CLUB

The Polish youth of the Fifteenth Ward gathered yesterday at Columbia Hall, 12 Hamburg/now Park Avenue/Street, to organize the Polish-American Democratic Youth Club. About two hundred young men attended the meeting. Officers of the new club are as follows:

Michael Sarazinski, president; John Jaszowski, vice-president; Frank Klatecki, secretary, Albert Nowak, treasurer; and W. Glowaczewski, sergeant at arms.



I F 2

I F 4

IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 18, 1898.

APPEAL TO THE POLISH DEMOCRATIC CLUBS IN CHICAGO
AND COOK COUNTY

Countrymen!

The necessity for a strong and permanent political organization--an organization dedicated especially to the interests of the Poles--daily becomes more and more evident. Thus far we have no such organization, and the natural result of this is a necessity of turning to others for that which can easily be accomplished by ourselves.

The Poles who live in Chicago constitute an important part of the city's population, but in spite of this they do not get the proper recognition because of lack of organization, lack of uniform direction, and the comminution of effort.

In order to circumvent this, in order to bring about a greater signifi-



I F 2

I F 4

IV

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 18, 1893.

cance of the Poles in American politics, a temporary Polish-American Central Committee has been organized.

This committee proposes:

1. To join all Polish Democratic Clubs in Chicago and Cook County into one political unit.
2. To bring about the recognition that the Poles rightly deserve and to raise the Poles' political significance in general.

In accordance with these aims, the Central Committee asks each Polish Democratic Club in Chicago and Cook County to appoint two delegates, or committeemen, to membership in the Central Committee. Every ward in which Poles live has a right to appoint two committeemen. Ward conventions will be held, to which one delegate per hundred registered voters will be elected; these delegates will in turn elect two committeemen for the term of



I F 2

I F 4

IV

- 3 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 18, 1893.

one year.

The committeemen will gather at the headquarters, 137 Monroe Street, on December 3, 1893, for a general meeting, at which a permanent organization will be effected. Committeemen must present their credentials at this meeting.

In behalf of the temporary Committee of the Polish Democratic Organization,

Stanley Kunz.

M. L. Szameit.



Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 2, 1893.

RESOLUTION OF CONDOLENCE FROM THE POLES OF THE FIFTEENTH WARD

At the news of Carter H. Harrison's assassination, the Polish Democrats of the Fifteenth Ward gathered on Sunday at Columbia Hall, 12 Hamburg Street, and drew up the following resolution of condolence:

" We, the Polish-American Democrats of the Fifteenth Ward, wish to express our deepest sorrow at the death of Mayor C. H. Harrison, who was so savagely murdered. We hereby extend our sincerest sympathy to his bereaved family, expressing at the same time our sadness at the untimely death of one of Chicago's best mayors--and undoubtedly one of the sincerest friends of the Polish-American element.

" We have decided that as proof of our sympathy, this resolution will be delivered to Carter H. Harrison, Jr., son of the late mayor, by a committee consisting of Dr. W. Majewski, August Sawicki, Michael Niwczyk, Joseph Schultz,



Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 2, 1893.

and Felix Kosinski."

To the best of our knowledge, the resolution was delivered as directed.



I F 2
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 1, 1893.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

CHICAGO POLES HONOR CARTER H. HARRISON
Resolutions of Condolence Prepared

In accordance with the announcement made by the Polish Citizen's Committee, a meeting was held yesterday at the St. Stanislaus Kostka School Hall for the purpose of determining what part the Poles will take in the funeral of Carter H. Harrison, Mayor of Chicago, who was assassinated [on Saturday, October 28].

The Reverend Vincent Barzynski opened the meeting, which was attended by more than a hundred people, and was elected chairman. Judge [M. A.] LaBuy was secretary.

Because of the limited time and the unexpectedly large gathering, it was decided that the first thing to do was to prepare resolutions of condolence, expressing the sympathy of the Polish people of Chicago to the bereaved

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I F 2
IV

- 2 -

LC1131

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 1, 1915.

Amilor. The resolutions will be submitted to the Ho. speaker.

The resolutions, which were duly presented by a commit. consisting of J. L. Galski, and A. L. Galski and accepted unanimously by the committee, read as follows:

"The Polish citizenry of Chicago hereby expresses its deepest sorrow and highest indignation at the tragic news of the death of its friend, Carter W. Harrison, Mayor of Chicago, at the hands of a maniac; the news is tragic indeed, for it comes on the eve of what was to have been a great occasion--the closing of the World's Columbian Exposition.

"The Polish citizenry of Chicago wishes to pay homage to the late Mayor for the many occasions on which he has shown himself its friend, and desires to unite itself with the rest of Chicago's citizens for their noble and splendid leader; in these resolutions, the Polish citizens of Chicago wish

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 1, 1893. WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

to express their highest appreciation for this great man, of whose good will and friendship they were so proud.

"Finally, the Polish citizenry of Chicago hereby expresses its deepest sympathy to the bereaved members of the late Carter . . . Garrison's family."

The committee also decided that the funeral ought to be attended by the greatest possible number of people. An announcement will be published in Dziennik [Chicagoski] urging all societies, especially military societies, to participate. The horse troop, organized for Polish Day, will also take part. All participants will wear orange [arm bands] and music will be supplied if necessary. Further information can be had at the mass meeting to be held tonight at the St. Stanislaus Kostka School Hall.

A committee to take charge of the music consisted of B. Klarkowski, L. Roland,

I 2 2
IV

- 4 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 1, 1893.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 39275

and J. Czekala. Bieske was appointed to distribute crepe arm bands, and Judge LaBuy entrusted with the task of notifying the city clerk, at nine o'clock this morning, of the Poles' intention of participating in the funeral. The meeting was then adjourned.

2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

I F 2
III H
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 21, 1893.

POLISH DEMOCRATS OF CHICAGO HOLD MEETING

W. Tomasik informs us that a meeting of Polish Democrats from all parts of Chicago was held at the Central Democratic Committee's headquarters, 137 Monroe Street, last Thursday [October 19] evening. The meeting was opened by Stanley Kunz, alderman of the Sixteenth Ward, who told the gathering that it was absolutely indispensable that the Poles of Chicago unite into one central Democratic organization. His proposal was accepted enthusiastically.

S. F. A. Satalecki, of the Ninth Ward, was named chairman of the meeting, and W. Tomasik, of the Sixteenth Ward, secretary.

Alderman Kunz also urged the Poles to register in the greatest possible numbers for the coming elections; he asked that in giving their place of birth, Poles stress the fact that they were born in Poland, not Prussia, Austria, or Russia, and that they protest if the judges do not record

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

I F 2
III H
IV

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 21, 1893.

their place of birth properly. He encouraged Poles to take out citizenship papers, which will be given free on Monday, October 23. Tuesday, October 24, is Registration Day.

After Alderman Kunz had finished his address, it was decided that the next meeting of the Polish Central Democratic Organization would be held on October 22.

At the same time, the following citizens were named to head the Organization in their respective wards: M. Wojtalewicz, Sixth Ward; W. Lewandowski, Seventh Ward; G. Kozlowski, Ninth Ward; J. Kozlowski, Tenth Ward; Park Commissioner E. Z. Brodowski and B. Rozanski, Fourteenth Ward; S. J. Fruzyna, Fifteenth Ward; A. W. Rudnicki, Sixteenth Ward; L. Kalisz, Seventeenth Ward; J. Balk, Twenty-sixth Ward; F. Malkowski, Twenty-eighth Ward; M. Gryszczynski, Twenty-ninth Ward; G. Lauferski, Twenty-seventh Ward; M. Wiora and J. Koziczynski, Thirty-third Ward; and J. Miller, Thirty-fourth Ward. The

APR 11 1961 PROJ. 30275

I F 2
III H
IV

- 3 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 21, 1893.

meeting was adjourned after these appointments had been made.

WFO JUL 2 PROJ 202/5

I F 2

I F 3

I F 4

I C

I E

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 21, 1893.

NEW POLISH DEMOCRATIC CLUB ORGANIZED IN 16TH WARD

The following letter was received for publication in Dziennik /Chicagoski/:

"We have the pleasure to announce that a new Democratic Club, consisting exclusively of Polish workingmen, has just been organized in the 16th Ward. Our aim is to protect the political interests of the workingman and to prevent the recurrence of such incidents as took place on the Lake Front, where, instigated by anarchists, a number of our brethren participated in riots, bringing disgrace to the Polish name.

"It is also our desire to get the Polish people of Chicago to realize that they are being politically exploited by the Irish, the Germans, and sometimes by their own countrymen. Today, despite the fact that we have our own

I F 2

I F 3

I F 4

I C

I E

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 21, 1893.

leaders, nothing is ever done for us, except, perhaps, for an occasional 'handout'.

"We have named the new Democratic club after Washington; its executive committee has already been organized. The officers are as follows: F. Partyka, president; T. Szajkowski, secretary; Sikucinski, treasurer; and A. Zwiewka, P. Mazurkiewicz, and T. Wojtalewicz, directors. To date, the club has more than forty members.

"The work has been begun and it now remains to continue it. We appeal to all the Polish workingmen in the 16th Ward for support. The next meeting, at which new members will be admitted, will be held on September 23, at Rudnik's Hall, corner of Dickson and Blackhawk Streets.

"T. Szajkowski, secretary"



I 11
I 12
I 13
I 14

10111

Decision: Chicago, May 7, 1936.

MEETING OF THE POLISH-AMERICAN DEMOCRATIC CLUB

A meeting of the Polish-American Democratic Club was held last Sunday, at which the members expressed their disappointment in the newly elected Mayor of Chicago, Carter Harrison. In spite of his oft repeated promises, Harrison has so far done nothing toward obtaining positions for Polish citizens.

A committee was chosen to ascertain the extent to which Poles may count on the Mayor's favor in the filling of city posts. The committee is composed of M. A. Ruonicki, Frank Fuhl, Frank Liszko, Joseph Koszickiewicz, and Julian Stasiuk. Its duty is to determine exactly how matters stand by communicating with the Polish political leaders and with Mayor Harrison himself. The committee is also to be instructed to see that the rights of Polish citizens are protected and that promises are kept. The committee will submit its report at the Club's next meeting on May 7, at four o'clock

I F L

I F L

I F L

POLISH

Deinich Ohio, April, - 5, 1940.

in the afternoon.

In publicizing this news, we must add that we believe the Club to be entirely justified in the steps it is taking. In more tactically and tactfully its committees, the writer will be the respect for our Polish community.

I F 2
I F 1
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 15, 1938.

WPA (U.L.) PROJ. 30275

THE POLISH AMERICAN DEMOCRATIC CLUB
POLISH-AMERICAN DEMOCRATIC CLUB

A special meeting of the Polish-American Democratic Club of the 16th Ward took place on Sunday, March 13. The president, A. Rudnicki, discussed the slanders directed at Alderman Stanley Luns by some of the American papers. He claimed that it was nothing more than a campaign against Luns by his political enemies. Mr. Luns himself went to some detail in explaining that intrigues were directed against him by his Republican opponent. Further, Mr. J. Gieszkiewicz, who was present at the incident in question, stated positively that the claims of the American newspapers were entirely groundless.

Mr. August J. Nowalski spoke on the matter of preparation for the coming elections. He explained that as soon as it will be possible to obtain citizenship papers during evening hours, a suitable notice would appear in Dziennik Chicagoski designating the time at which and the place where prospective citizens are to present themselves.

I F 2

I F 1

IV

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 13, 1893.

48- 111- 100- 10273

Mr. F. Bieszki reminded the audience that any citizen who changed his address must re-register on March 21, else he will not be permitted to vote. He urged those not having their second papers to procure them.

As the meeting closed, Alderman Kunz announced a mass meeting to be held at the school auditorium, at which all of the Democratic candidates could be present, including Carter H. Harrison.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 5, 1892.

POLISH-AMERICAN DEMOCRATIC CLUB OF THE
SIXTEENTH WARD HOLDS MASS MEETING

A political mass meeting, sponsored by the Polish-American Democratic Club of the Sixteenth Ward, was held last night at the new Polish hall, Bradley and Noble Streets. It was the last Polish meeting in this hall prior to the election next Tuesday, November 8.

The hall was not as crowded as at previous political assemblies, probably because the mass meeting was held on a working day. In spite of this, more than one thousand people attended.

The president of the Club, Anthony Rudnicki, presided over the meeting. The [speakers'] platform was occupied by many outstanding citizens of the Sixteenth Ward. Among the speakers were S. Kunz, A. Kowalski, N. Piotrowski, and Reverend Vincent Barzynski, pastor of St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish. Judge Yanin, of McComb County, spoke in English.



I F 2
IV

-2-

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 5, 1892.

Mr. Kowalski announced that on Sunday, November 6, two political meetings would be held--one at Andrew Szulc's hall, 697 Noble Street, and another at S. Popka's hall, corner of North May and Front Streets.



I F 2

I F 1

II B 2 d (1)

IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 17, 1892.

LOCAL POLITICS

Last night a political meeting was held at the St. Stanislaus Kostka School hall, Bradley and Noble Streets. The mass meeting was sponsored by the Polish-American Democratic Club of the Sixteenth Ward. The chairman for the evening was Anthony Rudnicki and the secretary was Frank Fuhl.

Although over three thousand persons attended the meeting, the younger Polish set was not well represented. This fact was pointed out in a speech by Reverend Vincent Barzynski, pastor of St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish. The stage was occupied by several priests, candidates, public officials, and guest speakers.

Mr. Rudnicki officially opened the meeting. He called the attention of the audience to the circulars that were recently passed out. According to these

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I F 2

- 2 -

POLISH

I F 1

II B 2 d (1)

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 17, 1892.

IV

announcements, the registration day was to be Thursday, October 18; it should have been Tuesday, October 18. This error, or planned scheme, was revealed by the Dziennik Chicagoski last Saturday, the chairman concluded.

The first speaker of the evening was Albert Tomasik. Other speakers took the stand in the following order: J. J. Dahlman, John Kwasigroch, A. J. Kowalski, Peter Kiolbassa, Anthony Rudnicki, Reverend Vincent Barzynski, and Alderman Stanislaus Kunz.

All speakers urged everyone qualified to register to do so on Tuesday, October 18, for he who does not register will not be able to vote. It was also explained who should register and vote.

The old citizens were urged to see that every member of their families eligible to register and vote should fulfill his duty.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

I F 2

- 3 -

POLISH

I F 1

II B 2 d (1)

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 17, 1892.

IV

Anyone who has lost his citizenship papers should apply for a duplicate copy; this can be easily secured. These duplicate copies, however, are not essential, for an oath before the election judge will suffice in order to register.

Reasons were given why the Democratic party should be supported. Mr. Kiolbassa spoke about the speech of McVeagh, who was Attorney General during Garfield's time. Reference was made to the fact that the Republicans are striving toward the centralization of authority, which is nothing but a monarchical desire on their part. Along with this, they work for the benefit of the millionaire class and the subjugation of the working class.

The particulars of the speeches are not given, because all these points were touched upon in recent articles in the Dziennik Chicagoski.

The Republicans have large campaign reserves because the millionaires willingly fill the coffers in order to be in power. There are also, unfortunately, some

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I F 2

I F 1

II B 2 d (1)

IV

- 4 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 17, 1892.

Polish papers that receive Republican dollars to support the principles of the Republican party. These papers are not concerned by the fact that they are supporting principles that run counter to the workers' welfare. Among these Polish papers is Nowe Zycie (New Life), which pretends to show great sympathy for the worker. The Democrats have very little money--for they are supported by the poor class of people. However, the party receives support from the loyal press. We will see which will be victorious, money or loyalty. Everyone who is interested in the victory of the party that supports the common good of the people, especially the poor, should remember to register tomorrow and then vote later.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I F 2
I F 3
IV

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Oct. 10, 1892.

ST. STANISLAUS SCHOOL

About 500 citizens of the 16th ward were assembled last night in the St. Stanislaus School, at Noble and Bradley Streets, and listened with keen interest to several speakers, who pointed out the importance of the next election, and the necessity of a change in governments. The speakers characterized the Republican Party as the protector of a privileged class, to the disadvantage of the people in general. They, likewise, touched the school-question, but only briefly, and emphasized the importance of the same for the citizens of Illinois. With eloquent words the speakers appealed to the people, asking them to do their duty on the day of election, that is, to vote for the men of the people-the torch bearers of true liberty and servants of men-such as Grover Cleveland, J. P. Altgeld, and others nominated by the Democratic Party. Most of the speakers spoke Polish; A. S. Kowalski spoke English only. Anton Rudnitcki presided.

I F 2

I A 2 a

I A 2 b

I F 1

III C

I E

IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 7, 1892.

THE POLISH DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE
OF ILLINOIS APPEALS TO THE POLES

The Polish Democratic League of Illinois deems it its duty to bring to the attention of the Poles certain points of importance relative to the present election campaign. The Polish Democratic League is not stepping to the fore with a partisan (sic) point of view. This declaration is made because it wishes to protect its and the Polish people's interest. Upon the consideration of these interests, the Polish Democratic League must condemn the party which is not only perpetrating acts of violence but is trying to deprive of their rights not only the Polish people but the poor people at large and all those not of the millionaire class. Yes, this party is trying to make all of us blind tools in their hands--to mold us into slaves of the capitalistic system, dominated by millionaires. These are the efforts that are being expended by the Republican party.

One of the first points which must be brought out is called the "Force Bill," which states that if two citizens in any city over 20,000 population declare

MPA (ILL.) PC01.36275

I F 2

- 2 -

POLISH

I A 2 a

I A 2 b

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 7, 1892.

I F 1

III C before the district marshal that they do not believe that the election
I E in this or that precinct can be carried out to the fullest extent of
IV the law, then the said marshal can appoint two so-called special deputies
to inspect the votes, deny the right to vote, count the ballots, and
give a full report on the results.

This law was created by the Republican party, and in the present campaign the party has decided to take advantage of it. At present the Republican District Marshal Hitchcock has appointed two thousand such special deputies.

Our citizens should not pay any attention to **these** special deputies, should ignore their idle talk and should vote as they desire. These so-called special deputies do not have any right to intimidate or influence any of the voters. In the event that such a special deputy denies anyone the right to vote, he must at the same time make and swear out an affidavit before the election judge. When such an affidavit is executed against one of the Polish voters, he should not sign it, for these special deputies are apt to do most anything to prevent one from voting. If some of the Polish voters do not

WPA (ILL.) Project

I F 2

- 3 -

POLISH

I A 2 a

I A 2 b

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 7, 1892.

I F 1

III C know how to speak English they can get an interpreter.

I E

IV The second point of importance in this state is the school question.

A law proposed and supported by the Republicans declares that: A school which is not recognized by the director of public schools will not be considered as legitimate, and parents who send their children to such a school, and not to a public school, will be subject to a fine of from two to twenty dollars.

This proposal is a direct blow at the parochial schools, which the Republican party, composed of Methodists, Baptists and representatives of other sects not of the Roman Catholic faith, wishes to see destroyed. We know only too well the position and significance of our schools, for the public schools do not give religious instruction. We know that in our schools the children are able to learn the Polish language and receive instruction in the Roman Catholic religion. This is why we should protect our schools!

These are the facts which the Polish Democratic League of Illinois wishes to

WPA (ILL) 7-1-1964

I F 2

- 4 -

POLISH

I A 2 a

I A 2 b

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 7, 1892.

I F 1

III C bring to light and careful consideration.

I E

IV Brochures and circulars relative to these matters may be had upon writing to the secretary of the Polish Democratic League; they will be sent without charge.

Peter Kiolbassa, president

M. J. Szameit, secretary

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I F 2

II B 2 f

I F 5

IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 6, 1892.

NEW POLISH DEMOCRATIC HEADQUARTERS IN THE SIXTEENTH WARD

New Polish Democratic headquarters have been opened at 587 Milwaukee Avenue for the convenience of those residing in the Sixteenth Ward. Democrats can meet here freely. Naturalization classes are open to all those desiring to become citizens. Those wishing to take advantage at this service should call any day at 12:30 P. M. and every evening, except Monday, at 7 P. M. Citizenship papers may be obtained free of charge. The Polish Democratic organization also pays for the transportation of the applicant and witness, and the latter's fee, if any. There is no charge for any of these services.

The office is open daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. During these hours questions of all kinds will be answered.

Naturalization Committee, 587 Milwaukee Avenue.

Joseph S. Geshkewich.

Louis Roland.



I F 2

- 2 -

POLISH

II B 2 f

I F 5

IV

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 6, 1892.

These Democratic headquarters were opened for the convenience of the citizens of the Sixteenth Ward by the president of the Sixteenth Ward Polish Democratic Club. All expenses were borne by him.

The president of the Club is Peter Kiolbassa, city treasurer. Credit is due him for this generous contribution to the Polish people. He also arranged to have the office and hall decorated with American flags; a large banner with the name of the organization has been placed in a conspicuous place on the outside of the building.

Mr. Kiolbassa is leaving today for San Antonio, Texas, where he will stay eight days. The vice-president, Mr. Buxbaum, will take charge of the duties of the Club during his superior's absence.



I F 2

I F 5

IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 23, 1892.

KOSCIUSKO DEMOCRATIC CLUB TO HOLD MEETING

A mass meeting will be held Sunday afternoon, at five o'clock, at L. Moszczewski's hall, 1037 N. Robey Street. The meeting is sponsored by the Kosciusko Polish Democratic Club of the Fifteenth Ward. All Democrats of this locality are urged to attend. Among the prominent speakers to take part in the meeting will be City Treasurer Peter Kiolbassa, August Kowalski, L. Roland, Mr. Gieszkiewicz, as well as Mr. Altgeld, our candidate for governor, and Frank Lalacz and J. O'Donnell.

All those who have not as yet become citizens are also invited.

Stanislaus Fruzyna, president,
Leon Moszczynsk, secretary.



Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 16, 1892.

POLISH DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE OF ILLINOIS

The first convention of the Polish Democratic League of Illinois was held last Sunday, August 14. Mr. G. T. Rozlowski acted as president in the absence of the provisional president, Mr. Peter Miolbassa. Mr. A. J. Szancit was the secretary.

The chief purpose of the convention was the organization of the League and the election of an administration. The following persons were elected: Peter Miolbassa, president; G. T. Rozlowski, Max Macmarch, and Stanley Pruzyna, vice-presidents; A. J. Szancit, correspondence secretary; John Nowicki, recording secretary; Joseph Wilkowski, treasurer; and Paul Karnowski, sergeant at arms.

For the executive committee: Peter Miolbassa, president; A. J. Szancit, secretary; Frank Melichowski, Victor Bardonski, Vincent Pescinski, Louis Roland,



Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 16, 1892.

L. G. Nalisz, Walter Wledziński, A. R. Kozłowski, Michael Gryszczynski, and Theodore Wikaryasz.

With the approval of the assembly, the presiding officer named the following committee to draw up a constitution: M. Michalski, M. J. Szaneit, Stanley Szwajkart, G. W. Kozłowski, and Louis Roland.

On a motion by Mr. M. J. Szaneit, the assembly adopted a resolution to endorse Grover Cleveland, M. Stevenson, John F. Altgeld, and the entire Democratic ticket, recommending that the secretary inform the above of this resolution.

The next delegate meeting will be held on Wednesday, the 17th of this month, at 7:30 P. M., in the hall at 137 Monroe Street.

M. Szaneit,

Secretary.



Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 12, 1892.

[POLISH POLITICAL ACTIVITIES]

We are informed that a meeting of the Polish Democratic League of the State of Illinois will be held day after tomorrow, at 4 P. M., in the hall at 137 W. Monroe Street. All delegates of various political clubs and associations should attend in order to complete the organization of the League.

I F 2
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 11, 1892.

POLISH ACTIVITIES

The Polish-Democratic Club of the Ninth Ward was organized last Sunday. The organizers are U. Antkowsky, I. Dankowski, and G. T. Kozlowski.

I F 3
I F 5
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 8, 1892.

POLISH ACTIVITIES IN CHICAGO
Nomination of County Commissioner

Over two hundred people attended yesterday's meeting of the Polish-American Democratic Club of the 15th ward. As the purpose of the meeting was important and worthy of emulation, we shall strive to give an extensive description of it.

The nomination of a candidate for County Commissioner was on the day's program. To avoid embarrassment to the voters, secret ballots were adopted. On the ballots were written the names of the six candidates slated by the committee, a square in front of each name. Voters were then instructed to place a cross in the square before the name of the candidate of their choice.

The names of the following candidates appeared on the ballots: Frank Aleklinski, Anton Kudnicki, Albert Jendrzejen, Victor Gardonski, John Duhlmann, and August Nowalski.

POLISH

- 2 -

I F 2I F 5

IV

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 8, 1892.

At the request of the members, Mr. Anton Rudnicki selected three judges--Szwaikert, Michalski, and Olejniczak--and two secretaries--Krolik, and Szopinski--to count the votes. The secretary of the club, Mr. Fuhl, and his assistant called out the names of the members of the club and furnished each with a ballot, giving them instructions to return them to the election judges after they got through voting. Before the election started, visitors were invited to join the club. Over sixty persons accepted the invitation, which increased the club's total membership to 241.

Subsequently, Mr. Anton Rudnicki withdrew his candidacy and it was suggested that the secretary strike his name off the ballots. Then Mr. A. Kwasigroch proposed that members willing to do so could make five-minute speeches in behalf of their candidates. The first to speak was Mr. Roland. He did not mention any candidate by name, but stressed the importance of a nomination for the office of County Commissioner. He said that the duty of a citizen is to cast aside sympathy and favoritism and give the vote to the man deemed most competent.

I F 2

- 3 -

POLISH

I F 5

IV

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 8, 1898.

Mr. Gieszkiewicz, whose speech was clamorously applauded, spoke in behalf of Mr. John Dahlmann. Mr. Barlowski did the same for Mr. Victor Bardonski, and Mr. Biniake recommended Mr. Nowalski. All speakers were applauded.

The speeches over, the voting began, followed by the final tabulation, which was as follows: Aleklinski, 4 votes; Bardonski, 8; Dahlmann, 34; and Nowalski, 66. As soon as the results were announced, Mr. Biniake suggested that Nowalski's nomination should be unanimous. Mr. Dahlmann stood up and said that he did not expect to get the nomination, but that he was proud to have been a candidate and to have received a number of votes, for which he was grateful. He said that since Mr. Nowalski was the choice, he would support his candidacy with all his power and sincerity. He also seconded the proposal to make his nomination unanimous.

Thereupon Nowalski's nomination as candidate for County Commissioner was made unanimous by the Polish-American Club of the 16th ward. Then the meeting adjourned.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 6, 1892.

POLISH ACTIVITIES IN CHICAGO
The Seventeenth Ward Democratic Club

The meeting of the Seventeenth Ward Democratic Club, named Sobieski, was held last night. This club was established over two years ago and has more than 125 members. An increase in membership is expected in the near future. The election of officers for the coming year was held last night. The new officers are: Louis Kalisz, president; Paul Harnowski, vice president; Stanly Cichy, secretary; Theophilus Siuda, treasurer; and Stanly Kotowski, sergeant-at-arms.

Likewise, the delegates to the Polish Democratic League were elected, namely: Messrs. Louis Kalisz, Stanly Cichy, John Osowski, P. Harnowski, and Frank Lonkowski.

Stanly Cichy, secretary.

1 1 2
1 1 1
1 0

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Sir: In the event of a tie, the tie will be broken by a
mass meeting of the citizens of the county, to be held at the
in all of the precincts of the county, on the 10th day of
receive election cards containing the names of the candidates for County
Commissioner, according to the regulations of the State of Illinois. The aim
of electing a candidate from the precinct in which the voter resides, everyone
should accept, and everyone should vote. The candidates are all well-known
local citizens of the precinct.

I F 2
I C

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 4, 1892.

POLES IN CHICAGO: POLISH ACTIVITIES

The political meeting of the Sobieski Democratic Club of the Seventeenth Ward will be held on Friday, the fifth of this month, at 8 A.M., in Mr. Kalish's hall on the corner of Front and Sangamon Streets. All members of the club as well as all citizens of the Seventeenth Ward without exception are requested to attend the meeting. There will be an election of delegates to the Polish Democratic League at this meeting.

Z. Kalisch, president.

S. Cichy, secretary.

I F 2

I F 4

IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 1, 1892.



A REPLY TO THE POLISH DEMOCRATIC ASSOCIATIONS IN THE
STATE OF ILLINOIS

We are compelled to repeat our reply to the Polish political clubs and to call their attention to the fact that only by uniting and being aware of our aims can we be led to recognition and acknowledgment.

There are approximately 300,000 Poles in Illinois, and yet how little recognition they have!

In order to obtain this recognition and force it upon other national groups, it is essentially necessary to follow the road that leads to the goal, that is, we must show a sincere interest in the politics of this country, which has accepted us so hospitably.

A group of well-thinking people have undertaken the task of organizing all our clubs into one unit--one large, strong State organization based on a

I F 2

I F 4

IV

- 2 -

POLISH



Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 1, 1892.

strictly delineated plan. Undoubtedly, such action will bring us significance and recognition.

In order to make this idea a reality, we are **turning** to you, compatriots, with a plea for co-operation in this matter. We are hereby urging all Polish Democratic clubs to call special meetings and to select delegates in the ratio of one for every twenty-five members, and to empower them to join, in the name of the club they represent, the proposed League. The secretaries of the club will forward the list of the delegates to the secretary, Mr. M. J. Szameit, 137 Monroe Street, not later than August 5, adhering to the form given below, and the delegates themselves will appear at a Convention to be held on August 14, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at 137 Monroe Street (corner of Clark). The clubs out of Chicago may submit their declaration by mail, stating whether or not they wish to join the Polish Democratic League in the State of Illinois.

Peter Kiolbassa, President.

M. J. Szameit, Secretary.

I F 2
I F 4
IV

- 3 -

POLISH



Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 1, 1892.

The Form
Ward.....
Club.....
Number of Members.....

To the Central Administration of the Polish Democratic League of the State of
Illinois

At the meeting of....., 1892, the following delegates were selected for the
convention of the Polish Democratic League, called for the 14th day of
August, 1892:

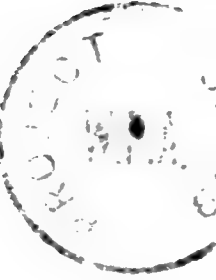
Names of delegates.....

These delegates are empowered, in behalf of.....Club, to vote for its
enrollment into the League.

(Signature) President.
(Signature) Secretary.

I F 2
I F 1

POLISH



Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 1, 1892.

MEETING OF CITIZENS OF
THE SIXTEENTH WARD

A mass meeting of Polish citizens of the Sixteenth Ward was held yesterday, at 8 P. M., at which Mr. Anthony Rudnicki presided and Mr. Francis Fuhl acted as secretary. Several hundred citizens gathered for this meeting, who, after numerous orations, decided to support the re-election of Mr. Durborrow to the United States Congress and Mr. John Kwasigroch to the Illinois State Legislature. Twenty-five new members joined the Polish-American Democratic Club of the Sixteenth Ward, which had undertaken the task of calling this meeting.

One commendable thing about yesterday's meeting, was that Mr. Louis Roland, in his interesting speech, made known to the audience the duties of Senators and Representatives in Congress, and Senators and Representatives in the State Legislature. Such educational political speeches are so very necessary to us that we hope they will occur more frequently.

The next meeting of the Club will be held this coming Sunday, August 7, at 8 P. M.

I F 2
I F 1

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 29, 1892.

/POLITICS AND THE POLES/

(Editorial)

While Poles in various parts of Chicago are becoming more interested in politics, one ward in which Poles should have an active voice, slumbers in deep sleep. It is the neighbor of Ward Sixteen, namely, the Fifteenth Ward. They give assurance that there are 1,500 votes of citizens of Polish extraction in the Fifteenth Ward, and there is apparently no proper organization, and if there is, then it has fallen asleep and gives no evidence of life. Are there no citizens who would be able to occupy themselves seriously with an adequate political organization? The time has come to think of this. One citizen of the Sixteenth Ward, who, whenever he desires to do so, knows how to create a marked impression upon his fellow-citizens, will soon move into the Fifteenth Ward, and he could work in co-operation with others in this respect. It is too bad that he considers

30049
21

I F 2
I F 1

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 29, 1892.

himself to be a Republican; however, there is every hope of his conversion. Take him to task, you citizens of the Fifteenth Ward, win him over to the Democratic party, and he will be a strong aid for you--we can assure you of this.

A Polish Democratic club could become useful in the Seventeenth Ward as well.



I F 2

II B 2 d (1)

I F 4

I F 5

I C

IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 19, 1892.

THE DEMOCRATIC CLUB OF THE SIXTEENTH WARD

Local News of Coming Politics

The efforts of the Polish American Democratic Club of the citizens of the Sixteenth Ward did not go for naught and yesterday's encouragement by Dziennik Chicagoski created a marked influence among the Poles residing in the Sixteenth Ward. The Poles have occupied nearly all the seats in the police court at West Chicago Avenue, where a Democratic Ward Club was to have been formed, and the Irish and others, to whom this was a surprise and who could find very little space in the small hall--because the Poles had preceded them--looked with wonder upon what was happening. It can be said that yesterday the Sixteenth Ward, that is, at least the Democratic part of it, officially passed into the hands of the Poles, who will certainly never allow it to be taken away from them by force. The other nationalities were in a considerable minority at this meeting and it could be ascribed only to the courtesy of the Poles that in the scope of the administration, other nationalities were also selected.



I F 2

- 2 -

POLISH

II B 2 d (1)

I F 4

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 19, 1892.

I F 5

I C

IV

The hall in reality was very small and for that reason it was impossible to accommodate many people; it seems that it was purposely chosen by the Irish, with the anticipation that by congregating about one hundred people, they would not let the Poles in or at least allow in only a few. They were fooled, however, since they themselves nearly were not admitted and it was worthwhile looking at their comically surprised faces.

Mr. P. Kiolbassa presided, and Mr. Gieszkiewicz was the secretary. Immediately after the meeting was opened by a beautiful political speech of Mr. Kiolbassa the business of forming the club was advanced. In order to allow those present to enroll in the club, the chairman nominated two other secretaries to assist the secretary. Out of courtesy he wished to nominate at least one Irishman, but everyone declined and did not want to accept the office; it might be that they were afraid to write down the Polish names because that would most likely be beyond their ability. Therefore, Messrs. Thomas Krolik and Biniak were nominated instead.



I F 2

- 3 -

POLISH

II B 2 d (1)

I F 4

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 19, 1892.

I F 5

I C

IV

All those present joined the club and the election of a permanent administration of the ward was then in order. Mr. Peter Kiolbassa was unahimously elected president, and Mr. Gieszkiewicz secretary. Then two vice-presidents were nominated: Mr. J. Buxbaum (a Hungarian) and Mr. J. Kristian (a Bohemian). Judge M. A. LaBuy was enthusiastically nominated for treasurer; he really wished to decline the honor in behalf of an Irishman, so that, as he stated, other nationalities might be represented, but the Irish candidate himself clearly stated that it was not a matter of nationality, that only the Democrats of the Sixteenth Ward had met and not merely various nationalities; he did not allow Mr. LaBuy to resign.

Mr. Gieszkiewicz was ordered to inform the press of the results of the meeting; the chairman, again, was entrusted to call the next meeting at a larger hall. This future meeting is to be held a week from today, and it will most probably be held at Walsh's Hall.

Despite the small amount of people that could be accommodated at yesterday's



I F 2

- 4 -

POLISH

II B 2 d (1)

I F 4

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 19, 1892.

I F 5

I C

meeting--many persons had to remain behind the door, because it was

IV

impossible for them to enter--nevertheless this meeting will

constitute an epochal moment in the history of the Sixteenth Ward

which is Democratic to a greater extent, according to the chairman's statement; the Sixteenth Ward will undoubtedly be one of the principal pillars, and perhaps the main pillar of the municipal's Democracy and even of the State of Illinois. In addition it will henceforth and permanently belong to the Poles.



I F 2

II B 2 d (1)

III A

IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 18, 1892.

[CALL TO POLITICAL ACTION]
(Editorial)



It is not surprising that we have our enemies. Everyone who defends goodness and truth, everyone who has certain principles, fights in their behalf and does not know how to favor all factions nor how to sit upon two chairs, must have enemies; and it did not surprise us in the least that we also have them. But we know how to respect an enemy who, in his support of opposing principles, fights honorably and does not seek refuge in childlike and immature underhandedness, and especially the one who, according to his understanding, fights pro publico bono (for the general welfare) and does not endanger public affairs by his battle. On the other hand, we shrug our shoulders in sympathy when we note that someone, in order to spite us, pays no heed to whether he acts justly, and consider that he does not really serve the public cause as he should.

In last Friday's Telegraf and in Saturday's New Life we read a statement which we print here verbatim:

I F 2

II B 2 d (1)

III A

IV

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 18, 1892.



"A Call to the Polish Political Clubs in Chicago

"Prompted by the idea of consolidating the political strength of the Poles toward a single purpose and with a conscious plan of action, the undersigned temporary committee turns to the worthy clubs with the following statement:

"Taught by experience we are aware that as long as our strength is not consolidated, is not welded into one single unity, we will be unable to develop toward anything. Noting further that the best and easiest means of promoting recognition and significance for our nationality is by sincere interest in the politics of this country which has accepted us so hospitably, the undersigned committee has decided to propose the creation of a National Political League. This league is to be composed of individual political clubs, in the city of Chicago as well as throughout the State of Illinois. Wishing to effect this unity, the undersigned committee asks the presidents and secretaries of the individual clubs to call special meetings of these clubs during the forthcoming week and to select delegates at this special meeting, at the ratio of one to every twenty-five members. These delegates should come on Sunday, July 24, 1892, at six o'clock in

I F 2

- 3 -

POLISH

II B 2 d (1)

III A

IV

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 18, 1892.



the afternoon, to 137 Monroe Street (corner of Clark).

"The secretaries will please forward to the secretary of the committee, Mr. M. J. Szameit, 137 Monroe Street, the lists of the delegates, before Wednesday, July 20, of this year. At this meeting a permanent committee will be chosen and the organization will become recognized as permanent.

"The undersigned committee sincerely hopes that the esteemed compatriots will not stand aloof from this co-operative and honorable work, and is certain that the Polish Political Clubs will respond to this summons with a large delegation.

"All further information will be given by the secretary of the temporary committee, Mr. M. J. Szameit, 137 Monroe Street."

"Peter Kiolbassa,

President.

"M. J. Szameit,

Secretary.

I F 2

- 4 -

POLISH

II B 2 d (1)

III A

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 18, 1892.

IV

"G. Kozlowski, Adam Blaszczyński, Joseph Kozlowski, Michael Gryszczynski, Michalski, Theodore Wikaryasz, Marlewski, Bernard Donajski, Max Kaczmarek."



We admit that it surprised us that the secretary had not sent this statement to Dziennik Chicagoski, the only Polish newspaper in Chicago that is seriously concerned with politics, and what is more, a paper which, undoubtedly, has the greatest number of readers among the Poles in Chicago. Consequently, we went to the president for an answer from the committee, to ask him for an explanation of this strange incident. Unfortunately, Mr. Kiolbassa was out of town at that time, and, although we were told that the name of Mr. Kiolbassa was used in this statement without his consent, we did not make use of this information last Saturday, because it did not seem probable to us.

On the following day, however, Mr. Kiolbassa returned. When we asked him about this statement, we told him what had occurred. Mr. Kiolbassa assured us that they had acted without his knowledge or desire when they neglected to have this statement printed in Dziennik, and he himself was indignant that they had acted thus.

I F 2
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 12, 1892.

THE DEMOCRATIC CLUB
OF THE SIXTEENTH WARD



At the heavily attended meeting of last Sunday evening, several speakers indicated the necessity of developing the Democratic Club of Polish-American citizens of the Sixteenth Ward. Some thirty-four new members enrolled in the club, which now numbers one hundred and eight members. A special committee was also assigned to take charge of the introductory work of the club, and to call a large citizens mass meeting for the coming Sunday. The following were members of this committee: Peter Ziobassa, John Kwasiogoch, John Biniak, Stanley Munz, A. J. Kowalski, and Louis Roland.

Mr. John Biniak presided at the meeting in the absence of the president, Mr. Anthony Rudnicki, who arrived later.

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 5, 1892.

LOCAL NEWS

At the political meeting of the Democratic club of the 16th Ward, which was held on July 3, it was found that thirty-four new members enrolled. The club now numbers seventy-four members. It was decided that funds necessary for the club be collected by means of voluntary contributions. The next meeting will be held this coming Sunday. We will have the opportunity to remind the citizens concerning this matter during this week.



I F 2
I F 1
I F 4
I F 5

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 20, 1892.

YESTERDAY'S MEETING OF POLISH CITIZENS

The Polish citizens of the Sixteenth Ward had convened in large numbers yesterday, in the school hall in order to take measures in organizing the club of "Polish-American Democratic Citizens of the 16th Ward". (sic) The meeting was called to order by citizen John Arkuszewski, afterwards, Anthony Rudnicki was elected chairman, and Stanley Sz wajkart secretary.

New members enrolled in the club whose membership list has increased to forty. Besides the citizens mentioned last Monday, the following members have joined: Peter Kiolbassa, Vincent Peszczynski, Theodor Buczkowski, Valentine Szewc, Anthony Wojciechowski, Bernard Lieske, John Kwasigroch, Joseph Chelminiak, Lorenc Majewski, Corneli Kurkowski, Louis Biad-zskiewicz, Constantine Malinski, Andrew Kwasigroch, Walter Chojnacki, and Adalbert Matuszak.

I F 2

I F 1

I F 4

I F 5

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 20, 1892.

It was resolved to accept only citizens of the Sixteenth Ward into this club and only those who already have the right to vote on the basis of their second citizenship papers.

Many citizens spoke of matters pertinent to the club, among these were: citizens Arkuszewski, Rudnicki, Ziobasza, Kunz, John Kwasiroch, Roland, Fuhl, Tomasik, Mucha, Arolik and others.

The motion of citizen Roland was beneficial to the club. In the future, arrangements will be made in the nature of recitals or educational talks, primarily on parliamentary rules and then about the duties and task of the various national, state, country and municipal officials, beginning with the President of the United States to the city aldermen. Naturally, only then will these matters be discussed when the club will become finally organized.

The club administration was also elected, that is, the officials of the club and an executive committee composed of seven members.

I F 2
I F 4
I F 5
I F 1

- 3 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 20, 1892.

The following citizens were elected as officials: Anthony Rudnicki, president; Francis Wleklinski, vice-president; Francis Fuhl, recording secretary; Thomas Krolik, financial secretary; John Kortas, treasurer.

For the executive committee the following citizens were elected: Peter Kiolbassa, A. J. Kowalski, John Kwasigroch, Stanley Kunz, Adalbert Tomasik, Jacob Mucha and Joseph Chelminiak.

The next meeting of the club will be held on Sunday, July 3.

I F 2
I F 3
I F 4
I F 5

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 18, 1892.

[POLISH DEMOCRATIC CLUB ORGANIZED]

(Editorial)

We again call the attention of our readers, and request them to call the attention of their friends and fellow citizens of the Sixteenth Ward, to the fact that tomorrow, that is, on Sunday, at 7:30 P. M., a political mass meeting will be held at Hall No. I of the school building, at Bradley Street. At this meeting a Polish-American Democratic Club of citizens of the Sixteenth Ward is to be finally organized, and a permanent administration should be selected. All will recognize the necessity of establishing a club of that type, but only a few wish to dedicate an hour of their time for a meeting called for this purpose.

In view of the forthcoming political encounters, it is a pressing matter to organize a Polish club of that sort and it seems to be of such importance to us



I F 2
I F 3
I F 4
I F 5

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 18, 1892.

that today, in several columns of the Dziennik Chicagoski, we make separate notices of it.

We have heard that several good speakers from amongst our elder citizens intend to speak at tomorrow's meeting. Last Sunday, citizens Adalbert Jendzejek and John Arkuszewski spoke rather convincingly on the need of forming such a club, and, in addition, on matters closely related to this, citizens Anthony Rudnicki, John Kortas, Thomas Krolik, Jacob Lucha, Adalbert Tomasik, Frank Murkowski, and others, voiced their views. The very opportunity for listening to and exchanging opinions in political matters should encourage many people to assemble.

We were greatly surprised that these citizens were absent. They, who held or now hold political positions. It happens that from among those whom we have in mind, two were absent from the city and the others were occupied elsewhere. Tomorrow perhaps they too will appear. They are - But why mention their names? They know well who they are. We have mainly seven in mind.



I F 2
I F 3
I F 4
I F 5

- 3 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 18, 1892.

Citizens who possess their own property, and hence pay taxes, and who often complain that improper action is taken against the Polish real-estate owners by officials, that there is no one to act on their behalf and no one wants to intercede for them, save when some one does this for them out of courtesy, should be mainly interested in this matter. These real-estate owners who pay their taxes should enroll in such a club as soon and in as great numbers as possible. They can have, must have, and certainly will have gains from such an organization. As soon as the club is formed everyone will have to reckon with it: the politicians, officials, etc. The club will always act on behalf of a member of the organization and they must listen to the club when necessary. In the future, when the club is organized, it will not be necessary to tolerate injustices or run from one to the other, begging for intervention on his behalf. Only the club, as such, will take precautions that no harm befall any of its members. We would be greatly surprised if our real-estate owners were not to recognize this and failed to appear at this meeting, upon which their material welfare depends. There should not be a single absentee among the real-estate owners at this meeting.



I F 2

I F 3

I F 4

I F 5

- 4 -

POLISH



Dziennik Chicagoski, June 18, 1892.

People may also belong to the club who do not as yet own real estate but possess sufficient political sense to have already become citizens, and intend to be good citizens. Everyone who believes that he is a good citizen of this country is desired as a member, and only those are not wanted who, knowing nothing about politics, make great commotions and create disturbances. There will be none of these among us, will there?

Let no one think that "it will get along without him." Whoever does not wish to counsel or speak himself, let him come to hear and learn, because the welfare of all is at stake. The interest of every individual is equally to stake, as well as the general welfare. We can boldly state that there is no citizen of the Sixteenth Ward who would not be interested in this matter. The matter which is to be discussed pertains to every citizen, without exception; so, let everyone at least listen to what is discussed, since he does not wish to discuss the matters himself.

Such clubs should also be formed in all the other Polish communities in Chicago.

I F 2
I F 3
I F 4
I F 5

- 5 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 18, 1892.

Through the aid of Dziennik Chicagoski, all of them can constantly communicate with one another. In the Sixteenth Ward such a club should be most powerful. Everyone is confident of this, because the Poles are most numerous in this Ward.



I F 2
I C

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 13, 1892.

[THE POLISH-AMERICAN DEMOCRATIC CLUB]

(Editorial)

A meeting of the organizers of the Polish-American Democratic Club of the Sixteenth Ward was held yesterday. During the ensuing week it will perhaps become necessary to discuss this matter more thoroughly; we will only note here a short resume of yesterday's discussion.

Citizen Adalbert Jendrzejek commenced the meeting; following this, John Arkuszewski was elected as temporary chairman and Stanley Szwajkart as secretary. In several orations some of the citizens indicated the need of organizing a club of this kind and they described what tasks this club would have to fulfill. It is about this that we will write in the following issues.

It was agreed that the organizing club will be known as Polish-American

I F 2
I C

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 13, 1892.

Citizens of the 16th Ward Democratic Club. A general meeting will be called for the coming Sunday, June 19, at the hall of the Polish school at Bradley Street, for the purpose of future deliberation on the organizing of the club, the arrangement of the principal points of its constitution and, in general, to work out the particulars pertaining to the organization.

The following citizens enrolled into the club: Adalbert Tomasik, Adalbert Jendrzejek, John Arkuszewski, Francis Murkowski, John Bednarek, Joseph Klatecki, John Lamczyk, Francis Maca, John Szczech, John Kortas, Jacob Mucha, Thomas Krolik, Joseph Paszkiewicz, Francis Fuhl, John Kaminski, John Laska, Theodore Ostrowski, Francis Wleklinski, Louis Roland, Szczesny Zahajkiewicz, Andrew Szperkowski, Michael Wolinski, Francis Kaczmarek, Anthony Rudnicki, August J. Kowalski, Stanley Kunz and Stanley Sz wajkart.

We kindly request all the Polish periodicals to repeat this report.

I F 2

II B 2 d (1)

III B 4

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 9, 1892.

[THE CONVENTION OF THE LIBERTY LEAGUE]

(Editorial)

We have finally received some information as to why the Liberty League gives no evidence of its presence. The "Zgoda" press offers an explanation to the answer of the Committee of the All-Republican Congress, from which we are informed that the convention of the Liberty League has been postponed until the fall or Oct. 12, 1892. Hence, let us wait until that time. We fear however, that the selection of that day for a convention was again ill-chosen and a new postponement will be necessary. The convention was postponed from April 30 to October 12, because on April 30, a conclave of the Sons of the American Revolution was held, and many members of the League also belong to other organizations. Consequently, one of these conventions had to be set aside until a later date. On October 12, however, a great event will take place in Chicago: the dedication of the fair, a true commemoration of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America.



I F 2

- 2 -

POLISH

II B 2 d (1)

III B 4

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 9, 1892.

Perhaps many members of the Liberty League will be obliged to participate in this national festivity in Chicago and perhaps another postponement will follow. Why do they select such unsuitable dates?

The Zgoda press charges us for not greeting sincerely the newly published Telegraf. This charge is unjust. Our greeting was very cordial, and, whoever read it will admit it. The Latin saying at the outset, did not detract from the ensuing words that were truly sincere; it was only a very delicate reproach for impolite conduct toward us. We are not at fault if the Telegraf accepted our welcome with incredulity; it has noted deceit, Pharisaism and many other similar endearing qualities in our sayings. That is not our fault. Any impartial person will acknowledge justice on our part.



I F 2

I F 4

I F 5

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 6, 1892.

AFTER ELECTION

(Summary)

Yesterday's election results, unfortunately, did not favor any of our candidates, although as a whole, the Democrats won more seats than the Republicans. The results have shown that in the Wards where the Polish population is small, their strength in other wards was not strong enough to offset other forces.

Our candidate for West Town Collector, August J. Kowalski, polled a large plurality in the Polish wards. But this was not large enough to offset the votes of the Republican candidate polled in other wards.

The same fate faced our Polish candidate for South Town Supervisor. Although he piled up a heavy vote in the first and sixth wards, he gave way to his Republican opponent in other wards.



I F 2

I F 3

I F 4

I C

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 1, 1892.

POLISH POLITICAL ACTIVITY

Sunday afternoon, March 27, a political meeting of the Democratic party was held in R. Retmanski's Hall on the West side. Peter Kiolbassa, city treasurer, and Mr. Kozlowski, the principal speakers, spoke in favor of the Democratic candidate, E. Marsch, for alderman of the thirty-third ward.

That same evening Kosciuszko's Political Club held a meeting in the church hall. Members of the club did not permit the above speakers on the rostrum, because they are supporting another candidate. The procedure of the meeting was rather broken-up.

The afternoon session was executed without interruption.



I F 2
I F 3
I F 4
I C

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 1, 1892.

It is apparent, as the results of these two meetings show, that some of our citizens are supporters and representatives of Polonia and others, instead of spreading the good will of the Dziennik Chicagoski. They stage demonstrations in saloons and confuse the **people**. If it were not for this handful of agitators, we could live peacefully. The Poles of Chicago belong to the Polish Roman Catholic Union, and the Polish National Alliance. Yet they get along with each other most cordially. In fact, we can use them as a fine example of harmonious relationship between Poles in America, although both lack a leader.



I F 2

I F 3

I F 4

IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 14, 1892.

REPUBLICAN ORGANIZATION OF THE NINTH WARD NOMINATES
LAUFERSKI FOR ALDERMAN

During the present primary election, in the ninth Ward, especially, there is much excitement among the Polish element because the Republican organization has nominated a Pole to run for the aldermanic office in April. The choice of G. Lauferski brings a Polish aldermanic possibility for the first time in the history of the ninth Ward.

The Polish people of that Ward realized the significance of this victory, and have immediately planned a mass meeting after the primaries. This meeting was held last night at St. Albert's Parish Hall. A committee of fifteen was chosen to lay plans for a campaign in the Ward. S. Rokosz was chosen as a delegate to make a collection, and over one hundred dollars was given towards the support of the campaign.

Every member that crowded the hall pledged to support their native son.

I F 2

I F 3

I F 4

IV

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 14, 1892.

Among those present was also a Bohemian delegation that offered assistance. To assure victory of this first Polish aldermanic possibility, it was agreed to hold political meetings everyday during the coming week.



I F 2
I F 3
I F 4
I C

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 15, 1892.

PROTEST ACTION SCORPED BY ALLIANCE

(Editorial)

Once again our readers, who wish success to the Dziennik Chicagoski as each day passes, have another opportunity to read more material of a malignant and polemical nature. The Central Committee of the Polish National Alliance has informed the people that they have signed over the entire organization to the Liberty League because they wish to take part in the Republican Congress. They believe this step is more important than the attempted plans "to make protests, where, nobody knows." When it was pointed out in a few articles that the Central Committee sold the entire organization on its own accord, and not by a majority vote of its members, and that in reality the Liberty League brought good as well as bad to the people, the papers began to rant and rave because the Dziennik Chicagoski; opposed the plan. Little do they realize the out-



I F 2
I F 3
I F 4
I C

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 15, 1892.

come of the resolutions that will affect the Polish National Alliance. It all depends upon the majority rule of the entire membership of the Liberty League. The benefits to be reaped by the latter organization, whether good or bad, will then be decided.

We pointed these facts out because we have seen a loophole in this affiliation. There are possibilities that the Alliance may lose its individuality.

At one time, other papers have asked the Alliance to take part in the joint protest against Russia, and criticized it for not taking part. But since it made the statement that it is useless to make protests in any direction, and since it joined the League, these same papers bow to this group, and consider the protest matter a buried issue.



I F 2

I F 3

I F 4

I C

- 3 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 14, 1892.

One of these papers has changed its policy because the Liberty League was organized by Americans, and since it is American, there is no point in writing against it or criticizing it. It is apparent that this paper has committed a wrong. Sometime ago, it criticized the public school system, and now it has attacked the Liberty League. According to the point of view of that paper, it is wrong to pass comment on an important issue because it is American and, therefore, it is without error.

We have merely pointed out that more harm than good may come out of the League transaction. Yet we are branded offensive by others.



The Chicago Tribune, P. 1, June 1, 1891.

POLISH VOTERS ENTHUSIASTIC

An enthusiastic meeting of the Kosciuszko Polish Political Club of the Thirty-third Ward was held at the parish hall, Exchange Ave. and 88th St., last evening, at which the non-partisan judicial ticket was unanimously indorsed.

The hall was crowded, fully 500 Polish voters being present. S. F. Adalia Satalecki, James E. Dudek, Adam Walkowiak, and Martin Wiora, the President of the club, made addresses in favor of the non-partisan ticket.

The club is an independent political organization over four-hundred strong. Last night's meeting was the largest it has ever held.

Zgoda, Vol. VII, No. 30, July 25, 1888.

POLISH CLUB IN CHICAGO

At the 16th political ward where not so long ago the Poles elected their first Polish alderman, Mr. A. J. Kowalski, a Republican Polish club has been established.

The president is Mr. M. Osucha, and the secretary, Mr. I. N. Morgens-
stern.

We shall have more news about this in our future issues.



Zgoda, Vol. VII, No. 10, March 7, 1888.

POLITICAL CLUB

Article written by Mr. K. Olszewski.

Chicago, March 1, 1888.

The first Polish political club is now being organized in the vicinity of Main St. Citizens, hearing of this, went there and were told by well known speakers of fine reputation they would make themselves and their magistrates known. Every one present was glad to hear it and willing to do his share.

This way we shall be able to have this political club organized. Every Pole living in this neighborhood is invited to our large meeting which is held frequently.

K. Olszewski.

The Chicago Tribune, June 21, 1880.

[GARFIELD AND ARTHUR CLUB ORGANIZED]

In answer to a call, there was a large meeting of the English-speaking Poles held at the corner of Milwaukee Ave. and Noble St., last evening, and a Garfield and Arthur Club was organized.

The meeting was called to order by K. J. Malek, and Peter Kielbassa was called to the chair. Messrs. Kielbassa and Krzemieniecki made speeches in their native tongue, advocating the cause of Garfield and Arthur, and the result was the information of a club.

The following officers were elected:- President, Peter Kielbassa; Vice-President, J. Krzemieniecki; Secretary, K. J. Malek; and Treasurer, Joseph Gillmeister.

The club promises to be a strong one, if the enthusiasm of last evening can be taken as an indication.

I. ATTITUDES

F. Politics

3. Programs and Purposes

I F 3
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 3, 1928.

HOME OWNERS DENIED WIDENING OF AUGUSTA STREET
Max Adamowski and Stan. Adamkiewicz Promise to Bring
Plan to Realization

At a meeting of city officials and members of the West Park Board held last night, the question of widening Augusta Street, and changing it into a six mile boulevard was discussed. John Dill Robertson, president of the West Park Board, said that the developing of this street into a boulevard would give the city an important vehicular artery from practically the center of town to the West Side. The plan includes the improvement of the street from Elston Avenue to Austin Avenue.

Dr. Robertson informed the delegation that he will consent to widening the street if the question is supported by the City Council. This plan would entail the widening of the street by ten feet. The completion of such a plan would cost ten million dollars. This would mean that a bond issue

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 5, 1928.

would have to be floated in order to raise the necessary funds.

Augusta Street practically passes through a neighborhood that is populated by the Polish people. If the plans are completed and the improvement finished, many Polish property owners will benefit thereby.

At this meeting were: Alderman Max Adamowski and Stan. Adamkiewicz. Both promised to support the issue if it should go before the City Council. Within the near future, petitions will be sent out to all the property owners of Augusta Street and the question; Do you favor the plan of widening Augusta Street, will be asked. The support of this plan by the property owners will greatly improve the chances of materialization.

POLISH

I F 3

I F 5

I F 4

III H

III F

III D

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 7, 1918.

WE NEED A POLISH CONGRESSMAN

(Editorial)

Over the world still hang the heavy black clouds from which came the most violent storm in history. There is not a corner on this earth that has not felt the effects of this storm. The nations have been locked in a death struggle, fighting for freedom and the right to rule themselves without having the will of the depraved satrap of Germany imposed upon them.

But, as after a violent storm fair weather usually comes, so after this storm among the nations there will come peace, and we, as a nation, must see to it that we benefit from the rays of the sun of peace, that its life-giving rays revive our homeland in the freedom of its laws.

Today, Washington has become the center of the world. With its unlimited resources, America will be the land to which the nations of the world, torn

WPA (ML) PROJ. 30275

I F 3

I F 4

I F 5

III D

III F by years of war, will have to turn, and though today America is making sacrifices with the rest of the nations, its resources will not run out so soon; it will be able to supply everyone without harm to itself. Placed in a special position by virtue of this condition, America will have the deciding voice in peacetime; even the arrogant Teuton will have to bend himself to its will, if he does not wish to become a beggar among the nations of the world.

The fate of the world will undoubtedly be in the hands of the next Congress. But are we to remain silent where the defense of our nation is concerned? Can we not guide our affairs in such a way that a Pole may speak, in defense of the rights of our wronged homeland, before what is now the greatest tribunal on earth? Are we to let our fate rest in the hands of representatives who are merely favorable to our cause, or shall we choose a spokesman of our own blood, a man well acquainted with our conditions and our problems, adept in international politics?

I F 3

I F 4

I F 5

III D

III F

III H

- 3 -

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Aug. 7, 1918.

We have the means to do the latter, and this goal could have been attained a long time ago. However, little personal ambitions and political shortsightedness kept us from this privilege, as a result of which we are forced to ask others to defend our rights.

Regardless of anything else, we, of all people, should have a right to demand something of this country. Our homeland was dying at the time America was being born in an aura of freedom, but even in its dying convulsions, it still sent two of its sons to the aid of the new republic. Today their bronze monuments stand in the nation's capitol as eternal proof that Poles love liberty.

Great tracts of untilled land lay in need of hands to cultivate it, factories needed hands for work--fresh human material gave this country strength. Polish labor helped this country attain the wealth it now has, Poland strengthened this country with her best sons, of whom she can well be proud. For when the bugle called, when America threw itself into the World War, Polish volunteers

APP 1 (111) PROJ. 30275

I F 3

I F 4

I F 5

III D

III F were among the first to enter the ranks, while the whole Polish ele-
III H ment gave unqualified proof of its loyalty. And again Polish blood
flowed freely in defense of the Star-Spangled Banner; on the list of
American heroes, the names of sons of Poland and men of Polish ancestry fig-
ure prominently; they have shown a contempt for death in the noblest of causes,
the cause of justice.

America will not forget our rights, it will see that they are respected. But
to stand guard over our interests, even in the most favorable atmosphere, we
need someone to keep reminding the country of those rights; we do not need
to ask, we have a right to demand. Never before have we needed a Polish
representative in Congress as we need one now.

The next Congress will doubtless propose new reforms in the immigration laws;
it will make trade treaties with the nations of Eastern Europe; there will be
many bills to limit the use of foreign languages, and among them, our own.
In general, there will be proposed a great many reforms that will closely

I F 3

I F 4

I F 5

III D

III F

III H

- 5 -

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 7, 1918.

concern us in this country, and our countrymen in Europe. What invaluable services a Pole could render in Congress! Knowing Eastern conditions, the whirlpool of international politics, the plight of his own people, he would be the best and most useful representative of America, guardian of oppressed peoples.

We still have time--let us join hands and help ourselves to victory. Personal ambitions can be shelved until later. Now Poland must have a son amongst the Representatives of the greatest nation on earth.

MTA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

IF 3

IM

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, July 27, 1918.

ARE WATER LETTERS NECESSARY?

Certain American newspapers have begun an earnest campaign for the general installation of water meters in the city of Chicago. The first battle has already been fought in the city council, and the result was a vote of 22-29 (sic). Aldermen who opposed the installation of water meters, when asked the reasons for their opposition, said that they are not personally against the innovation, but that they are merely reflecting the sentiments of the people in their wards who are opposed to it; some workers' organizations have vigorously protested against the measure.

Newspapers which are agitating for water meters do not present the matter clearly and exhaustively to the public, but try, in a general way, to convince the public that the measure is for the good of the poor people, that the rich who use a great deal of water will have to pay most, that something must be done because of the half-million-dollar summer deficit in the water department, and so on.

五、

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, July 27, 1918.

However, these arguments do not seem to be enough to convince the poor people, who defend instinctively every new attack upon their purses, and who, behind the camouflage of arguments about "public good," something related to the gas situation.

While the matter should concern all of us, very little is being said. It would be worth while to present it to our people in the proper light.

One might ask, "To whom are these water meters so important, and who is paying for the campaign to install them?" A little thought and the question answers itself. Chicago has at present a population of over three million; let us ask now, how many residential buildings, and approximately how many homes, can such a large city have? Water meters, after all, are not made of paper or of wood, but of metal. How enormous would be the cost of manufacture and installation of these meters? Who will pay for all this? And the answer to that is: Everyone who lives in a house and uses water. The water department would have to be expanded, and water meter readers added to its staff. It is doubtful whether

I F 3
I M

- 3 -

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, July 27, 1918.

the half-million-dollar water deficit would be enough to pay for the extra help.

Furthermore, every dweller would have to pay for water, just as he is now paying for gas, and he would have to depend upon the "honesty" of the meter reader. In the event that the measure passes and meters are installed, will the owners of buildings lower rents? It is to be doubted. And the poor people, living in dark apartments and basement flats, will have to pay for water in the same proportion as the rich. And water, that one privilege of the poor, would become an article of luxury, for everyone would fear even to bathe his poor, dirty little children, most numerous among the poor, of course, in order not to raise the cost of living.

The rich would pay? Ha, ha! A crow will not peck out the eyes of another crow, as the old saying goes. The rich will not allow themselves to be harmed, while to the poor, water will become as gas is today.

This is why the working public opposes this innovation, not because it is an

I F 3
I M

- 4 -

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, July 27, 1918.

innovation, but because it feels that water meters will become a new source of exploitation. I have seen and carefully studied the struggles over the water meter question in various other cities; the vigorous opposition of the working public defeated the attempts at installation of water meters, and I have hopes that it will be the same in Chicago.

The city can find other means of covering the deficit in the water department.

Away with water meters!

S.Z.

I F 3
I F 5
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, July 22, 1918. '

SEVENTEENTH WARD ALDERMEN CALL MEETING OF REAL-ESTATE OWNERS

A meeting of real-estate owners was called by the aldermen of the Seventeenth Ward, S. Walkowiak and S. Adamkiewicz. Joseph Ruszkiewicz presided, and W. Duzewski served as secretary. The chairman spoke on the purpose of the meeting, explaining that it has not a political gathering but concerned only owners of real estate.

The City of Chicago intends to pass an ordinance calling for the installation of water meters. This is a matter of importance to owners of real estate, the chairman explained, and it rests with the real-estate owners of the Seventeenth Ward to instruct their aldermen how to vote. He mentioned also that Keeler, of the Public Efficiency Board, was present, who wished to speak to the citizens of the Seventeenth Ward on the subject of water meters.

From Keeler's speech it developed that the house owners would save with the installation of meters, since they would pay only about half as much water tax

WPA (H.L.) PROJ. 30275

I F 3

I F 5

IV

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, July 22, 1918.

as they do at present. He pointed out that Cleveland and Milwaukee use water meters, and that the citizens there pay far less water tax than we in Chicago.

Alderman Walkowiak spoke next, saying that what Keeler said was fine and good, so far as residential districts were concerned, but from our point of view the system would not prove very practical. Adamkiewicz also spoke, and agreed with Walkowiak in opposing the new system, but he said that he would vote in accordance with the meeting's decision.

Chairman Ruszkiewicz then called upon various citizens for their opinions, which showed that all except three were apposed to the installation of water meters. There were about five hundred real-estate owners present.

In conclusion, Ruszkiewicz thanked the gathering for its exemplary behavior during the course of the meeting, and also thanked Keeler for his participation in the meeting, of which he must have carried away a very favorable impression.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 20275

I F 3
I F 5
IV

- 3 -

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, July 22, 1918.

Ruszkiewicz told the gathering that, with such representatives in the City Council as Walkowiak and Adamkiewicz, we can be sure that our affairs are in good hands. He added that Alderman Walkowiak deserves Polish recognition and support in his race for nomination to the office of Municipal Court Judge on the Democratic ticket in the coming primaries. If he is elected, he is sure to bring honor to all Polonia, for he has given incontrovertible proof of his capability during his terms as alderman in the City Council of Chicago.

Chicago, July 21, 1918.
W. Duzewski.

MPA (ILL) PP01.30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Mar. 1, 1917.

GARDENS IN VACANT LOTS

There are a great many vacant lots in Chicago which do not bring anyone the slightest benefit. If these lots were given for a limited time to people wanting to till the soil for their own and the city's benefit, if these vacant lots were properly cultivated and seeded, the inhabitants of the city would gain an ever-increasing supply of foodstuffs, which would bring about a general reduction in prices.

According to the opinion of the officers of the well-known Philadelphia Vacant Lot Gardening Association, thousands of Chicagoans would gladly take up gardening in the vacant lots, since this would make supporting themselves a little easier, and working out of doors would improve their health.

All sorts of local associations interested in civic matters are making proposals to the various vacant lot owners to turn their property over, for a limited

6275

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Mar. 1, 1917.

length of time, to those who may want to turn it into gardens for their own and the city's benefit. It is possible that efforts in this direction will prove successful. If so, instead of useless vacant lots, we will have gardens cultivated and sown with grain within the city limits.

WPA 0111700180005

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 12, 1915.

LET THERE BE MORE CO-OPERATION AND
LESS DISSENSION AMONG US POLES

Our Polish political leaders should be less fiery when they argue on political issues, especially in cases which involve the nomination of a compatriot. Arguments expressed with the aid of a fist lead nowhere. That is what /recently/ happened in certain headquarters. Let us remember once and for all that only by co-operation can we accomplish anything. Resort to physical force in matters purely intellectual is unbecoming to a true Polish-American.

I F 3

I F 4

IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 7, 1897.

PARK OFFICIALLY OPENED IN POLISH COMMUNITY

Saturday afternoon, September 4, the newly built park at Holt and Blanche Streets was officially opened for public use. A majority of Polish children and adults were on hand to participate in the program. The ceremony was opened with the singing of the national anthem and then the Polish people sang their national hymn, "God Save Poland."

On the program, arranged by J. Stitt, the following delivered speeches: Mrs. Henry Wade Rogers, Mrs. E. Sly, Miss Mary McDowell, M. B. Gallaway, and Edward North. All the speakers made reference to the imperative need of such parks throughout Chicago. They were of the opinion that the danger of playing in the streets would be greatly eliminated.

John Czekala spoke in the name of the Poles. His speech was on safety.

WPA (ILL.) PC 330

I F 3

I F 4

IV

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 7, 1897.

The Poles thanked the organizers of this park.

After this many competitive games between children took place. Many books were distributed among the children. After the program was over, all children received a flower as a token of the opening of the park.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I F 3
I F 6

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 3, 1897.

AN APPEAL TO THE POLES

Fellow citizens! I have been a resident of Chicago for the last twenty-five years. During these years I have become familiar with the Republican, the Democratic, and other parties.

In a few words I wish to say that the Democrats are the friends of the poor, whereas the Republicans are senseless exploiters and oppressors of the poor people.

In the term of my residence in Chicago the city never rotted in such rubbish and muck as it has been defiled with during the last two years. Remember the "parks of Swift," the streets full of holes, and the unprecedented disorder in addition to this.

And the taxes! Do these days of depression warrant such disgraceful increases? I had never paid more than \$18; however, during the last two years I have paid

WPA QLLI PROJ. 30375

I F 3
I F 6

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 3, 1897.

\$24.30, and at present I pay \$26.23. Despite this there are not funds sufficient to pay the teachers, let alone to build public schools.

Every one of you feels the pinch of this; therefore, you should consider every Republican as a traitor, and every independent candidate as selfish or jealous. Let us not expect anything from such a group.

Remember this, you old timers, and help our younger citizens; let us cast our votes for the regular Democratic party.

I do not consider myself a politician, nor do I listen to politicians' lies or attend the meetings held in saloons. I am merely voicing my sincere opinion and wishing **for the good of all.**

Ignatius Skorupa
576 West 17th Street

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 3, 1897.

POLISH DEMOCRATS TO TAKE PART IN POLITICAL PARADE

The Polish Democratic Club of the Fifteenth Ward is going to participate with all other Polish Democratic organizations in the political parade to be staged tonight in the Fifteenth Ward. This Club will start from Albert Nowak's Hall, 265 West Webster Street, at 7:30 P. M., marching to Milwaukee Avenue and then to Rockwell Street, where it will join the major unit.

Once again I urge all citizens to take part in this Democratic political demonstration; I am certain that this is not too much to ask. Let us show other nationalities that we are alive and take an active part in politics; the more work we accomplish in this direction, the sooner shall we be able to realize our aims.

John Krajecki, president

[Translator's Note: No subsequent write-up.]

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 31, 1897.

INTRIGUES OF THE GOLD DEMOCRATS
(Goldbugs)

At the last convention held by the so-called Gold Democrats the delegates began to mix in matters in which they were sadly defeated in the last fall elections. They wanted to foist upon the Democrats some kind of "Goldbug" for mayor. Despite the fact that all Democratic clubs of various nationalities and the ward organizations unanimously endorsed Carter H. Harrison as candidate for mayor, the left-wing Democrats did not stop their intrigues to prevent this to the very day of the convention. On the day of the convention [primary] they posted their own candidates for delegates to the city, town, and aldermanic conventions, and made strong attempts to get them elected. Persons who were candidates for delegate on their ticket thought no harm of it, for they did not know the strategy of the "Goldbugs"; only their agents knew this. Despite their schemes and tricks, however, not one of their delegates was chosen in any of the wards.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 31, 1897.

Some of the "Goldbugs" had played an important role in the Democratic party and had been nominated and elected to important positions in the city administration, but they sold out the people who had helped to keep them in their lucrative positions with their votes at the last election. They presented and supported Palmer as candidate for President of the United States not to elect him but to aid in defeating the Democratic candidate, W. J. Bryan, that McKinley might be elected instead.

After the last election the eyes of many of the "Goldbugs" were opened, and their reason was illumined; they admitted their error and returned to the regular Democratic party. Yet there are some that still carry on blindly and at present have decided to continue their dishonorable and treacherous work--to sow discord in the ranks of the Democrats, to set one against the other, and to disturb and excite the Democratic organization, especially where unity and harmony prevail, and racial differences do not exist and have no place in political life. They set up independent candidates for various offices for the sole purpose of weakening the forces of the Democrats in order that they may assure victory for their

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 31, 1897.

confederates, the Republicans. In [less than] two years, that is, in 1898, the election of congressmen and representatives to the State legislature will take place. It is only natural that the "Goldbugs" should fear the election of a Democratic legislature which would take up the financial question; consequently they are already assisting the Republicans as much as possible.

Where do the "Goldbugs" get the money to carry on these intrigues? They get it from the same source from which they got it in the previous Republican campaign. They still wish to be considered Democrats so that they may more easily dupe the people, as they successfully did in the last November election.

And even our Sixteenth Ward is not free from the agitations of the "Goldbugs". A week before the last local Democratic convention the independent aldermanic candidate began to agitate for a "Goldbug" for mayor, although he was well aware that all the Democratic clubs of the Sixteenth Ward unanimously endorsed C. H. Harrison as candidate. Four days before the convention we read in the local American press that the Sixteenth Ward had declared at least half its delegation

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 31, 1897.

for the "Goldbug" candidate; nevertheless the entire independent ticket was defeated. The same thing occurred in other wards. The "Goldbugs" are working harder than ever to defeat the Democratic candidates, and under the guise of Independent Democrats they are working to effect the fall and the ruination of the Democratic party. The "Goldbugs" were and are enemies of labor, for they are agents of the capitalists, of various trusts and monopolies, and they work for their interests because the capitalists pay them for doing so.

The citizens should be cautious and should not lend an ear to the Independent Democrats; many of them do not know that they are working for the "Goldbugs", and that the "Goldbugs" work for the Republicans, just as they worked for McKinley during the fall campaign. He who has not partaken enough of the golden days promised by the "Goldbugs" should vote for the independent candidates, while those who are sorry that they voted for McKinley or Palmer should vote the straight Democratic ticket. This is the only way to defeat the "Goldbugs" and the Republicans, who are working together for the defeat of the Democratic party.

L. A. R.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I F 3
I F 1

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 6, 1897.

POLITICAL MEETING

A political meeting was held last night at A. Schultz's Hall by the Polish citizens of the Sixteenth Ward. The hall was filled to capacity. Many speeches and debates ensued.

A resolution was adopted to have Noble Street extended and paved in order to have a streetcar line run directly to the Loop.

Another resolution was made indorsing John Kurland as a candidate for alderman of the Sixteenth Ward.

Roman Szajkowski, secretary.

[Translator's note: No information was given as to whether the meeting was held by the Republican or the Democratic party].

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 1, 1895.

THE CIVIL SERVICE PROPOSITION

(Editorial)

The civil service proposition will be next to the candidates on the ballot which the voters will receive tomorrow.

This proposition will be at the top of the ballot and beside it there will be found two squares with the words "Yes" and "No". Those who are against this resolution will place a cross in the square marked "No"; those in favor of it will mark a cross in the square designated by "Yes."

This is a very important question. It concerns thousands of people holding city positions. The Civil Service Bill, which has already been passed by the state legislature at Springfield, can be applied to the city of Chicago only

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 1, 1895.

after a majority of the votes have been cast in favor of it. This Bill will replace the present system of appointing men to city jobs, thus eliminating political influence. Instead of appointments, competitive examinations will be held, and those with the highest grades will be given preference. Thus, an applicant who passes the tests and gets the appointment has a permanent position from which he cannot be removed because of a change of political parties in charge of the city administration, but only by insubordination or personal laxity. Assessments and other fees which were levied on the political appointees will be eliminated.

This, therefore, is a complete bureaucratic system parallel to that of Europe.

The proposition is very simple and presents definite improvements and advantages. First of all, it gives steady employment, even lifetime work, under pleasant circumstances. It offers the city better employees, for the examinations help to choose those who have had training in a special field; this excludes the tampering of the political machine for political purposes.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 1, 1895.

From the other point of view, according to the claims of the opposition, it will bring about heavy European formalities and bureaucracies which have shown their defectiveness many times. Civil service will create a professional class of officials, thus far not so well known in free America, who are enclosed in the sphere of their bureaus, removed from the political light and not aware of any party responsibilities, but dependent and liable only to their superiors, who are riveted to their monotonous and snail-like interests. (sic) This is the road that the mandarins of China have plied; the active autocracy in Russia is organized on these same lines, more or less.

We have, therefore, arguments for and against civil service. These arguments are presented to the readers for consideration and evaluation, although we feel that we ought to point out that as much as civil service is convenient for the people born in this country or those who speak English and have been trained in English Schools, it also is equally inconvenient for the various immigrant groups who have lately become rooted in American soil. Among these groups are the Poles.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 1, 1895.

No matter how well the Germans, Czechs, Italians, Swedes, Poles, etc. may be versed in English later on, this law will not be the same for them as for the American or Englishman, for the examinations, oral and written, will be given in the English language. In this lies the advantage for the American or Englishman and the great handicap to the immigrant groups. A Pole, German, Czech, Swede, etc., although better trained and qualified, is in this group and will fail in the examination, whereas the former will pass. Though the immigrant may receive a low passing grade, the large number of candidates on the list will ruin his chances of ever getting a job.

That this is not an exaggerated point of view is plainly shown by the recent police examinations held in Chicago. Out of the three thousand that took them, only two hundred failed to pass; most of these were foreigners. Of the thirty or forty Polish officers who did not take the test, seventeen were relieved of their duties. Among them were capable persons who were well versed in their work, but were handicapped by the lack of English educational training.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 1, 1895.

This may and will happen in the other city administrative positions if the civil service proposition wins--and this will be disadvantageous to the Poles.

We have presented both sides of the question from an unbiased point of view. We do not wish to influence our fellow citizens in this respect. They will judge for themselves which side of the proposition will be best for them.

WPA (LL) PROJ. 20275

I F 3
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 23, 1894.

MASS MEETING TO PROTEST DISMISSAL OF E. Z. BRODOWSKI
Resolution against Governor Altgeld

A mass meeting was held last night at the Bradley Street Polish School Hall in behalf of E. Z. Brodowski, park commissioner, who was so uncereemoniously and unreasonably removed from office by Governor Altgeld. Approximately three thousand people gathered at the big school hall.

The meeting was opened by Thomas Krolik, who called upon F. Bieszka to act as chairman. H. Nagiel, acted as secretary.

W. Bardonski was the first speaker. He explained the situation thoroughly, pointed out the groundlessness of the charges made against Brodowski, and the brutal way in which he was removed from office by the governor; he demanded that a protest be made against this action, which is an insult to all Poles.

The next speaker, Stanislaus Slominski, defended Brodowski very ardently and

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 23, 1894.

at some length, pointing out that Brodowski, as park commissioner, had done all he could for his countrymen. They, in turn, should take his part, and protest against this injustice to one of our representatives. Slominski's speech was greatly applauded.

After this speech, and on a motion made by W. Bardonski, a resolutions committee was chosen. The committee consists of the following persons: W. Smulski, W. Bardonski, A. J. Kowalski, S. Slominski, J. Arkuszewski, Stanislaus Lauferski, and M. Osuch.

Then W. Tomasik spoke, pointing out that Polish honor is at stake, and that we should defend it by all means. The next speaker, Casimir Zychlinski, explained our rights, and told us how we should defend them, he pointed out that Brodowski, an honest and capable official, had incurred the hatred of the politicians of other nationalities just because he supported his countrymen. The next speaker, P. Gackowski, called for three cheers in honor of Brodowski. P. Roland spoke about the injustice committed against Brodowski, and blamed the governor for

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 23, 1894.

it. P. Sowinski, who lives near Humboldt Park, testified that he himself had seen how Brodowski had worked, and how he had established order in the park. P. K. Dorszynski spoke in favor of our commissioner. A. Rudnicki also spoke. The last speaker was Alderman Kuntz, who said that the governor does not know what he is doing, and warned Poles against exploitation by politicians of other nationalities; he made a motion that a committee be chosen to deliver the resolution, adopted at the meeting, to Governor Altgeld.

The committee then submitted the resolution, which is as follows:

"Whereas, Governor John P. Altgeld removed E. Z. Brodowski from the office of park commissioner on May 21, 1894, giving incompetence in fulfilling the duties of that office as the reason for dismissal; and

"Whereas, We, citizens of the United States, of Polish extraction, who know E. Z. Brodowski very well, are cognizant of his abilities, which he has displayed as businessman and editor, and in his performance of other public

I F 3
IV

- 4 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 23, 1894.

duties during the course of his residence in this city; and

"Whereas, He gave further proof of his ability by being twice elected auditor of the West Park Board; be it therefore

"Resolved, That we, citizens of the United States, of Polish extraction, gathered at this meeting, condemn the governor's action as an insult, not only to our nationality but also to E. Z. Brodowski, our representative. Be it further

"Resolved, That, if the governor has no other motive for the removal of E. Z. Brodowski than his supposed incompetence, we consider this a poor excuse, which does not justify removal of a competent man from public office, who for some reason, is disliked by the governor or his agents in Chicago. Be it further

"Resolved, That we, Chicagoans of Polish extraction, do hereby protest against

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 23, 1894.

this unjustified act, and express our indignation at the improper manner in which our countryman was removed from an office for which he is quite qualified."

On a motion made by W. Bardonski, the resolution was adopted enthusiastically by a rising vote.

The committee for presenting the resolution to the governor consists of the following citizens, Stanley Kunz, W. Bardonski, August J. Kowalski, F. Bieszke, M. Drzemala, S. Lauferski, and K. Zychlinski.

This concluded the meeting. All of today's English-language newspapers comment on the mass meeting, and publish the protest against the governor.

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 23, 1892.

POLISH DEMOCRATS

A political meeting of the Polish State Democratic Organization was held on Sunday, May 22, at 137 Monroe Street. The following executives were elected: Messrs. Peter Kielbassa, president, G. T. Kozlowski, Adam Blaszczyński, John Grzegorzewski, vice-presidents; N. J. Szameit, secretary and Joseph T. Kozlowski as assistant secretary; John Czaja as treasurer and Bernard Donajski as sergeant at arms. The members of the executive committee are: Messrs. Peter Kielbassa, G. T. Kozlowski, M. J. Szameit, Theodore Wikaryasz, M. W. Gryszczynski, August J. Kowalski, Ign. Dankowski, Max Kaczmarek, and Adalbert Marlewski. The above-mentioned committee will meet each Sunday afternoon at 137 Monroe Street.



POLISH

I F 3

I F 4

I F 5

I H

I C

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 15, 1891.

WHAT WAS ACCOMPLISHED BY ILLINOIS STATE LEGISLATURE

(Editorial)

Right now, since our State Legislature has adjourned its sessions, is the time to review its accomplishments.

Were we favored with many beneficial laws? What political party had the strongest influence in making new laws? Which of these laws are most beneficial?

Every citizen of the State of Illinois ought to be interested in this important matter. The Poles in Chicago, never before were so keenly interested in politics as this year. Never before have they tried to understand so thoroughly city, state, and national politics as at present. Not long ago these Poles attracted the attention of all nationalities on account of taking a great part in political activities. They had their representative in the State Legislature, (J. Kwasigroch) and two representatives in the City Council,



I F 3

I F 4

I F 5

I H

I C (Kunz and Dahlman, Aldermen). And in the City Hall (P. Kiolbassa, City Treasurer), and on the County Board (M. Bardonski, a county commissioner). They would certainly like to learn and memorize the most important of these laws, and are certain that Dziennik Chicagoski will publish their review.

We will do this though we cannot go into details. Attention is called to articles which have already appeared in our journal. Those who read our paper carefully do know that there was no shortage of these articles during the last half year. However, we are willing to supply any one with better information on this or any other issue in the future numbers of our paper, if some one demands it.

The Dominating Party

The dominating and victorious group during the last Illinois State Legislature was the Democratic party. It enacted many practical laws, and gave impulse



I F 3

- 3 -

POLISH

I F 4

I F 5

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 15, 1891.

I H

I C to those which could not be passed on account of a strong opposition, so that they would be passed in the future. The opposition, the Republican party, limited its activities to objecting, interfering, and opposing democratic principles, and hindering the propositions presented by the Democrats. It was a hard fight, but it would not have been so hard if the Democrats had had a decisive majority. This year, however, our State Legislature was in such a condition that in reality, no party had a decisive majority. The Democrats had one hundred and one members, the Republicans had one hundred. The so-called farmers, who leaned to either side, which of course, made that party victorious, had three members. Furthermore, the Republicans had a decisive majority in the Senate, for they had twenty-six members, and the Democrats had twenty-four, but the Democrats had the decisive majority in the House of Representatives. They had seventy-seven members, and the Republicans seventy-three. The three farmers were also members of the House of Representatives.

Before any measure becomes a law it must pass both houses, that is, the House

I F 3

- 4 -

POLISH

I F 4

I F 5

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 15, 1891.

I H

I C of Representatives and the Senate. Besides, it must be signed by the Governor of the State. It was easy, therefore, for the Republicans in the Senate to reject any measure adopted by the House of Representatives. This happened to many measures.

Consequently, the fight was very hard, and the plurality of one member which the Democrats had, did not help very much. It was necessary to fight with convincing argumentations by the gaining of public opinion, and winning over the stubborn farmers. It was necessary to fight by intelligent reasoning and not by the majority. For this reason, victory brings a great credit, and the Democrats should be proud because they have defeated their opponents in many fights.

What did the Democrats accomplish at the thirty-seventh State Assembly? In brief: they elected Mr. John M. Palmer to the United States Senate; it gave the State a practical and honest system of voting; established more protective



I F 3

- 5 -

POLISH

I F 4

T F 5

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 15, 1891.

I H

I C laws for miners and out-of-door laborers than have been made in the last thirty years. They abolished Merritt's Conspiracy Law. The Democrats secured for the citizens the right to appoint railroad commissioners. In the House of Representatives, they were instrumental in passing a measure forbidding child labor, and although it was killed in the Senate by the Republicans, it was not the fault of the Democrats, but the Republicans. The eight-hour working day proposition also met its fate in the same way. The Republicans prevented the passing of the Banking Law which provided that all State funds should be deposited in State banks, and accrued interest should belong to the State. Besides these measures, the Democrats confirmed the principle that the United States senators should be elected directly by the people and not by their representatives. Finally, they distinguished themselves by adopting measures of economy, thus reducing the expenses of the session to a minimum.

They accomplished much, as much as it was possible under difficult circumstances,



I F 3

- 6 -

POLISH

I F 4

I F 5

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 15, 1891.

I H

I C and for this they deserve the approval of all citizens. We will explain some of the new laws more fully.

Senatorial Issue

The United States senators are elected in the following manner: In reality, the citizens of the State do not vote for the United States senators, but they elect the State senators and representatives who nominate and elect them. If there are two candidates, then the one who receives the majority of the votes is elected, but if there are more than two, then the winner must have an absolute majority, that is, more than a half of all votes. For example: If there are two hundred and four votes, (one hundred and one Democratic, one hundred Republican, and three Farmer's votes,) the candidate must receive one hundred and three votes in order to be elected.

It was a bitter fight. The Farmers would not vote for either Republican or Democratic candidate, and because of this, John M. Palmer, the Democratic



I F 3

- 7 -

POLISH

I F 4

I F 5

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 15, 1891.

I H

I C candidate for United States senator, could not get the necessary majority for some time. The Republicans did not support any particular candidate, but they opposed the election of Palmer. Therefore, they picked all kinds of candidates, one after another, but could not agree among themselves. Finally, in order to defeat Palmer, they nominated one of the three Farmers in order to get their support and elect him. But they were unsuccessful because some Republicans opposed this candidate. In the meantime, Palmer was getting his one hundred and one democratic votes every day. This condition lasted for two and a half months. Finally, the Republicans decided to elect Dr. Moore, one of the Farmers, and he, after several ballotings, received almost a hundred votes. The entire United States was watching this interesting fight, and waited with almost feverish fears as the opinion prevailed that this Republican farce would contribute to the defeat of the candidate who was favored by the majority of the United States citizens. They feared that a very little known man, who is supported by a small group, would be elected as a United States senator. But, fortunately, the Republicans could not agree, and two of the members of



I F 3

- 8 -

POLISH

I F 4

I F 5

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 15, 1891.

I H

I C the Farmers' party, (and one of them was Dr. Moore, the candidate himself) cast their votes for Palmer, and thereby elected him as United States senator.

It was a great victory for the Democrats. The one hundred and one Democrats received great ovations for being faithful to their candidate. If any of them were ill, he asked to be carried to the meeting in order to cast a vote.

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 16, 1891.

Miners' Laws

The legislature enacted many laws favoring workingmen, especially the protective measures for the miners, which were introduced by Senator O'Connor, a Democrat, and Representative Gill, also a Democrat. One of these laws provides that the officials of the mining industry must possess a thorough



I F 3

- 9 -

POLISH

I F 4

I F 5

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 16, 1891.

I H

I C knowledge of mining and prove it by examination. Another regulation reads that the owners of the mining industry must provide for the upkeep of a scaler appointed by the county, who will have a right to inspect the scales, and whose duty will be to report all irregularities to the proper authority. This Legislature increased the inspecting districts from five to six, and provides that each inspector shall receive six hundred dollars from the State for expenses. One of the important regulations which was demanded by the miners for many years provides that: "All coal mined, including siftings, must be weighed carefully with scales, and an accurate weighing record of every coal car should be kept. Every miner or interested person shall have the privilege to examine such records. A person appointed and authorized for weighing coal and keeping such records must make an affidavit in the presence of a duly authorized person before accepting his duties and sign it. He will weigh accurately coal taken out of the mine and keep an accurate record of the same. Such affidavit must be displayed near the scale and in a conspicuous place."



I F 3

- 10 -

POLISH

I F 4

I F 5

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 16, 1891.

I H

I C A measure, providing that remuneration for work should be made in legal tender, was also passed. A Bill providing for weekly pay which was introduced by Messrs. O'Connor and Gill also passed.

Other Measures Beneficial to Workingmen

The Legislature passed Tom Fern's Anti-Trust Bill and the so-called Trade-mark Bill, about which we will publish a special article. Wells' Labor Day Bill was also passed. The eight-hour Bill was killed, but the Republican Senate is responsible for that.

City of Chicago

The Chicago World's Fair was debated by the members of the State Legislature. However, the State of Illinois will participate in the Fair, and the Department of Agriculture will be in charge of it, for which a sum of \$200,000 has been assigned.



I F 3

- 11 -

POLISH

I F 4

I F 5

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 16, 1891.

I H

I C The so-called "West Park Bill," introduced by Senator Mahoney, also became a law and will improve the city. This improvement will be effected by building parks and boulevards on the West Side of the city for which bonds will be issued in the amount of one million dollars. Out of this fund not even a penny will be used for Washington Boulevard, 12th Street, or Ashland Avenue.

If it is necessary to use private property, the owners of such confiscated property will be notified within two years, according to Mahoney's Bill.

Elections and Registration

The Australian system of voting, which was fully explained in our journal, will become a law on July 1, and so will the regulation entitling the voters to register their names as voters fifteen days before the registration day.



I F 3

- 12 -

POLISH

I F 4

I F 5

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 16, 1891.

I H

I C We wish to mention Noonan's Bill, which introduces new regulations for building tradesmen and contractors. This Bill was introduced for contractors, architects, supply men and labor unions of Chicago, and was supported by Judges Tuley, Altgeld, and Tuthill.

Building and Loan Associations

These Associations will be controlled, at least in part, by the Government. According to the new regulation introduced by Senator Noonan, every building and loan association will be obliged to make a report every year of its condition to a Government inspector. Such report must be sworn to by the secretary of the Association, and accompanied by four dollars as a fee. If several members of such Association will make an affidavit that their Association is in poor condition, the inspector will have a right to examine the books and establish order. If such a report is false, the members making such affidavit must defray the expenses of the investigation.



I F 3

- 13 -

POLISH

I F 4

I F 5

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 23, 1891.

I H

I C Among the new laws passed by the last Legislature there is a very important measure respecting aliens who neglect their naturalization papers. They probably will not be allowed to buy real estate property after July 1, 1891, or become owners of such. This will be discussed by us more fully in the future. It is very important, therefore, to have naturalization papers or at least the first ones, in order to avoid embarrassment.

The Democrats also tried to increase the number of the members of Cook County School Board from fifteen to twenty-one. All representatives of Cook County helped to pass this measure. The Governor will probably sign this bill in a few days. The mayor of our city, Mr. Washburne, has already appointed the new members, but unofficially because he is not allowed to do this without the Governor's signature.

This year's Legislature was very economical, and led by the spirit of economy, the Senate reduced the original budget of the two houses to four million dollars.

I F 3

- 14 -

POLISH

I F 4

I F 5

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 23, 1891.

I H

I C For this economy, they deserve praise for all work done with one exception. We believe they erred when they reduced the one million dollar allotment for participation of the State in the World's Fair to \$800,000. Large appropriations were made for hospitals, schools, and other public institutions.



Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 18, 1891.

THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM

(Editorial)



Every political party desiring to gain supporters, prescribes certain rules and adopts certain principles, which must be accepted and followed by the candidates. of the party if they wish to be supported by the organization. This is called the platform or policy of a political party.

The Republican party, seeking public offices for its candidates, formed and adopted its platform last Saturday, which reads as follows:

1. We protest against an increase in city taxes or the creation of debts. We maintain that it is not necessary to raise taxes if the city funds are used properly and for practical purposes instead of for keeping an army of city officials.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 18, 1891.

2. We demand that every dollar obtained by taxation and spent by the city, must be accounted for by the city treasury, and that reports of city expenditures be made by a city committee.
3. Citizens should have the privilege of examining public accounts, provided that they will handle them carefully.
4. City pay rolls should be published every month, together with statements by the City Council.
5. Day work should be preferred to contract work whenever possible.
6. We favor an eight-hour working day, and maintain that it should be adopted by the city for public works.
7. Only citizens should be employed by the city.
8. Gambling houses in Chicago should be closed. Our candidate for mayor is obliged to take this action, and all mayors will be given full support in this respect.
9. The police Department must be rid of politics, and promotions must be gained by merit alone.
10. Accrued interest from public funds should be returned to the



Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 18, 1891.

citizens. The City treasurer must not receive any compensation other than his salary. Our candidate must agree to this stipulation.

11. No one should be exempt from paying license or other fees. City officials are not entitled to any compensation other than their salaries.

12. The income from fees and other charges should be turned into the city treasury, not into the pockets of the relatives of city officials.

13. We demand very strict public safety regulations and sanitary conditions in the city.

14. Streets and alleys should be in charge of an independent department.

15. We demand a better school system and a well-developed manual training system. The principals of our public schools should be men of ability, of integrity, who favor the American school system.

We will discuss some of the points of this platform after we acquaint our readers with the platforms of other large parties, especially the Democratic, which will be formed next Saturday.

Mr. Hemstead Washburn, Republican candidate for mayor, has promised that he will endeavor to fulfill all points of the Republican platform.



I F 3
I F 5

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 28, 1891.

OUR NEIGHBORING COUNTRY

(Editorial)

North of us lies a vast expanse of land belonging to England, called the Dominion of Canada. It is quite natural for the United States to have acquired a taste for this piece of land, and there is hope that in time the Canadian party which favors a union with the United States, will become strong enough to win. Then, in a short time, the United States would occupy the entire North American continent, with the exception of Mexico, and would undoubtedly become the greatest power on the face of the earth.

With almost every year, the possibility of forming such a union is greater, and especially today, the prognosis in this respect is very favorable. It is true that this union is not as near as some enthusiastic optimists expect; yet, it cannot be denied that the possibility for its realization is greater now than it was, for instance, a year ago.



I F 3
I F 5

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 28, 1891.

For this good outlook, we are indebted to Mr. Blaine, the Secretary of State, who endeavored to establish a pact of trade reciprocity between the United States and Canada, which would do away with high tariffs. Such agreements are authorized by McKinley's Bill, and Mr. Blaine has already taken advantage of the provision of the bill to make a reciprocal trade agreement with Brazil. However, his attempt to make a similar agreement with Canada was unsuccessful.

There are two parties in Canada, a pro-government, or Tory party, which is against such agreement, and a Liberal Party, which favors it because its adherents are of the opinion that such agreement helps develop Canadian commerce.

The Canadian Prime Minister, Sir John MacDonald, leader of the conservatives, opposes this proposed agreement impetuously. The combat between the two parties is very stubborn, and as it usually happens in such factional fights, both parties are throwing calumnies at each other. In order to deliver a decisive blow to the Liberal Party, Sir John MacDonald broadcast that if the entire Liberal Party favors a union with the United States, it is equivalent to treason, and he called every one who favors this trade reciprocity agreement a traitor to the country.



I F 3
I F 5

- 3 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 28, 1891.

This aggravated many liberals, who are faithful to their government, and also opened the eyes of those who never thought of that "treason," with the result that many of them became supporters of the plan.

In this manner, Sir John MacDonald, instead of delivering a staggering blow to the Liberal Party, strengthened it and in reality augmented the "treason", of which he accused the party.

Recently, primary elections for nomination of government officials were held in Canada, and they showed a great gain by the Liberal Party.

In the near future, we will know the results of this crisis and these struggles.



I. ATTITUDES

F. Politics

4. Extent of Influence

I F 4

IV

I F 1

I F 2

I C

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 2, 1938.

FROM YESTERDAY UNTIL TODAY

JARECKI IN THE LIMELIGHT

A DISPUTE OVER A PRINCIPLE NOT A NATIONALISTIC ONE OR BECAUSE OF AN INDIVIDUAL

The battle is on. The Nash-Kelly Democratic organization hurled an insult at the Polish voters of Chicago. They ignored the demands of Chicago Poles that Judge Jarecki become a candidate for re-election to the office of county judge. They ignored his qualifications and his character. They ignore public opinion, which was, is, and always will be for Jarecki.

When the plans of the Nash-Kelly Democratic machine, to omit Jarecki from the list of indorsed candidates, came to light, all the Polish-American leaders in Chicago, declared themselves in favor of Jarecki. In our editorials, we have come to a definite and decisive conclusion, that Jarecki, should be a candidate for re-election, and should be indorsed. The Democratic party has been enriched by his membership. When the nominating subcommittee announced, that, Jarecki's name will be omitted from the party's regular nominees, we very definitely demanded that Jarecki be slated for re-election and no other candidate. This demand was presented carefully to proper authorities of the Democratic party. The general opinion of Chicago Poles was also presented; but to no avail; they were completely ignored.

I F 4

IV

I F 1

I F 2

I C

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 2, 1938.

The Cook-County general committee of the Democratic party, did not indorse Jarecki for re-election, as county judge. Obviously, Judge Jarecki will run as an independent candidate. And he will be re-elected because of his clean and honorable record in office; and because he is supported, not only by the Polish vote, but by all American voters; not only by Democratic, but also by the Republican voters.

What are the reasons for such action on the part of the Nash-Kelly political organization? Because Jarecki is not a politician. He filled his judicial duties honestly. Because he was conscientious, and lived up to the letter, and not party dictation. And because he was honest enough to recognize the right of both, the Democrats and the Republicans; and their leaders. These are not the qualifications the Nash-Kelly political machine admire. They want obedient stumps-wooden soldiers-men they can move around to fit their plans. They want, yes-men, messenger boys, obedient and always ready to comply with orders. And now that a Pole has been found, who says he can better serve the people and the Democratic party, then they try to pull him down from the position he attained through honesty and hard work. The machine had other hot desires. Jarecki was not frightened however by the Democratic party threats, and will run as an independent candidate.

I F 4

IV

I F 1

I F 2

I C

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 2, 1938.

It is only natural now, that all Nash-Kelly appointed jobholders will besmirch Jarecki and boost Prystalksi to the heavens. All Polish jobholders, of both the higher and lower offices appointed by the Nash-Kelly machine will begin a bitter conflict among the Poles, so they can defeat Jarecki. They have matched one Pole against another Pole; they have divided the Poles; now they are trying to drive the wedge still deeper. Their aim is to create chaos among the Poles and thereby weaken them.

These are the reasons the Irish present. They have awaited them for years. And now, it seems, their dreams have been realized. Thanks to the narrow-mindedness of the Polish Democratic leaders.



CONFIDENTIAL

120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838. 839. 840. 841. 842. 843. 844. 845. 846. 847. 848. 849. 850. 851. 852. 853. 854. 855. 856. 857. 858. 859. 860. 861. 862. 863. 864. 865. 866. 867. 868. 869. 870. 871. 872. 873. 874. 875. 876. 877. 878. 879. 880. 881. 882. 883. 884. 885. 886. 887. 888. 889. 890. 891. 892. 893. 894. 895. 896. 897. 898. 899. 900. 901. 902. 903. 904. 905. 906. 907. 908. 909. 910. 911. 912. 913. 914. 915. 916. 917. 918. 919. 920. 921. 922. 923. 924. 925. 926. 927. 928. 929. 930. 931. 932. 933. 934. 935. 936. 937. 938.



101101



Mineralogical Museum, Mar. 11, 1921

Poland. She lived with her father until her 17th birthday. Then she married. Up to the present in this country she has been very active and in politics, never interfering with her father's business.

Her salary as County Recorder will be \$1,000 per year.

Immediately after accepting the position, she was sworn in and out of office. Her duties began this morning at 10 o'clock.

The commissioners of Cook County that voted for her were: A.L. McGill, J.F. Carlson, J.L. Wilson, J. Jaramaki, J.L. Hise, H.J. Metzger, J. Hettelhorst, H. Newby, J.L. Peterson, and J.W. Schmidt. J.L. Harnack, J. Smith and E. Wilson did not vote.

I F 4IV

IV (Bohemian)

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, June 3, 1927.

PROFESSOR SZYNIAK IS PLEASED WITH NEW APPOINTMENT

Professor Miecislau S. Szyniak, a former candidate for City Treasure of Chicago, now the secretary of County Judge Edmund K. Jarecki, who received the largest number of votes on the Democratic ticket, was the recipient of appointment to the important office in Cook County, of General Superintendent of Forest Preserve. The position of general superintendent of the Forest Preserves was created by Anton J. Cermak, president of the County Board, on suggestion of the Citizens' Committee, whose chairman is General Abel Davis. The committee, on analyzing the conditions of the Forest Preserves were convinced, that the president of the County Board, Mr. A. J. Cermak, is burdened with many responsibilities and is therefore, unable to concentrate his attention upon all the affairs of the Forest Preserves in detail, as he would like to.

As soon as notice was received of Mr. Szyniak's appointment, a reporter was sent to interview him. Mr. Cermak said, that it was upon the suggestion of the Citizens Committee, that he immediately prevailed on Mr. Szyniak to accept this newly created position, because he recognized in him the qualification necessary to fill the duties required. The general superintendent's position was not designated for the purpose of expanding his salary, but for the definite purpose of perfecting all service rendered to the public by the Forest Preserve system.

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, June 3, 1927.



The Forest Preserve system has accumulated 35,000 acres of land and is anticipating a larger area, for which it has a fund of over \$1,000,000. However, the Forest Preserves have been somewhat neglected, because it was impossible for Mr. Cermak, as president of the County Board, to observe all of the shortcomings of this department; there is, therefore, much room for **improvement**, such as will add to the comforts of the public who visit and make use of various facilities which the Forest Preserves offer during the summer season.

In an interview with our reporter, Mr. Szymczak made the statement that he was very much elated to receive the appointment. The first to call upon Professor Szymczak, at his office, to congratulate him on his appointment for general superintendent were, Mr. Chonarzewski, manager, and Openchowski, editor of The Polish Roman Catholic Union.

We should be very grateful to Mr. Anton J. Cermak, because he did not forget the citizens of Polish descent. We congratulate Mr. Szymczak, upon his new venture, and wish him success. May he continue to bring great honor to the Poles of Chicago.



Dziennik Zjednoczenia, April 19, 1927.

PROFESSOR SZYMCZAK'S LETTER OF THANKS

Professor M. S. Szymczak declines to accept the office of assistant City Treasurer, which was offered him by the Mayor of Chicago, William Hale Thompson. The professor thanks the mayor, for having confidence in him, and the good will of the Polish citizens, he highly praises the mayor for his cooperation and desire to attain only good for the city. The professor promised the mayor, that he will never leave the ranks of the Democratic Party, and that he will continue to stand by all those, who have given him their loyal support. The following is the letter of Mr. Szymczak, in which he expresses his thanks to the Mayor:

Hon. William Hale Thompson
Mayor of Chicago
City Hall,
Chicago, Illinois.

Chicago, Illinois
April 13, 1927.

My dear Mayor Thompson:

I acknowledge with thanks the kind and sincere offer made by you and the Honorable Charles S. Peterson, City Treasurer, for the position of Assistant City Treasurer, and which has had my most careful, diligent and candid consideration; and the result of which I am herewith submitting.

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, April 19, 1927.



The tender is a most complimentary one and naturally gives me much pleasure; especially since it comes unsolicited, and after my defeat at the recent election for office of City Treasurer in spite of my strenuous, open and militant efforts for the success of the entire Democratic ticket. I assure you that you have my hearty appreciation and sincere thanks. I fully realize the splendid spirit which promoted this act; and it is clear to me that the tender was not the result of a party matter nor was it the discharge of a personal obligation.

You are giving evidence at the very beginning of your administration, of good will toward American citizens and tax payers of this city, who are of Polish origin and descent; and that you wish the cooperation and service in public office, of persons not only of your political party, but also of men of my party. I owe however, much of my success to the men and women of the Democratic Party; many of your Party; independent voters of all Parties, and the splendid newspapers of Chicago, as well as to that large element of American citizens of Polish extraction, who have so loyally and energetically supported me and the entire Democratic ticket in the last election.

During the recent campaign, members of the Democratic County Committee, supported me loyally and energetically. Election returns, bear evidence that I ran ahead of my ticket. Their faith in me was demonstrated in many ways.



Dziennik Zjednoczenia, April 19, 1927.

I shall, therefore, in the years to come, do my best to merit the continual support and confidence of those who have supported me in the past, and to win the approval of many others. I make these acknowledgements because I want you to know how profoundly I understand and appreciate the splendid thought and spirit which actuated you to make me the recipient of the compliment, which in reality you pay to all members of the Democratic Party, and to all Americans of Polish origin and descent in this city.

In view of the fact that I have already made definite plans for my future, which will make the acceptance of your offer impossible, I must respectfully decline. In doing so, permit me to express my sincere hope and hearty wish that your administration be a success, for the good of Chicago and its people, and that the record you make for yourself in the next four years will rebound to your credit and glory.

Many Americans of Polish origin in your own party, will, I am sure be glad to act in the capacity of that office which you have so kindly tendered me.

For the good of Chicago, I am,

Respectfully yours,

M. S. Szymczak.

I F 4
IV
I F 1



POLISH

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Jan. 22, 1927.

PROFESSOR M. SZYMCZAK THE OFFICIAL CANDIDATE FOR COUNTY TREASURER

Professor M. Szymczak of DePaul University, with a newly formed Polish organization and two other candidates were presented to the head of the Democratic party as their choice for candidates for the office of county treasurer. Professor M. Szymczak was officially indorsed by George Brennan, head of the Democratic party in the state of Illinois, and will be supported by that organization.

This news turned the wheel of politics in Chicago, especially in the Republican party, where Mr. Szymczak is regarded as a dangerous opponent. Professor Szymczak is popular with young Americans.

Mayor Dever, who again will be a candidate for mayor, accepted the news with great enthusiasm. Being on the same ticket with the professor, it is certain that he will be supported by Polish voters.

I F 4
I F 1
I F 5
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. XXVII, No. 114, May 15, 1923.

A POLE SHOULD BE NOMINATED AS HEALTH COMMISSIONER
TOWN HALL PROMISES TO POLES

The Polish citizens are reminding Mayor Dever to execute those promises which he made before the election.

We first demand that he admit to his cabinet a citizen of Polish extraction. As to nomination for Health Commissioner, this office is of great importance for the Poles, especially if it were held by one who is well known to us, Dr. J. Pietrowicz. He knows perfectly the needs of our fellow-citizens and also feels that he would be of great benefit to us. Experienced politicians have come to understand this and are exerting pressure on the Mayor that he name Dr. Pietrowicz as Commissioner of the Health Department.

Judge E. K. Jarecki, Jos. Ruszkiewicz, Max Adamowski, and several other influential politicians have taken this affair into consideration. Mayor Dever must understand that he can not merely make promises to the Poles, but that he must also fulfill them by giving appointments to us Poles in the various departments under his guidance. We shall then remain quiet as a mouse beneath a broom.

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. XXVII, No. 114, May 15, 1923.

Mayor Dever is quite familiar with politics, he knows the Poles and their needs; because for many years he has held the office of Alderman in the 17th Ward, a section which is densely populated by the Poles. It might be that the Mayor is not informed of the fact that the Poles possess over 100,000 votes, and for this reason he has no intention of considering us.

I F 4
I F 1
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. XXVII, No. 90, April 17, 1923.

MAYOR DEVER THANKS THE POLES

Mr. Albert J. Danisch, who resides in the vicinity of St. Wenceslaus Parish, 3919 Eddy Street, received a personal letter from Mayor Dever, in which he thanks him for the favors granted him.

The Mayor also requested that Mr. Danisch thank the many Polish friends who had so strongly supported him in the election. It appears that our present Mayor is greatly pleased with the energetic support rendered him by the voting Polonia in Chicago. We have faith and hope that our Mayor will repay the Poles in the future.

Anonymous - "Editorial Brevities", Chicago Society News(Monthly),
Vol. I, No. 7, March 1923

I F 4

POLISH

[OUR DUTY]

While this publication has no intention of entering politics, or political controversies, it believes it is in duty-bound to point out the glaring injustice done the Americans of Polish ancestry in the matter of representation in public office. As citizens we should insist that our rights be not prejudiced for racial reasons by political leaders. It is our civic duty to take a more active part in politics, not for the jobs themselves, for few of us need them, but for the sole purpose of obtaining and retaining the recognition that our voting power demands.

"The Chicago Society" is not and need not become a political organization to propagate active interest in that game, but should serve notice on political leaders whenever our element is ignored in the distribution of patronage. This rule should also be followed in civic activities.

We will never get anything unless we demand what we feel we are entitled to. We have been sitting idly by long enough. The time has come to begin, and we have started with our open letter. We will strike from the top of the list until we reach the

I F 4

-2-

POLISH

Chicago Society News, March 1923.

bottom. We will ask our local leaders in politics a few pertinent questions later.

I F 4
I F 1
I F 5
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. XXVI, no. 260, Nov. 6, 1922.

NEWS FROM JARECKI'S CAMPAIGN

"If that Pole beats me next Tuesday, I'll move out of the county," Righeimer.

Francis Borrelli, candidate for municipal judge, and Frank Righeimer, candidate for county judge, met a certain gathering of lawyers in downtown Chicago. They were discussing politics, and in the course of the conversation County Judge Righeimer expressed himself to Borrelli in these words: "If that Pole beats me next Tuesday, I'll move out of the county. I don't want to live here then." Not a bad thought at all of Mister Judge and we advise you to prepare now for "moving" and not wait until tomorrow.

Righeimer expressed himself in these same words to Congressman Kunz when they met in a downtown hospital. Only while speaking to Kunz Righeimer did not call Jarecki a "Pollack," knowing that there is no "foolin'" with "Stanley." Kunz just like Borrelli, advised Righeimer to "shove off" further today and not wait for tomorrow's election results.

I F 4
I F 5
IV
III G

Monmouth, N.J., 1861.

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. XXV, No. 38, Sept. 23, 1921.

abilities. His name appears in Washington newspapers.

He is interested in the World War Veterans and gets many letters from them.

Mr. Kunz uses a very beautiful English and has a very good pronunciation. That is a great help to him. When asked what the secret of his popularity is, he answered, "I try to serve the public."

1-4
17

POLISH

DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, N.Y. APRIL 17, 1900.

MR. ALBERT HOWARD, JR., 100 WEST 100TH STREET.

Dear Sir: The various political parties of the City of New York have been making
endeavors to secure your services for the position of County Commissioner
to fill the vacancy of the late Albert Smith, the Police Commissioner and the
assistant of the City Treasurer, Charles F. Smith. We have been making efforts to
give the vacancy of the late Mr. Smith to the public, which was provided by the
administration committee of the County of New York. It is now known that Mr.
Albert Howard, Jr. has been elected to the position of County Commissioner.
The letter of the City of New York is that the letter was buried and
Mrs. Ann Howard will not have a part in the office of County Commissioner.

This matter was taken up at the meeting of the Police Board on April 11.
Charles F. Smith will not have a part in the office of County Commissioner. It is now known that Mr.
Howard, Jr. has been elected to the position of County Commissioner. The letter of the City of New York is that the letter was buried and
it appears to be a matter of fact with Mr. Howard and not a matter of fact.

DZIEN IK ZUSIMOWANIA, Vol. XVII, No. 177, 3rd 1st, 1926.

And the the... Polish... to... Mr. S.M.
Polish is... short... pretend that it would be
...
... on... Polish, so... in the Bill. Therefore
... and will... for the Bill.

I F 4
III A
I C

POLISH

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. LXVI, No. 106, July 18, 1922.

LESSONS FROM CITIZENSHIP SCHOOLS IN CHICAGO

Not long ago a question was asked of a quite influential Pole in the section of Town of Lake - Why so many negroes are working at the present time in the Chicago stock yards? This Pole did not hesitate for one moment to answer this question: Above all one must mention that during the late stock yards strike the workers there did not have the support of the general public, and they did not have it for the reason that there were so many non-citizens among them. The employers filled the places of the union workers with negroes, who are citizens of this country, therefore they have the first preference for employment. The indifference toward acquiring their citizenship contributed in a great measure toward the loss of the strike in the stock yards. One lesson of this kind ought to serve as an example to all Poles in America; the American will sympathize with the citizen, even with the Negro, and will not give priority to one who lives in America for a good number of years and does not try to acquire his citizenship papers.

The Poles working in the stock yards ought to try and get their papers as soon as possible if they desire to hold their jobs. They can take advantage of the citizenship schools, existing in all the Polish parishes in the vicinity of the stock yards.

No one can complain about the shortage of schools in that section, and if necessary more will be added to those already existing.

IF 4
IF 1
IV





I F 4

I F 5

I F 5

I C

IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 4, 1922.

CUR LOCAL POLITICS

(Editorial)

So far things look pretty well for us in this year's political campaign. We were afraid that we should encounter greater difficulties and meet with less success. Above all we were afraid that our two main groups of local Democratic politicians would begin to fight each other in their keen competition for jobs and public office, and then the whole political business, would result in a complete loss to us, just as surely as two and two are four ! And it already began to look as if that was going to happen because of the intrigues of certain individuals known only too well by our past experience with them, but fortunately the majority of our clear-thinking and well-informed fellow countrymen exerted their best efforts to bring about an understanding and a compromise which immediately produced the favorable results desired.

Whoever is familiar with our city politics knows only too well how the Irishmen,

I F 4

- 8 -

POLISH

I F 3

I F 5

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 4, 1922.

I C

IV they put up both these contending Poles on the ticket to split the Polish vote so that the third candidate, who is always an Irishman, a German, or a Jew, is elected.

This is an old story and a familiar political trick. Had the Poles become aware in time of how this game is being played here, and had they not fallen for empty husks, had they understood that two candidates cannot be elected to the same office and having come to some agreement among themselves had supported one whom they had chosen as the better man of the two, we should hold today many of even the most important city and county offices. Then our fellow countrymen, having so many votes behind them and working closely with the Democratic party, would have every chance to control Chicago politics.

So far, unfortunately, it has not been thus, and for this reason aliens have been bossing us. Besides, some of the leaders whom we have had in our political life have been of the lowest and worst type: liars of all degrees, intriguers, and those called here "doublecrossers" [English word used]; they have always

I F 4

I F 3

I F 5

I C

- 4 -

POLISH

Emienrik Chiragani, Pol. , 19 .

IV followed and helped people of other nationalities, ready to betray their own people, even their closest friends. Fortunately matters are improving, and an intelligent civic ideal is gaining the upper hand among us. And that is exactly what we see this year.

In this year's campaign the Poles have succeeded in large measure in achieving their aim, to elect at this time to the convention. Great service has been rendered in this respect by the Polish leader of Chicago Democrats, Congressman Stanley M. Lunz, who, experienced in local politics as the other men are, submitted our just claims with such force and persistence that we received what we demanded. In large measure it now depends on us whether we win the final victory. For this great work Congressman Lunz deserves the most sincere appreciation, which we most willingly accord to him. We are sure that the Polish community will remember how much we owe to him and will repay him when the opportunity offers.

Above all we have gained this, that we have a Pole at the head of the list

IEA
IEE
IES
IC

- 5 -

PCIS

Official Chicago, Ill., 1911.

IV there are Messrs. Schmitt, who is an attorney, Ernst Schmidt, who was one of the effect assistant in the state under Messrs. Schmitt, who is at present an attorney. Mr. Schmitt, who rendered such valuable service on behalf of Messrs. Schmitt, who to have been placed on the judicial ticket, but because he lives in the same ward as Mr. Schmitt, in order not to concentrate political representation in one ward to elect it fairly. It was decided to put Mr. Schmitt, who is an attorney, in Mr. Schmitt's place.

We have also received on the ticket the candidates for county commissioner, Mr. Nowak and Mr. Kurnowski. These fellow countrymen of ours, if they remain on the ticket in the same order in which they are at present, should make a thorough campaign for their election, since the Polish political masterminds have placed them at the very bottom of the list of candidates for county commissioner, of whom only ten are to be elected, which considerably reduces the chances of the Polish candidate. But we are convinced that because of their good records and their Polish names our fellow countrymen will easily find them and will not pass them by.

I F 4

I F 3

I F 5

I C

IV

We repeat, therefore, that to a certain degree everything is coming along all right. Keep it up, Polish Democrats! Together in solidarity, in agreement, and understanding, without intrigues, without trying to harm one another, without sniping! Remain on active duty to the end of this campaign, and we shall succeed in putting our men into important county and city offices.

- 7 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 4, 1922.

OFFICE OF THE
PROSECUTOR

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 26, 1922.

FROM THE FIELD OF POLITICS

Mr. Daily, chairman of the Democratic organization, held a conference with the Polish delegation January 24 about adding one more Pole to the committee of fifteen. The committee of fifteen is, as you know, a body that selects candidates for the Democratic ticket, for whom later the people are asked to vote. The Polish delegation was composed of Aldermen [B.S.] Adamowski, S. Walkowiak, and Rutkowski, Mr. Kasperski, County Commissioner [A.] Nowak, former Judge [Edmund K.] Jarecki, Judge [Joseph] LaBuy, and Messrs. P. Szwaba, Prystalski, [Joseph] Ruszkiewicz, Budzban, Frank P. Danisch, Mindak, Landmesser, and Gorski.

Mr. Daily selected a committee from the Polish delegation composed of Messrs. Danisch and Nowak and Alderman Adamowski with whom to discuss this matter. He assured them that he would see to it that some one resigned from the nominations committee, and that in his place he would nominate a Pole, Mr.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 26, 1922.

Ruszkiewicz, in accordance with the wishes of the Polish delegation. Congressman Stanislas H. Kunz was already a member of the committee of fifteen. And indeed, Mr. Henry Stuckart, former city treasurer, resigned from the committee to make room for Mr. Ruszkiewicz, but Mr. Daily did not keep his promise, and instead of appointing a Pole he appointed the fourteenth Irishman, Mr. Witty of the Seventh Ward.

Polish Democrats, to work! Work for Polish representation by those who are willing to grant to Poles what they justly deserve! The action of Mr. Daily should be branded with severe condemnation.

I F 4

II B 2 e

I B 3 b

IV

IV (Bohemian)

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 26, 1918.

WHERE ARE THE POLES?

This is the question that every Pole asks when he reads the list of the committee of fifteen which is entrusted with the task of forming rules governing the presentation of moving pictures.

Alderman [Otto] Kerner [Bohemian], the chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the City Council, completely ignored the Polish element when nominating members to the committee of fifteen. This seems strange and is deserving of some explanation on the part of Alderman Kerner, since Poles attend the movies rather frequently. Polish children in particular come to see these productions, which in themselves must of necessity exert a strong influence upon the mental development of our youth. Consequently, therefore, it **is** proper that a Pole should have an advisory voice in a matter of such importance, and should take an active part in the discussions which will lead to the forming of laws regulating these productions.

I F 4

- 2 -

POLISH

II B 2 e

I B 3 b

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 26, 1918.

IV

IV (Bohemian) It is therefore of particular importance that an appeal be made to Alderman Stanley Kunz, who also happens to be a member of the Judiciary Committee. A petition should be directed to him urging that he use the good graces of his public office to secure for the Polish element its proper representation on the committee of fifteen.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30770

I F 4
I F 5
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 16, 1918.

PROSPECTS OF A POLE'S NOMINATION

Election Commissioner Frank Rydzewski and Alderman Stanley Adamkiewicz are of the opinion that a recount of the ballots cast in the recent September primary election of 1918 may result in the victory of Mr. Frank Koralewski, the Democratic candidate for nomination for Congressman from the Eighth Illinois District. They base their hopes upon a careful recount of the votes cast in each individual precinct. It is sincerely hoped by all loyal Polish-American citizens that this expectation may be realized.



Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 9, 1918.

THE PARK AVENUE

Through the efforts of Mr. Peter H. Schwaba, Mr. Michael Dominowski, and several other citizens of the Avondale district the Milwaukee Avenue street-cars now stop at Central Park Avenue. Prior to the passage of the new city ordinance the above-named streetcars had failed to stop at the most important street in Avondale. This failure forced near-by residents to walk either to Monticello Avenue or to Allen Avenue. Attorney Schwaba, the present candidate for the office of representative in the Illinois legislature, and Mr. Dominowski, candidate for state senator, working in co-operation with the city council transit committee, succeeded in bringing about this necessary change in the operation of the surface lines. They were aided considerably in this by Alexander Adamiowicz of the seventeenth ward and by Mr. Max Klenowski of the eighteenth ward.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 7, 1918.

NEW ALDERMANIC CANDIDATES

Yesterday at midnight, City Clerk Michael Igoe closed the list of candidates for aldermen. Primary elections will be held on February 26. During the last hour before the list was closed, twelve Democrats and eight Republicans submitted their names for candidacy. With yesterday's applicants, the list of candidates for aldermen now numbers over one hundred. The following candidates submitted their names:

Democrats: John Tamborski, 29th Ward; Anthony Kaminski, 4th Ward; F. Laborowski, 4th Ward; and J. A. Domanowski, 11th Ward.

Republicans: Paul Strawinski, 16th Ward, and Ignatius Pokora, 20th Ward.

[Note: All but Polish candidates omitted by translator].

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 21, 1917.

RUSZKIEWICZ GETS IMPORTANT POST

Mr. Joseph Ruszkiewicz (Rushkiewicz), former member of the Sanitary District Board, who has a real-estate office at 1536 West Chicago Avenue, was appointed assistant city treasurer yesterday afternoon at a salary of \$4,500 a year. Many aspirants of other nationalities--Germans, Irishmen, Jews--had tried to get this post but Clayton F. Smith, the city treasurer, gave it to a Pole.

Mr. Ruszkiewicz is deeply grateful not only to Smith but to Alderman S. Walkowiak, Alderman Stanley Adamkiewicz of the Seventeenth Ward, R. Sullivan, Doile, and other politicians who helped him get the appointment.

This is good news for us Poles, and we extend our best wishes to Mr. Ruszkiewicz.

WPA (ILL) PR01.30275

Dziennik Lwiazkowy, Apr. 5, 1917.

POLLS IN THE CITY COUNCIL

We have five Polish aldermen in the new City Council: Stanley H. Lunz and John Szynkowski (Sixteenth Ward), Stanley Adarkiewicz and S. S. Malkowiah (Seventeenth Ward), and Maximilian Adamowski (Twenty-eighth Ward). The Chicago Poles can well rejoice, for they now have their own representatives, to whom they will be able to turn every time they want to have the City Council do something for them. The victory of the Polish candidates in the last election has made all the Chicago Poles happy, with the exception of a handful of troublemakers in the newspaper of the Reds. These troublemakers would rather see Germans exclusively in the City Council than Poles. And people such as these have the effrontery to call themselves idealistic workers of the Polish-American community.

I F 4

I F 5

I F 6

I K

IV

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 4, 1917.

YESTERDAY'S ELECTION

Democratic Party Wins; Mayor Thompson's
Faction Defeated; Stanley Adamkiewicz
and Stanley Ruiz Victorious; Thieda Defeated

The citizenry waited last night for the returns of yesterday's elections under a great strain. In general, the election was very quiet, except for a few minor rows in several polling places.

As was expected, the Democrats, most of whom are opposed to Mayor Thompson's politics, were victorious. Old and faithful comrades of the Mayor were defeated, and the Republican candidates who were elected do not generally subscribe to the Mayor's ideas.

Twenty-two aldermen, the city clerk, and the city treasurer elected yesterday are all Democrats. This means that, with one exception, all the Democratic candidates were victorious. Only twelve Republican aldermen were elected. From the Socialist party only two men will occupy seats in the

I F 4

- 2 -

POLISH

I F 5

I F 6

Dziennik Związkowy, Apr. 4, 1917.

I K

IV

City Council. They are Charles V. Johnson and John C. Kennedy.

The results of yesterday's election delight some and sadden others. Mayor Thompson cannot be very happy. The majority of votes which his party had in 1915 was 147,477. Yesterday everything was changed.

All those who supported Judge Fisher's bill (fifty-year franchise)--designed to give the street car companies many privileges to the disadvantage of the citizens of Chicago--are also dissatisfied. All their friends who were running for the office of alderman yesterday were defeated without a single exception. This indicates that the people are beginning to look at things more closely and will no longer allow themselves to be cheated by exploiters.

For us Poles the results of yesterday's election are very gratifying. Although we did lose one candidate in the person of Stephen Thieda, Republican, of the Twelfth Ward, two of our candidates were victorious. These are men well known to the Chicago Poles. One of them is Stanley Adamkiewicz, Democrat,

I F 4

I F 5

I F 6

I K

IV

- 3 -

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 4, 1917.

of the Seventeenth Ward. Everyone knows what a furious battle he had to fight with a man of another nationality. People of other nationalities did not stint funds in order to have Adamkiewicz defeated. They employed dishonest weapons in order to draw the Poles to their side. But our man won. Mr. Adamkiewicz defeated his opponent by eighty-three votes, getting 1,970 male votes and 982 women's votes.

Mr. Adamkiewicz owes his election exclusively to the Poles, who fulfilled their civic duty by casting their votes for a fellow Pole. Had it not been for the women, Mr. Adamkiewicz would have been defeated, since he was dealing with a very influential opponent.

The other Polish candidate who won in yesterday's election is Stanley Kunz, Democrat, of the Sixteenth Ward. In this ward the political fight was not a hard one, because the Republican party had no candidate, and the Socialist party has done nothing to earn the recognition of the Poles.

I F 4

I F 5

I F 6

I K

IV

- 4 -

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Apr. 4, 1917.

We judge that the newly elected Poles will fulfill the duties of their offices honorably for the benefit of their community, and that they will properly present all Polish matters before the City Council, and defend them when the need arises.

I F 4

I F 1

I C

IV

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Mar. 31, 1917.

POLISH VOTERS, ATTENTION!

This coming Tuesday, April 3, elections for Aldermen will be held in Chicago. Among the aldermanic candidates there are some Poles whom it is our duty to support with all our power for the simple reason that their election will be beneficial to us all.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy has never served any political party, but it has always supported all Polish candidates, regardless of their party affiliations.

This newspaper accepts the political advertisements of all parties because this is business and every newspaper does it in order to keep on running. Therefore, the editorial staff is not responsible for statements made in advertisements. Our sympathies are with the Poles, and that is why we have always recommended and will continue to recommend our brothers for whatever offices they may seek, because by electing a Pole the city will gain an honest public servant and we

WPA (ILL.) P.

I F 4

- 2 -

POLISH

I F 1

I C

Dziennik Wiazyowy, Mar. 31, 1917.

IV

will gain honor and greater representation.

The greater the number of Poles in high office, the more will people of other nationalities respect us and the more of our people there will be on the city's pay roll.

The office of alderman in such a large city as Chicago is a very important and responsible post. Chicago's population is larger than that of some small countries in Europe, and its annual budget is larger than that of many countries in Europe, Asia, and Africa. There are about 400,000 Poles in Chicago, which, with the exception of Warsaw, is the city with the largest Polish population in the world.

Therefore, we are entitled to hold all kinds of political offices here. To begin with, we should have an appropriate number of aldermen in the City Council, as there are in the city about 60,000 Polish male voters and several thousand women voters.

MPA (LL) 100-1000

I F 4

I F 1

I C

IV

- 3 -

POLISH

Dziennik Lwialkowy, Mar. 31, 1917.

Therefore, it depends solely on us whether we have our own officers or whether men of other nationalities rule Polish wards.

This coming Tuesday, April 3, is election day, and the names of three Polish candidates for aldermen appear on the ballots, namely:

Stephen Thieda, Republican candidate, Twelfth Ward; Stanley Hunz, Democratic candidate, Sixteenth Ward; and Stanley Marchewicz, Democratic candidate, Seventeenth Ward.

These men are well known and respected. They are all members of the Polish National Alliance and other Polish organizations. They are all capable, energetic, and honest, and therefore will represent us honorably in the City Council and will always defend our interests. Therefore, it is the duty of all citizens of Polish descent, both men and women, to vote for them because our collective need demand this. Let all of us stand squarely behind our

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 100

I F 4

I F 1

I C

IV

- 4 -

POLISH

Dziennik Dziadowy, Mar. 31, 1917.

candidate at the polls on Tuesday and cast our votes for Adankiewicz, Thieda, and Kunz!

Besides these Polish candidates, there are men of other nationalities running for aldermen who are our friends and will work hand in hand with our aldermen when we elect them. They are Harry Littler, Republican candidate for alderman of the Twenty-eighth Ward, and Jan Krubec, Democratic candidate for alderman of the Twenty-ninth Ward. Mr. Krubec, a Czech, is a brother Slav worthy of our support.

Another brother Slav worthy of our support is Joseph Simon, a Czech, a good friend of the Polish people, who is running for the office of city clerk.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3.

I F 4

I F 1

IV

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Mar. 29, 1917.

POLISH REPUBLICANS FOR ADAMKIEWICZ

"Campaign boasts and subterfuges will not help our opponents," Mr. Philip Ksycki, leader of the Polish Republicans of the Seventeenth Ward, told us today. "I am wholeheartedly for Stanley Adamkiewicz and believe that all the Polish Republicans of the Seventeenth Ward will declare themselves for him and will give him their votes.

"Please state in my name that our Polish candidate should be supported by all the Poles, because only then will we succeed in having a Pole elected and thus obtain another seat in the municipal government.

"I am sure," continued Mr. P. Ksycki, "that Mr. S. Adamkiewicz will have the support of all the members of the Polish National Alliance--in the first place because he has been a member of the Alliance for many years, and in the second, because, as a Pole, he should be supported by all Poles with all their power.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I F 4

I F 1

IV

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Mar. 29, 1917.

"I am also convinced that with the support of all the Poles behind him, Mr. S. Adamkiewicz will be elected, and the Poles of the Seventeenth Ward will finally show that they represent a force which must be reckoned with, and that in this ward a Pole should be elected."

From this, one can see that Mr. S. Adamkiewicz's chances are increasing with each day, and that on Tuesday the victor will be a Pole--Mr. S. Adamkiewicz.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I F 4

I F 1

IV

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Mar. 26, 1917.

ST. JOHN CANTIUS PARISH ENDORSES ADAMKIEWICZ
FOR ALDERMAN

Yesterday evening a big rally to support the candidacy of Stanley Adamkiewicz for alderman of the Seventeenth Ward was held in the parish hall of St. John Cantius Parish. This district does not remember ever having such a big political rally. More than seven hundred people were present. Judge Joseph LaBuy was made chairman. He called upon Stanley Pitera to act as secretary. Speeches were made by Judge J. LaBuy, T. Meyna, Attorney John Jankowski, Attorney J. Young, Alderman Stanley Walkowiak, Joseph Ruszkiewicz (commissioner of the Seventeenth Ward), John Sobota, Mrs. Sophia Malkowski, Michael Kolassa, Michael Wojtecki, Stanley Kielczynski, and Attorney A. Bisek.

The speakers explained to the audience that the Seventeenth Ward was a Polish ward and as such should have two Polish aldermen. Since Mr. S. Adamkiewicz has the best qualifications for this post, all the Poles should stand squarely behind him on April 3 and cast their votes for him. If Mr. S. Adamkiewicz should fail to get elected, it would prove that there are traitors in the

I F 4
I F 1
IV

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Mar. 26, 1917.

Seventeenth Ward, which is almost entirely Polish.

The last speaker was candidate Adamkiewicz himself, who, in his sincere speech, promised the people that he would work earnestly for the good of the Seventeenth Ward, and that his doors would be open day and night to all citizens.

Pretty moving pictures were shown between speeches.

Dziennik Lwiazkowy, Feb. 28, 1917.

YESTERDAY'S PRIMARIES

Thompson's Faction Wins; Thieda, Hunz, and
Adamkiewicz Victorious; Hunz Beats Lwiefka
by 570 Votes

Yesterday the primaries for aldermen and other city officials were held. Some emerged victorious, others were vanquished, as always happens in the fight for political offices.

Unexpectedly, Mayor Thompson's faction emerged victorious. Alderman C. L. Merriam of the Seventh Ward, who was running for office against Thompson's candidate, W. R. Fertzner, was defeated by a majority of 190 votes.

Three other opponents of Thompson's faction, Aldermen Robert H. Buck, James H. Hearn, and Edward J. Lener, were also defeated by Mayor Thompson's friends.

From among the Polish candidates, three received nominations. They are

WPA (11-17-1933) 36275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 28, 1917.

Stephen T. Thieda, a Republican candidate (Twelfth Ward), who won by a majority of 458 votes; Stanley H. Munz, Democrat of the Sixteenth Ward, who defeated former Alderman Zwiefka by 570 votes; and Stanley Adamkiewicz, Democrat of the Seventeenth Ward, who was elected without any opposition.

I F 4
I C
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 20, 1917.

UNSUCCESSFUL PLOT AGAINST THE NAME OF KOSCIUSKO

The plot of the Germans and their adherents, which they have been secretly hatching for several months, has failed. The purpose of the plot was to change the name of the park from that of "Kosciusko" to one sounding more American. The Poles in Avondale have displayed their solidarity by coming in large numbers to the meeting of the park commissioners at which the name of the park was to be changed. The following persons spoke at the commissioners' meeting: Alderman Kennedy, attorneys Peter Schwaba, J. Lisak, and Iwasigroch, as well as several other influential people, who explained to the commissioners who this hero of two worlds, Kosciusko, was. After these speeches it was decided not to change the name of this park. The name of Kosciusko from now on will be more highly respected by Bradshaw and similar fanatics. The Poles in Avondale deserve praise for their solidarity in a Polish cause and for taking up action energetically against our ancient enemies. Three cheers for Avondale.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 37275

I F 4

III B 1

IV

...and the fact that the *Journal* is a journal of the American Psychological Association, the largest and most influential organization in the field of psychology, adds to the importance of the *Journal* and the work it publishes.

1. Agave 17 00

1. The first step is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

Journal of Management Studies, 19(6), 701-718.

1

2

3

4

5

I F 4

I F 5

IV

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 9, 1916.

A LETTER FROM MR. N. L. PIOTROWSKI

(We have been requested to publish the following letter):

After my defeat in the primaries as a candidate for congressman of the United States--a defeat which harmed the Polish cause--the three leading Polish newspapers of Chicago not only lamented this setback but also urged me to run on an independent ticket and in that way save the situation. This request was supported by many Polish citizens who asked me time and again to accept this proposition.

Were this public office not so closely connected with the Polish national cause, I would have refused without the least hesitation; I would not have been a candidate even during the primaries. But the office of congressman is at this time closely connected with the Polish cause, with the interest of Poland itself, and with its unfortunate fate. This fact, I surmised, was understood by every right thinking Pole, regardless of party affiliation. Since I have worked all my life

WPA (M.I.) PROJ. 30275

I F 4

I F 5

IV

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 9, 1916.

with this idea in mind, I consented to run for the nomination, hoping that if elected I could serve the cause more effectively. During my campaign I felt the conviction that the Poles in the Eighth Congressional District understood the importance of the matter and our need of congressional representation in Washington. I was, therefore, sincerely convinced that the Poles would unanimously support my nomination--not for my sake, but for the cause in behalf of which I have always worked to the best of my ability. The Polish newspapers, recognizing the fact that I possess the proper qualifications for the post, and regardless of their political and factional views, gave me their enthusiastic support. My qualifications were also acknowledged by our Polish organizations, by our clergy, and by the best part of our society. My competence was acknowledged even by those who at times criticized me severely when they did not agree with me in local matters.

In view of this, I felt that the nine thousand Polish citizens residing in the district--to whom the Polish press appealed so earnestly in behalf of the Polish cause, so sacred to every true Pole--would solidly support my candidacy. I was

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I F 4

I F 5

IV

- 3 -

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 9, 1916.

of the opinion that at least 75 per cent of the Poles in the Eighth District would give me their votes. All the Poles in America were of this opinion, too.

But what a disappointment! The result of the primaries showed only too well that of these nine thousand Polish voters only one third could be found for whom the Polish cause had any significance at all. About 10 per cent of the votes were cast for another Pole who ran only to help the election of an Irishman. In other words, 10 per cent of the Polish voters cast their ballot for this Irish candidate or for a German. About four thousand Poles did not vote at all. This means that these Poles are not in the least concerned about their honor or the good name of their nationality in America or the Polish cause.

I am deeply grieved by this. I feel even more grieved when I think of the so-called "Poles" who, after succeeding in gaining influential political positions through Polish voters, use that influence to betray the Polish cause by helping to bring about the defeat of a Polish congressman. Resorting to various tricks at their command, including the giving away of money, jobs, and beer, these "Poles"

WPA (111) PROJ. 30275

I F 4

I F 5

IV

- 4 -

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 9, 1916.

succeeded in depriving me of many Polish votes.

I now have undeniable proof of that, and on the basis of that proof I wish to state definitely that the entire blame for my defeat in the primaries falls upon four Polish "politicians" in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Wards.

In view of all this, I have come to the conclusion that the prospects of my election are doubtful and the expense which I would have to bear would be colossal. I cannot and should not make such a sacrifice. What I have done at the primaries should, in my opinion, be sufficient for the time being.

In conclusion, allow me to avail myself of this occasion to express my gratitude to all those who worked in my behalf during the campaign and who wished to continue to work to bring about my election as congressman. They have done that for the Polish cause, and full recognition is due them. It is too bad that there were not more of them. Although we have lost now, this defeat should not discourage us. We should persist in our determination until victory is assured us.

WPA (H.L.) PROJ. 30275

I F 4
I F 5
IV

- 5 -

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 9, 1913.

We did not succeed this time, it is true, but we will not fail at some other time.

Respectfully yours,
A. B. Piotrowski

WPA 1111 PRO1 302/5

IV

Narod Polski, Vol. II, No. 10, June 2, 1916.

A JUD ... SHIP

Our fellow countryman, Judge Edmund A. Jurecki, placed such an article in the columns of Dziennik Chicagoski.

The Poles have gained a new political office. A few days ago the Sanitary Board of the city of Chicago appointed Mr. Joseph Ruszkiewicz trustee of the Sanitary Board to fill the vacancy caused by the death of a member of the board, Mr. Edward Kane.

It is an honor for us Poles that one of our fellow men has taken over an office never before occupied by one of our own. The position of Mr. Ruszkiewicz is of short duration now because it is only for a few months, unless Mr. Ruszkiewicz will be fortunate enough to be elected in the fall election for the next six years. The position is important to us Poles because one of our countrymen has gained it.

Herod Polski, Vol. XX, No. 26, June 28, 1916.

The elevation of Mr. Ruszkiewicz points out that the politicians are coming to the conviction that representation is due the Poles in the various departments of government.

Discussing the appointment of Mr. Ruszkiewicz, the weekly Public Safety devoted to municipal affairs and the organ of the Democratic Party of the 1st Ward, on May 23th, 1916, writes as follows:

"The appointment is a recognition of the Polish Democrats of Chicago who have long insisted that they be given recognition on the Drainage Board.

"Some years ago a Pole was slated by the Democratic managers for one of the trusteeship nominations, but Mr. Kane broke the slate, was nominated and was elected. Since that time the Polish element has been growing more and more insistent upon obtaining recognition, and this time the demand has been answered."

I F 4
I F 1

Narod Polski, Vol. XX, No. 11, March 15, 1916.

NOMINATION

WPA (ILL) P501.30275

On the last day of February nominations for aldermen were held in Chicago, in which Poles were nominated on the Democratic ticket in three wards. They are: In the 16th ward, John Szymkowski; in the 17th, S. S. Walkowiak; and in the 28th, Max Adamowski.

But in the 11th ward because of no solidarity among the Poles, alderman K. Pettkoske lost, but he will run again, on the Independent ticket.

Activity in Polish districts leaves very much to wish for. The newspapers are supporting some of the Polish candidates, but you, readers, if you want to know something about politics, and how much good has been done for you, you never will find out about that in the newspapers.

I F 4
I F 1
I F 5

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 6, 1915.

THE POLES AND POLITICAL PATRONAGE

There is absolutely not a sufficient number of Poles holding office in the administration of the City of Chicago, and likewise of Cook County. Recently, during the campaign for the primary elections, at several of the meetings the speakers emphasized the credit due Mayor Harrison for placing Poles in responsible administrative positions. And furthermore it was stated that it is a duty of the Poles to express their loyalty and gratitude by casting a vote in his favor. Let us see whether the Poles are in debt or owe gratitude to any one. In all similar discussions and arguments statistics play an important role. Therefore, in this instance we shall present statistical data which will determine our position in regard to this question. We must remind the speakers who brought the issue of gratitude to the surface that at the last election a total of 400,000 votes was cast; 250,000 of these were Democratic.



Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 6, 1915.

We are not in a position to determine definitely the number of Polish Democratic votes, but we can safely assume that at least 50,000 of the total were Polish Democratic votes. This constitutes at least one tenth of all the votes cast for the party.

Statistical figures are facts which are consulted by candidates after each election, and are used as basic information in distributing patronage. Without a doubt Mayor Harrison consulted these election returns prior to the appointment of worthy persons to various administrative positions in city government. We likewise know that he would not be mayor of the city were it not for the Polish votes. Thus he should be guided by the law of proportion in allotting these positions, and make his selection to conform in number to the percentage of votes each national group has cast.

Dziennik Dziennikowy, Fe .6, 1915.

The Poles, on this basis, are entitled to 10% of all positions allotted by the Mayor. Should the figure exceed 10%, then we should express gratitude, but not until then. As a fact the number of Poles holding administrative office is far below the 10% quota which is due. Thus, statistical data do not testify in favor of those speakers who, in behalf of the Mayor, appeal to the Polish voters in Chicago for expression of **loyalty** and **gratitude**. The Polish people are ever appreciative for any special favors that may be extended them, but certainly in the case mentioned above we see no **reason** why they should express gratitude for things which were not received. Thus, until such time as our list shall reach and exceed the 10%, we have nothing to be grateful for. Ten per cent represent a quota which our Mayor is bound by duty and spirit of fairness to fill. As the situation stands at present, the appreciation and gratitude should come from the office of the Mayor and should be extended to the Polish people.

I F 4

I F 1

I F 2

I F 5

IV

Dziennik Swiazkowy, Jan. 27, 1915.

POLITICAL NEWS

The Polish-American Democratic League of Cook County held a mass meeting on Thursday, January 21, 1915, at the Briggs House, the main Democratic headquarters. The large hall was filled beyond capacity with Polish businessmen from the entire city. Among the more prominent Polish leaders were Mr. Frank Moralewski, the Assessor of Cook County; Stanley Kuflewski, a former County Commissioner, and Vincent Zwiefka. These last three, as is well known, belonged formerly to the Sullivan faction, which now supports the candidacy of Robert Sweitzer. The three have now joined forces with Mayor Harrison's party. All three spoke in enthusiastic support of the candidacy of Mr. Harrison. Mr. Moralewski in his speech expressed himself thus:

"I have supported the candidacy of Sullivan for Senator, but, as a Pole, I cannot in any way support the candidacy of Mr. Sweitzer for Mayor against Mr. Harrison. Mr. Harrison is the only civic leader who has shown himself

I F 4

- 2 -

POLISH

I F 1

I F 2

I F 5

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Jan. 27, 1915.

IV to be a true and sincere friend of the Poles. He has manifested his friendship in action. He conferred upon Poles great and distinguished positions which they had never before held. The position of City Attorney is now held by Mr. N. L. Piotrowski. A member of the Improvement Committee of the Department of Public Works is a Pole, Mr. F. Rydzewski. The Assistant City Prosecutor is a Pole, Mr. Z. Kadow and the two Assistant City Counselors are J. Brenza and D. Herman. Mr. F. Danisch, another Pole, was elected for the office of Clerk of the Municipal Court, where sixty of our fellow Poles are now employed. This is credited to Mr. Harrison, because without his support Mr. Danisch would never have been elected. It is also due to Mr. Harrison's influence that two Poles are municipal judges, J. La Buy and E. Jarecki, and two are County Commissioners, T. Nowak and M. Kasperski. Dr. S. Pietrowicz, a member of the Board of Education, and Mr. J. Ksycki, a member of the board of the Chicago Public Library, were appointed to these distinguished positions by Mayor Harrison. Recognition is also due Mr. Harrison for giving the much coveted and lucrative position of Sheriff of Cook County, formerly held by Mr. Traeger, to Mr. J. Czekala. In addition to that we also have two Assistant

WPA (M.L.) PROJ. 30275

I F 4

- 3 -

POLISH

I F 1

I F 2

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Jan. 27, 1915.

I F 5

IV State's Attorneys, J. Prystalski and A. Kwasigroch. It was through Mr. Harrison's efforts that these Polish leaders obtained their positions. As far as the smaller positions given to Poles are concerned, there are so many that time does not allow us to enumerate them all.

"And what have the Poles received from Mr. Sweitzer? He, in his office as county clerk, has as many positions to distribute as the Mayor, if not more, and is not restrained by a Civil Service law. He (Mr. Sweitzer) states that he gave thirteen positions to Poles. Yes, he has given them because he aspires to be Mayor. The thirteen positions for Poles, if there really are that many, do not amount to much in view of the large number of positions he controls. But let Mr. Sweitzer show an official list and point out how many Poles worked for him one, two, three, or four years ago, when he did not aspire to be Mayor. If he did have a few Poles in his employment, I am certain that they held only secondary positions, with a pay between \$100 and \$125 a month at most.

Mr. Harrison has appointed Poles to positions that pay from two thousand to

WPA (112.) PROJ. 30275

I F 4

- 4 -

POLISH

I F 1

I F 2

Dziennik Gwiazkowy, Jan. 27, 1915.

I F 5

IV six thousand dollars annually. Moreover, these positions were not given to our compatriots before elections for the purpose of gaining Polish votes and then taken away immediately after the elections. The positions received from Mr. Harrison have been held by the Poles for the past four years. Recognition of that kind has never before been accorded to our people by any political leader. He who would deny this is a liar.

"In view of all this, and being convinced of Mr. Harrison's sincere friendship to us Poles, my Polish heart would not permit me to utter one unfavorable word against Mr. Harrison. Our sacred obligation is to express now our appreciation for all that he has done for our people. That is the reason why I too have left the other faction and have come over to your League, which works so sanely and so successfully for our people in the political field, under the able leadership of our Mayor, Mr. Harrison. In the future I want to work with you for the same purpose, and I want to exert all my efforts to re-elect Mr. Harrison Mayor of our city."

Mr. Koralewski's speech was accepted with loud applause. Messrs. Kuflewski and

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I F 4

- 5 -

POLISH

I F 1

I F 2

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Jan. 27, 1915.

I F 5

IV Zwiefka talked on more or less the same topic--and said that the same reasons that caused Mr. Koralewski to come into the League and to support Mr. Harrison had also influenced them. Mr. Kuflewski stated that it is impossible to say anything to Poles against Mr. Harrison, because they will immediately say that it is a lie. "There is no doubt," said Mr. Kuflewski, "that Mr. Harrison has done much for our people, and our gratitude is due him. I, too, as a Pole, will support him wholeheartedly."

Mr. Harrison spoke to the Polish-American Democratic League and thanked the Poles for their expression of friendship toward him. He thanked all the Poles for the constant support they had given him, which, he said, he would always remember. The League accented the Mayor's speech with indescribable enthusiasm. Among the other distinguished speakers were: exton, the former corporation counsel, and Traeger, the sheriff of Cook County.

This meeting of the Polish-American Democratic League created a profound impression in the Democratic headquarters in the Briggs House.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

I F 4

I F 1

IV

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 4, 1914.

YESTERDAY'S ELECTIONS

Of the Polish candidates, those for the state legislature were most successful in yesterday's election. Three were elected: Mr. A. Rostenkowski, J. A. Trandel, and J. Remus. We shall therefore have four Poles in the legislature.

Polish candidates had a worse time of it in the municipal and county elections, in which the Democrats were victorious. Only four Polish candidates were successful; E. K. Jarecki and S. S. Walkowiak were elected municipal judges and A. Nowak and T. Kasperski were elected county commissioners, the latter having served before.

In congratulating those elected yesterday on their victory, it is difficult for us not to express the hope that these citizens and countrymen will remember they owe their success chiefly to the Poles and should therefore look after our affairs first.

To the defeated candidates we send, instead of expressions of condolence, the



I F 4

I F 1

IV

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 4, 1914.

wish that although they were not successful yesterday they may be successful tomorrow. Politics is like war, one day this side attacks, the next day the other side.



I F 4
I F 1
III H
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 10, 1914.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

POLISH CAUSE IN DANGER
by
Anthony Czarnecki

The official report of the results and statistics of the first day of registration--that is, the list of citizens, both men and women, in the city of Chicago who registered--compels me, as a Pole, to urge my compatriots to act immediately. I have studied the records at the offices of the Election Commission of the City of Chicago for the registration day of Saturday October 3. They show that my countrymen, either because of worry about the lot of their compatriots across the sea or because they were sound asleep, completely forgot about doing their duty as citizens, which at the present time is so very important for us here in America.

The Poles in Chicago should be informed regarding two facts which stand out as warnings in the official registration records. The first fact is that less than one-fourth of the Poles, women as well as men, who have the right, and whose duty it is, to vote in the City of Chicago have shown an interest in the coming elections. On October 3, which was the first day of registration, less than twenty-

I - 4

I - 1

III -

I.

- 1 -

ACIT 11

ziennik Wschodni, Dec. 10, 1914.

WPA 6213 PROJ. 39275

five out of a hundred people who have the right to vote registered.

Other nationalities did not indicate the full strength of their vote by the numbers recorded on the first day of registration, but the result in the Polish districts and in the other Slav districts were worse than in the districts inhabited by other nationalities.

The other very sad fact revealed by the official records is that despite the pleadings and reminders of the Polish press, as well as those of our leaders, many of our countrymen who have come here from various districts of the beloved homeland registered as having been born in Austria, Germany, or Russia, instead of Poland.

It is extremely important for many reasons for Poles in Chicago to display their entire voting power at the coming election on November 3. In order for the Poles to show the strength of their vote it is necessary, according to the law in Chicago, to register again. According to the laws of Chicago and the suburb of Cicero (in which the Polish district of Hawthorne lies) it is necessary for every citizen to be registered on the new official list every two years, before the election of congressmen. Two days are always assigned for this new registration. This year

I F 4

I F 1

III H

IV

POLISH

- 3 -

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 10, 1914.

WPA (LL) PROJ. 30275

they were October 3 and October 13. The first was Saturday of last week, the second will be next Tuesday.

Every citizen who registered on October 3, Saturday of last week, has the right to vote in the coming election. Those who did not register last Saturday can still remedy this by registering at the polls in their home district next Tuesday, October 13. Next Tuesday is the last registration day before the next election. The polls in every precinct will be open to serve the voters next Tuesday from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Some voters think that because they voted in the primaries, or because they registered last year or last spring, their names are entered in the official records and they do not have to register. They are mistaken. In accordance with the law the old records were destroyed after the primaries. On Saturday of last week, October 3, the names of only those citizens who came in person to register were entered in the new records. Every citizen must register next Tuesday October 13, if he has not registered on the first registration day, October 3, regardless of how many times he may have registered before or in how many elections he may have cast his vote.

I F 4

I F 1

III H

IV

- 4 -

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 10, 1914.

WFA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Here in free America our votes as citizens now are our weapons. At the present time we must increase in every possible way our influence and strength in Chicago, as well as in other localities. Therefore the greater the army of countrymen taking part in the elections in Chicago and other localities, the greater will Polish influence be in official circles. The greater the number of Poles voting with the citizenry here, the stronger the influence we shall exert, whether it be in matters concerning our brethren and our nation across the sea or whether it be in matters affecting public opinion here in America. Further the more proof we offer that we are taking part in civic activities here and that we recognize the importance of participating in elections for the good of both the Country and the people, the greater the support which the cause of Polish independence and freedom will receive in the negotiations which will follow the present war and the greater will be our chance of success. The power and influence of the Poles in America depend in a great measure on the number and the active use of Polish votes, among which the votes of the Poles in Chicago occupy a very important place.

Furthermore, the settlement of all sorts of issues relating to the personal affairs

WFA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

I F 4
I F 1
III H
IV

- 5 -

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 10, 1914.

APA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

of our countrymen residing in this country, such as their occupational opportunities and the achievement of their goals, depends on the strength and number of the Polish votes in Chicago as well as in other localities.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 12, 1914.

In Chicago especially, our countrymen have an important duty to perform. Recently the Poles have made an appreciable advance in entering national politics and public offices. In order to keep the posts which have been won in the past few years it is essential that every Pole, man and woman, who has the right to vote take an active part in the coming election. In order to do this one must register next Tuesday, October 13, if one's name was not entered in the official records on Saturday October 3.

Every Pole in Chicago is well aware of the fact that worthy Poles are running for office as candidates of various parties and they deserve the support of their countrymen regardless of party affiliations. Polish candidates cannot expect victory

I F 4

I F 1

III H

IV

- 6 -

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 12, 1914.

WPA FILE PROJ. 30275

without the active support of the votes of the Polish men and women on election day. Without the registration of all Poles in Chicago, both men and women, according to the law, the Poles cannot at the present time show their strength and influence. If the Poles do not display a greater interest in registering next Tuesday, October 13, than they did on the first registration day, which was last Saturday, they will cause great loss not only to our Polish candidates but to all of our people in general outside of Chicago as well as here in Chicago.

In order to indicate the strength of the Polish vote, all Polish men and women who were born in Poland, when asked about their birthplace during the registration, should answer definitely that they were born in Poland. Regardless of whether a Pole was born in Poznan, Cracow, or Warsaw, when registering he should clearly state that he was born in Poland. The annexer under whose domination a Pole was born need not be named if the Pole wants to be entered in the records as coming from Poland.

I cannot understand those of my compatriots who live in purely Polish neighborhoods

I F 4

I F 1

III H

IV

- 7 -

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 12, 1914.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

in Chicago, bear names which since the times of their ancestors have been characteristically Polish, were born in our beloved Poland, and yet request that they be registered as having been born in Austria, Germany, or Russia. The present Election Commission, as well as its predecessors, has definitely decided many times that the election judges and clerks making the entries in the records must enter the place of birth as the citizen, under oath, declares it to be. For example, if a Pole born in Poland declares that he was born in Poland, he must be entered in this way on the record. No one has the right to ask him in what part of Poland he was born; he need only answer that he was born in Poland. The Irish, whose country is ruled by England, have the same right to register as having been born in Ireland, and we must admit that it is a rare exception when an Irishman allows himself to be registered in any other way.

Every Pole should remember that if he allows himself to be entered at registration as having been born in Germany, Austria, or Russia, he unjustly increases the numbers indicating the votes of the Germans, Austrians, and Russians and at the same time decreases the numbers officially indicating the Polish voters.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

I F 4

I F 1

III A

IV

- 8 -

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 1st, 1914.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Poles born in America are entered as native American, but every person born in Poland should always definitely demand that he be entered as born in Poland, not in some other country. If an election judge or clerk should be found anywhere who through prejudice wants to enter the name of the annexer nation rather than Poland as the place of birth, it is the duty of the Pole not only to protest but to inform the Election Commission, which will take up this matter. In order to avoid mistakes or to make it less easy for those unfavorably disposed towards us to enter our countrymen as having been born in the countries of our annexers, let every Pole born in Poland simply state this fact clearly. If you came from Silesia say you came from Poland. If you came from East Prussia, Poznan, or some other place under German domination, say you came from Poland. If you were born in a village or town in any section of Poland under Austrian rule say, "I was born in Poland." Furthermore, if you were born in Poland under Russian domination, say no more than that you came from Poland. In this way the statistics of votes will indicate that there are more Polish voters than there were hitherto and few Austrian, German, and Russian votes.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

I F 4

I F 1

III H

IV

- 9 -

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 12, 1914.

NPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

This matter is of great importance to every true Pole. I sincerely urge all whose voices can influence our compatriots who are going to register next Tuesday to make an appeal either tomorrow or Monday in regard to this most important matter. I am certain that if attention is emphatically drawn to this duty of every Polish man and woman the result will be such that it will open the eyes of both our friends and our enemies.

In closing I sincerely request that every Polish man and woman consider the importance of taking part in civic work and of voting in the coming election. To do this in Chicago it is necessary to register next Tuesday, October 13, if one's name has not been entered in the new records on Saturday October 3. I also ask that everyone please tell his friends and neighbors of the importance of being entered as having been born in Poland instead of the annexer countries. Let everyone remember that, if he should fail to do his duty in these respects, he will have on his conscience the weakening of Polish influence and the defeat of his compatriots, who deserve his support at the next election, for the good of all and for the future of the Poles.

I F 4
I F 1
III H
IV

- 10 -

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Oct. 12, 1914.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Respectfully,

(Signed) Anthony Czarnecki,
Secretary of the Election
Commission for the city of
Chicago and the Suburb of
Cicero

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I F 4

I F 1

I C

POLISH

Dziennik Wlaskowy, June 26, 1912.

THIS IS NO FAVOR

We read in one of the Polish weekly papers that in a certain city, the mayor appointed a Pole to a subordinate position, and for this generous act of kindness this newspaper is praising the mayor sky-high, and wants him to be remembered not only by citizens of Polish extraction, but by the entire Polish race.

We, on the other hand, do not consider the appointment of this Pole to office by the mayor or governor as an act of kindness, but as a part payment of indebtedness due us from other nationalities, since their candidates were elected to office with the aid of the Polish vote. Because, after all, it is the Polish vote that elects candidates of other nationalities to important offices.

There is among the population of some cities a certain percentage of prominent Poles, and these Poles decide who shall be victorious.

Every important office is crowded by Englishmen, Germans, Jews, Swedes, Irishmen and others; only the Poles, for some petty favor, modestly hold

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, June 26, 1912.

together and vote for other nationalities. And when one, other than a Pole, is elected to some important office by the aid of the Polish vote, and in return condescends to appoint some Pole to a petty political job, it appears to some of our countrymen that this official did us a great favor, and they immediately start singing hymns of praise in his honor, as if this person rebuilt Poland. Surely we do not need this favor, for we have the same right to seek every office as other nationalities. Today, we don't have to be under obligation to strangers, for we represent considerable political influence, and they are compelled to deal with us. Each year the Poles grow in strength, and more are becoming naturalized. On the other hand, our young people born and reared here are growing up, and they have boldly thrown themselves into the political whirlpool, and probably will not permit business dictations or favors from others; for they have the same right as others to seek the highest office.

If the Irishmen, Englishmen, Germans, and Jews break into important offices, then why cannot the Poles climb likewise? Today, in our community, among our immigrants, we have a large number of efficient, competent, and honest men to fill the highest office. We do not need any favors, for it is an

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, June 26, 1918.

insult to our national worthiness, that a Pole is satisfied with some petty office while others grab everything.

What we need is political organization, and urging to our countrymen to apply for their naturalization papers; for with political knowledge and mutual cooperation, regardless of party politicians, we need not be contented with the napkin, while others eat the cream.

As citizens of this country, we have equal rights with other nationalities. But above everything else let us have self-respect, and with the respect of others, without favors, we will secure what rightfully belongs to us.

We, 60,000 Polish voting citizens in Chicago and Cook County, are not satisfied with a few park and police jobs, or a position of an assistant to some higher official; we should select our own candidates, vote and

Dziennik Zwiazko y, June 26, 1915.

elect them into office. For this is the conduct of other nationalities, and it brings them beneficial results.

Let us discontinue begging favors from other nationalities, and being grateful for the petty favors thrown to a few of us. Instead let us have self-respect and demand that which rightfully belongs to us as citizens.



I F 4

III A

III H

Wie willst du, 15, 1878.

A correspondent recently asked me to report on the question of the Poles. The question is, how many Poles are there in Chicago of Polish birth?

The reply is, yes. In the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th wards reside a large number of Polish citizens, and besides, there are some Polish voters in every ward. The number of Poles in Chicago is not very large, but that there is a large number in all of the towns in Cook County. Correct figures cannot be obtained from the registration because not all register, and many have come from other places. But from all indications, it is possible we will reach the 50,000 figure of Polish voting citizens. Naturally, this number has been enormously increased by the American-born Poles, for it is positive there is a large number of citizens among the Polish immigrants from Europe.

We acknowledge that our country is not altogether right, for many of the new arrivals from Europe, after living here many years, fail to become citizens of the country that gave them freedom, bread, and, to some, even wealth.

100

100

100

100

I F 4

I F 5

I F 6

IV

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 16, 1910.

RESULTS OF YESTERDAY'S PRIMARIES
Majority of Polish Candidates Lose

The results of yesterday's election were not lucky for honest people. Such gentlemen as Brown, Shurtleff, Wilson and others of their kind received nominations, people who were involved in the well-known graft scandal in connection with the election of Senator Lorimer.

Too much space would be required here to mention all those nominated to the various offices. We therefore limit ourselves to informing our readers as to the results of the Polish candidates who were nominated.

And so--from among the Poles we find that Mr. Joseph Tytlak received the Democratic nomination for state representative from the Twenty-seventh District; Mr. Albert Rostenkowski, from the same district, but on the Republican ticket. In the Twenty-first Senatorial District, where several Polish candidates

I F 4

I F 5

I F 6

IV

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 16, 1910.

campaigned, Mr. W. Mitchell was successful in his efforts.

Mr. F. W. Koraleski obtained the nomination for the Assessor's office, receiving over twenty thousand votes, a majority of more than eight thousand over his closest rival. Mr. Stanley Huflewski received the nomination for County Commissioner on the Democratic ticket. Mr. Frank H. Landmesser, a staunch Pole and patriot, gained the Democratic nomination in the Twenty-fifth Senatorial District. Mr. John Krystalski was successful in his Democratic candidacy for State Senator. The other Polish candidates at the primaries lost by a very small margin.

I F 4
I C

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 14, 1910.

LOCAL NEWS

The Poles in Chicago are subjected to a great injustice at the hands of the Democratic political "bosses." The executive committee, which is the deciding factor in conducting local Democratic party interests, is made up of eighteen Irishmen, two Germans and one Pole. Is this not a clear and obvious injustice? Three hundred thousand Poles in this political party have but one representative, while four hundred thousand Irishmen have as many as eighteen. Why should the Irish have such a disproportionate majority? Even if there were an unequal proportion of representation of the above-mentioned nationalities, the Polish Democrats should demand that the Irish be denied such an unfair majority. There are other nationalities, as the Bohemians, Belgians or Hollanders, Italians or Scandinavians who should also obtain their proper share of representation but who have thus far been denied participation. At any event, we are not primarily concerned with others, as long as the Polish Democrats, and they constitute a majority of the Polish voters in general, demand an equal, relatively proportionate representation in the party government in our city of Chicago.

I F 4
I F 5
IV

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 5, 1908.

SMULSKI'S RESIGNATION

John F. Smulski resigned as president of State parks, he also declared before the public that he would not be a candidate for City treasurer. This announcement stirred various suppositions of the English, and German press. The general belief of the press is the reason for Mr. Smulski's resignation is that he is contemplating the candidacy for City mayor. Mr. Smulski is planning and hoping for the realization of his plans. However, the press considers the above plan a figurative one and writes about this powerful political move, in the most praiseworthy manner.

114
115
116

2

POLICE

Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XXX, No. 240, Nov. 30, 1908.

LOCAL NEWS - THE REPUBLICAN PARTY

In today's Polish newspaper will be printed a portrait of Mr. John I. Smulski as a possible candidate of the Republican party for the office of treasurer of the city of Chicago. With the greatest pleasure we offer his portrait to the public.

Mr. Smulski has for some while in the past, thought of running for the office as Chicago's treasurer for the Republican ticket as soon as his term as state treasurer expired, but there has been so much propaganda on this question that it is doubtful as to what steps Mr. Smulski will take. If Mr. Smulski does not express interest in this reliable office, then this office will seek him, because he is the man best suited for a position of so great a responsibility. The Republicans in Chicago know that the popularity of this candidate will no doubt win for him this office; also carry our candidate to victory where others would fail. The office of treasurer for the city or state has drawn so much interest that it is the talk of every nationality, mainly the Poles as they are best fitted for this position.

Triennial Dinner, 27. Nov., 1967, 1968.

The following is a summary of the main points of their roles at the main election in 1967. Mr. Sulski is the President of the Board. Mr. Sulski is the President of the Board. The two both refused to accept the position of President of the Board from their respective positions. But the Board of Directors of the Board of Directors and the Board of Directors of the Board of Directors did not do so. They did not do so.

The present Board of Directors of the Board of Directors is as regular as Mr. Sulski, and the Board of Directors is as regular as Mr. Sulski. The Board of Directors is as regular as Mr. Sulski.

As is known Mr. Sulski is still the President of the South West Board, a reliable position that calls for a man of high integrity and trust.

70 18

Drinnik Chirash, Vol. 8, No. 22, No. 70, 1900.

We are reminding you of the fact that in 1911 we started the movement for the creation of a new kind of school. Let us also remember that in 1911 we had a great success.

Dziennik Chic-goski, Vol. XIX, No. 259, Nov. 4, 1908.

ELECTION

The Polish candidates defeated in Chicago yesterday were Phillip Ksycki, Republican candidate for congressman; Andrew Schultz, Republican candidate for the State Board of Equalization; Frank Tomczak, Independent candidate for the State Board of Equalization; Martin Furman, Democratic candidate for the Sanitary District Commission, and Peter Rostenkowski, Democratic candidate for county commissioner.

The victorious Polish candidates were M. Budzban, Democratic candidate for the State Board of Equalization; Joseph Gieszkiewicz, Democrat and Emil Kowalski, Republican, for the state legislature; also W. Schrojda and Joseph J. Elias, Republican candidates for county commissioners.

I F 4
I F 5
IV

Dziennik Zwiastkowy, July 2, 1908.

MANY POLISH CANDIDATES FOR POLITICAL OFFICES

(News)

The number of Polish candidates for the various offices this year, in the City of Chicago far exceeds that of any previous year. Almost daily, candidates make their appearance like mushrooms after the rain. Friends of the candidates are overtaken with political fervor. We have the opportunity this year to display the strength and power of our organization in politics. If the Poles would now remain united, they could, in their unison, attain success to many political offices.

For congressman of the 8th district, we have 3 candidates: Messrs Philip Ksycki, Stephen J. Napieralski and J. M. Sienkiewicz. Republican candidates for county commissioners are: W. Szrojda and Jozef Eliass; while on the Democratic ticket for the same office are: P. Rostenkowski, A. Krykowski, Ed. Kunowski, and J. Jarzembowski. For municipal judge the Democrats present: Mr. Julius Smietanka. Mr. K. B. Czarnecki, the well-known attorney is also in the race for congressman, on the independent ticket.

The Polish voters, therefore, will have a number of candidates to select from, and have now the best opportunity to send our own congressmen to Washington as our representatives.

POLISH

I F 4
I F 3

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Narod Polski, Vol. XI, No. 16, April 17, 1907.

LOCAL CHRONICLE

On the list of candidates for offices appointed by Mayor Busse not one Pole was placed.

Why Mr. Busse?

Do you judge the Poles are only good for voting, or do you think the Poles are only second in line as citizens and do not deserve the jobs?

We remind our Polish representatives to tell Mr. Busse that there are 250,000 Poles in Chicago.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XV, No. 150, June 20, 1904.

WPA (all, prob. 30)

JOHN K. SZUMINSKI - CANDIDATE FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER

Mr. Szuminski is the only Polish candidate seeking the highest office in Chicago, County of Cook, at the coming election. He was born in 1859 in the town of Orze Lek, county of Ziotow.

After graduating from grammar school, his parents sent him to the Chojnacki gymnasium, which has the same classification as our colleges. In the year 1877, he went to Bydgoszoz to act as manager of a magazine, where he was employed until 1882. Part of the following year he spent with Simon Ascher in Warbzenie. At the close of 1883 he emigrated to America and settled in Chicago. He was hired as assistant manager at Pavlicki's concern, located at Milwaukee Avenue near Noble Street, and later worked for Mr. E. Ahlswede, where he stayed until 1896. In February 1896 he opened his own business at 604 Noble Street, where he carried a complete line of silk wares and silk materials. The great concern of Marshall Field and Farwell gave him credit, and showed him the utmost consideration as a business man.

Mr. Szuminski is a member of the Polish National Alliance, the Order of Faithful Catholic Seminaries, the Catholic Guards, and a member of St. Stanislaus Church. His family, as well as himself, were supporters of the Sisters of Nazareth, when they were first organized in this city.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XV, No. 150, June 20, 1904.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

You, Polish people and citizens, please study the work, ambition and records of Mr. Szuminski, and you will no doubt agree that he is the man for the office of country commissioner. Take part in this coming election and help elect a man of true Polish blood.

I F 4
I F 5
IV

POLISH



Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XIV, No. 100, April 29, 1903.

POLISH JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

As known, among the Justices of the Peace appointed by the Governor in the past year, there was not a Pole. Attempts have been made by editors and other Polish citizens to nominate Mr. M. A. La Buy for the office. The governor, on account of various circumstances, was compelled to approve only the candidates selected by the Illinois Local Bar Ass., eliminating the Polish nationality.

We are informed that all is not lost yet. The legislating body is passing a bill creating a place for one more in the city of Chicago. So we still have hope that Mr. M. A. La Buy shall receive this office if his countrymen will support him.

I F 4
I F 5
IV

POLISH

Zgoda, Vol. XIX, No. 45, Nov. 8, 1900.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

ELECTIONS

Among the Polish candidates seeking election, two were defeated and three were victorious.

The two defeated candidates were Mr. Kiolbassa and Mr. Czekala; the two candidates elected to the State Legislature were Mr. J. Helminiak and Mr. M. J. Novicki, while Mr. F. Palt was elected county commissioner. These last three are members of the Z. N. P.

We are wishing Mr. Helminiak, Mr. Novicki and Mr. Palt success in their new offices, and we feel sure that they will remember their fellow brothers in the future as they have before they were elected.

I F 4
I F 5

POLISH



IV

Zgoda, Vol. XIX, No. 40, Oct. 4, 1900.

POLISH CANDIDATES

Among the names of candidates seeking nomination at the coming election are three Poles.

On the Republican ticket we have Mr. F. Palta; on the Democratic ticket we have Mr. Peter Kiolbassa, and Mr. Joseph Helminiak; also Mr. Czekala and Mr. Novicki. The last two are members of the Harmony Society Group 4, Z. N. P.

I F 4
I F 5
IV

POLISH



Zgoda, Vol. XVIII, No. 12, March 23, 1899

POLITICAL CANDIDATES

Besides Mr. J. F. Smulski, who received the Republican aldermanic nomination in the 16th ward, we were informed that he will be opposed by a Pole, Mr. August Kowalski, Democratic candidate, seeking the same office.

Mr. P. Kiolbassa, a Democrat, is seeking the office of tax supervisor for West Town; Mr. Stanley Pulaski is also seeking the office of tax supervisor for Jefferson, on the Democratic ticket. Up to the present time the Democratic party has nominated three Polish candidates for offices, while the Republican has only one.

All candidates have not been nominated for offices as yet, so we may see more Polish names on the ballot before election time.

I F 4
I F 2
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 27, 1897.

POLISH DEMOCRATIC ORGANIZATION HOLDS MEETING

Yesterday at 4 P.M. the Polish Central Democratic organization of Cook County, Illinois, held a meeting at Albert Urbanowski's Hall, 16th and Wood Streets.

Delegates from Polish clubs in the Sixth, Ninth, Tenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Thirtieth, and Thirty-third Wards were present. The meeting was called to order by J.S. Krawiecki, president, who informed the audience of the purpose of the organization and the services and advantages it can render and offer to the Poles of Chicago and Cook County. Other speakers were John M. Nowicki, J. P. Popek, J. Schmidt, Albert Urbanski, M.J. Malish, Albert Nowak, and Alderman Martin Wiora of the thirty-third ward. All urged the delegates to work hard for the organization.

All Polish Democratic clubs who have not as yet appointed a delegate

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I F 4
I F 2
IV

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 27, 1897.

to represent them in this organization are urged to do so as soon as possible. In Polish communities where there are no such clubs, the leaders should get in touch with the secretary, John M. Nowicki, 1039 North Hoyne Avenue.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 4, 1897.

POLISH DEMOCRATIC ORGANIZATION

Last night a meeting of Polish delegates from Polish Democratic clubs of Chicago met, and the Polish Central Democratic Organization of Cook County was organized. The meeting was held at the Building Trades Council, 187 East Washington Street.

The following were elected: J. S. Krajecki of the Fifteenth Ward, president; L. J. Kalish of the Seventeenth Ward, vice-president; J. M. Nowicki of the Fifteenth Ward, recording secretary; M. Derengowski of the Sixteenth Ward, financial secretary; Max Wojtalewicz of the Sixth Ward, treasurer; and F. Rezmerowski of the Fourteenth Ward, marshal.

An executive committee was also chosen, namely: Joseph Perlowski, A. Nowak, Thomas Malinger, S. P. Popek, and F. Konkoski.

J. M. Nowicki
Secretary

I F 4
IV
I C

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 16, 1897.

WHO IS TO BLAME?

(Editorial)

Several days ago we raised the question why the Poles had been ignored in the recent appointments made by the Mayor despite the fact that they had supported him. We also indicated that the Mayor had not treated the Poles fair, since he made many promises and kept none.

We also added that the entire blame was not the Mayor's, that part of it was ours, and that we would discuss the matter some other time.

Our behavior in many respects was not befitting us and is still worse than it is supposed to be. We are going to say a few words in this connection, for this is very important, as it is high time that we change our attitude. It is only with a definite change for the better that conditions will change in our favor.

WPA (ILL. 110) 1000

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 16, 1897.

Today we will consider a few facts that are familiar to us. One of these is that not a single Pole has received a major appointment in the city administration.

Undoubtedly, the Mayor had a sincere desire to place a Pole in some important office and, besides, to appoint some of them to the Board of Education and the Public Library. The Mayor announced his intention and informed the Polish political leaders to present candidates for these offices.

And what happened? There were not enough Polish candidates for the offices in question at the time. This alone made it look bad for the Poles. We have capable and responsible persons, but we seem not to agree as to which of us should be appointed.

Finally, candidates were found and presented to the Mayor. And these candidates were without question capable and true Democrats.

WFA (ILL) 1960

I F 4

- 3 -

POLISH

IV

I C

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 16, 1897.

Unfortunately, they had enemies. And what happened then? Why, we are ashamed to admit some of the details, for all kinds of intrigues developed not to permit this or that candidate get this or that office. All kinds of committees were formed and grievances were presented to the Mayor, each trying to convince him as to whom the appointments should really go. It is even a greater shame to admit that some committees resorted to lies in order that the proposed candidates lose out on their appointments.

This is how the Poles behaved toward their fellow-men. So many candidates were presented that in the end not a single one of them received an appointment.

We do not wish to claim that the Mayor acted justly. Having the recommendations of several persons who could be trusted, having easy access to places where he could find out whether the prospects were capable of handling their positions, the Mayor should not have succumbed to the

MPA (ILL.) Project

I F 4

- 4 -

POLISH

IV

I C

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 16, 1897.

intrigues but gone on with his appointments. However, there is no doubt that our attitude discouraged all possible plans in behalf of the Poles on the part of the Mayor.

The same thing happened day before yesterday when news was spread that Edmund Z. Brodowski had been appointed consul by the President. Several persons sent telegrams of protest to Washington in order to have the Senate oppose this appointment.

A counter protest was telegraphed yesterday to the Senate, and it is anticipated that the latter will pass on the President's recommendation. But it remains to be said that there was enough evidence to indicate that a Pole was again opposing a Pole.

MPA (ILL) 12-13-77

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 13, 1897.

WHO IS AT FAULT

(Editorial)

Mayor Carter Harrison has completed giving appointments recently, of which he had many.

From this large number did the Poles get any? How many did receive appointments?

The Poles form one-tenth of the population of Chicago: one-tenth of city offices and other employment should go to them, especially when the party they supported is in office.

Nevertheless, we must admit that thus far not one important office was given to a Pole. The minor insignificant appointments are of no value. There is no complaint about this, but there is just cause to demand what is our

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 13, 1897.

just due.

Who is at fault?

Without doubt the Mayor is responsible. He promised before he was elected to office and reaffirmed his promises when he took office. Only two months ago he publicly announced that he was going to appoint a Pole to head one of the important city departments and begged that candidates be presented to him. This was fulfilled immediately, and everyone was certain that the promise was going to be kept. But afterwards the Mayor denied what he had previously said. When candidates were presented to him he offered one an insignificant post that the applicant refused on the grounds that it was below his station.

After protests were made, Mayor Harrison promised (countless such promises were made to various groups of Chicago) that he was going to appoint a Pole to the Board of Education and another to the Public Library. Again he

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 13, 1897.

requested that candidates be presented to him.

This again was done. These offices do not offer any salaries, but these positions are such as to enable their holders to get positions for others, and this would give a chance for other Poles to get minor offices and positions.

Polish representatives were again presented to the Mayor, and all indications pointed to the fulfillment of his promises.

But again they were broken--and yesterday he presented the names of appointees for the Board of Education and Public Library before the City Council. This list did not contain one Polish name.

To the Poles at large who have supported the Mayor in force, this attitude is strange. After Mr. Harrison took office the Polish press spoke highly of him. It is apparent that all this praise must be taken back--for he who desires to rule justly cannot break any promises.

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 13, 1897.

It was demanded of him that he revoke the order of the Chief of Police, who wronged one of our compatriots. This demand was immediately complied with, but a few days later the Chief ignored the Mayor's decision. The Poles remained silent because at the same time another received a promotion. But now we have all the reason in the world to complain, because the Mayor has completely ignored us.

Despite the fact that the Mayor is at fault for not recognizing the Poles for city appointments, we are a little at fault too, and we should admit it if we want to have our conditions to change for the better.

More of this later.

WPA 111 109 1 1000

POLITICS

Narod Polski, Vol. 1, No. 17, Apr. 23, 1897.



Installation ceremonies of the new leading city officials, recently elected, were held in the city Hall.

Mayor C. H. Harrison and other officials were accorded a great and enthusiastic reception. About 2000 persons were able to gain admittance for the occasion. Beautiful floral decorations, baskets of flowers were tendered the officials. Estimated cost etc. was \$6000.00. When the Mayor arrived he was escorted into the chambers by the Police, Fire Dept., Democratic Organizations and a number of bands. It seemed the program would never end. The outgoing Mayor Swift, spoke and introduced the new Mayor C. H. Harrison. After the introduction to his office, Mayor Harrison gave a lengthy talk.

A report on the new committees appointed was read by Chairman Powers, one of the 25 members of the city council. All heads of the various committees were Democrats. Selected on one of the important committees, namely Finance Committee, was one of our popular Polish members, Mr. Peter Kiolbassa. Mr. Powers is Chairman of the Finance Committee. Mr. Kiolbassa was also selected as member of the License Committee. Mr. Wiora, another Polish leader, was appointed member of six committees, Schools, Fire, Advisory, Streets and Purchasing.

I F 4

II B 2 d (1)

I F 1

IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 7, 1897.

ELECTION AFTERMATH IN THE SIXTEENTH WARD

(Editorial)

The elections are over. We have good reason to be proud not only because Harrison was victorious as Democratic Candidate for the office of mayor but because all the candidates supported by the Dziennik Chicagoski were elected.

We also have in mind the Sixteenth Ward, where the political ballyhoo practically nullified the voice of reason and prevented concentration.

Our position was difficult in view of the two Polish candidates. The friends of one of them not only recruited followers at various meetings but interfered with regular Democratic Ward meetings and with the important speakers who were urging the people to vote straight Democratic.

Where the voice of the political barkers did not reach, the soft voice of

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 6070

I F 4

II B 2 d (1)

I F 1

IV

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 7, 1897.

the Dziennik Chicagoski found its way, and credit should be given to it by the reader.

Our rejoicing is not prompted by the defeat of Alderman Stanley Kunz. On the contrary, we are sorry for him because he exposed himself unnecessarily, for he did not consider the influence of our newspaper.

We are happy over the victory of Henry Ludolph because we have rescued the honor of the Poles in the Sixteenth Ward from the politicians of the city. By the victory of Kunz we should have gained nothing, whereas today we are receiving recognition as a nationality uniting solidly with others in case of need. Because of this solidarity our two aldermen are going to work hand in hand, assuring us recognition in politics and consideration for our claims which we have a perfect right to make and to expect [to find acknowledged].

We also have other reasons to be proud of the citizens of the Sixteenth Ward. An anarchistic Jewish newspaper Kropiolo has arisen among us. The result of

I F 4

II B 2 d (1)

I F 1

IV

- 3 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 7, 1897.

the election definitely shows the kind of influence which this Jewish rag has on our people. None! We are certain that the two hundred votes received by the Hesing ticket were cast by sympathisers of the Germans. This enemy of the Poles and of Catholicism did not gain one vote from the Polish citizens of this ward.

This gives us sufficient evidence that the Kropiolo [Sprinkler] or "Sabath Courier" is a meaningless rag as far as we are concerned. We shall continue to march forward for the people in religion as well as in politics: true people, pious people, and above all--Polish people.

We do not expect any reward for this, since we are accomplishing only one of our duties and feel that we have the right to exclaim joyously:

"Hail to the Polish citizens of the Sixteenth Ward! May the Poles in other wards follow their example!"

WPA (111) PROJ. 30275

I F 4

I F 1

I F 3

IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 5, 1897.

THE FACTS SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES

(Correspondence)

When Carter H. Harrison was chosen Mayor four years ago, and the appointment of Poles to office was rather slow, the citizens of the Sixteenth Ward called a meeting for the purpose of sending a delegation to the Mayor for the purpose of finding out the cause of the delay. This delegation consisted of the undersigned.

This group, escorted by Alderman Stanley Kunz, presented itself to the Mayor and stated to him that although not many political appointments had been made, they nevertheless noted that every other nationality was represented except the Poles. C. H. Harrison was somewhat astonished to hear this. He looked toward Alderman Kunz and said,

"How come, Stanley? Didn't I give positions to three Poles?"

MPA (ILL) PROJ. 30.73

I F 4

I F 1

I F 3

IV

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 5, 1897.

The delegates informed the Mayor that the three individuals mentioned were Irish. The Mayor in turn said that Alderman Kunz had presented them as Poles.

This is only one of the things that Alderman Kunz has done.

The Poles should not listen to the haranguers who are agitating for an independent alderman who prior to the election is a Pole and after the election seeks friends among other nationalistic groups and often moves to another ward or leaves town.

Stand by the regular Democratic party; support and vote for the entire Democratic ticket.

We recommend and support Henry Ludolph, who is the regular Democratic candidate for alderman of the Sixteenth Ward. He is a business man who

MPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

I F 4

I F 1

I F 3

IV

- 3 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 5, 1897.

is honest and a man of his word. That is why he is well liked
by all who know him.

A. J. Kowalski
Francis Fuhl
Francis Bieszki
Jacob Mucha

MPA (ILL) PROJ. 502.5

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 12, 1897.

TWO ALDERMANIC CANDIDATES CHOSEN BY DEMOCRATS
IN SIXTEENTH WARD

A problem arose last night for the election officials in the Sixteenth Ward, when two aldermanic candidates were chosen by two Democratic factions.

Stanley H. Kunz was unanimously endorsed by a group that met at 803 Milwaukee Avenue. This meeting was originally scheduled to be held at 809 Milwaukee Avenue, as announced by the convention, but there was not sufficient room there.

Another Democratic faction met at 869 Milwaukee Avenue and endorsed Ludolph for alderman.

I F 4
III A
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 1, 1897.

POLISH DEMOCRATIC CLUB OF SIXTEENTH WARD
HOLDS MEETING

A committee of five, namely, John Czekala, Albert Zwiewka, Jacob Mucha, Edmund Szajkowski, and John Nering, was chosen to protest against the executive committee [of the Democratic Club] on the grounds that the section south of Milwaukee Avenue has thirteen members on the committee, whereas the section north of Milwaukee Avenue has only eight. The Polish Democratic Club sees in this an injustice done to the Poles. We will know what to do when election comes. The north side of Milwaukee Avenue has sixteen precincts and the south side has eighteen, but what of that, since our section has practically all Democratic precincts while there are only about thirty-five votes in each precinct on the other side. This is the cause of the dissatisfaction.

If twenty-five Irish votes were to be found in our section we would not be afraid of any trouble because our organization numbers over 1300 members.

Democrat.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 10, 1896.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN IS APPROACHING

(Editorial)

The spring elections are coming closer. The political campaign, especially in our own Sixteenth Ward, shows definite signs of awakening, and our own countrymen are decidedly interested in it. And they have reason to be!

Lately, due especially to the split among our Polish citizens and numerous switchings to other parties, the old political influence of Chicago Poles, based chiefly on their adherence to the Democratic party, has been waning rapidly. A number of Polish candidates were defeated in the elections, and even in the Sixteenth Ward, that undefeated stronghold of Polish political strength, the last elections gave us a German alderman.

We are considered a zero now in political circles. The Republican mayor of

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 10, 1896.

Chicago taunts us. Hundreds of Poles, formerly employed by the city, are now blowing on their fingers.

We must exert all our strength to change this situation. The time to do so is in the present year.

This is a political year. The spring elections to the city council have, it is true, only a local significance, but this local political situation is of great importance to us. Let us gain a permanent stronghold in our ward first, and whatever we may gain in the general political situation will be fine for us here. We must, therefore, regain some of the advantages we have lost. And that isn't all. The fall elections are of much greater importance to us. These are the presidential and state elections. Here much greater issues will be at stake, and the campaign may become very hot.

The bitter fight between the two major political parties which will decide the

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 10, 1896.

future elections emphasizes the importance of the moment and permits us to wield our political strength to the greatest extent.

This strength is today quite problematical. We are broken up into fractional parts. We advance in one hundred different directions. We quarrel among ourselves and as Poles in the same political party to which we presumably belong. Individual selfishness and momentary gain, control practically all of us. Our adherence to either political party is uncertain. We are unable to decide what we are and in which direction will we proceed at a certain time.

Briefly, we lack organization, and this dooms us.

At one time we had Democratic, Republican and other leagues, but today it is all gone with the wind--forgotten. These leagues, it is true, acted quite sloppily; they accomplished very little; still they were representative. They were the symbols of certain political aspirations. They were proof of our own

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 10, 1896.

existence in the political world.

We do not recommend that it is necessary to return to this form of political organization. But we do insist emphatically that some sort of all-embracing political organization is most necessary.

We refer not only to the local ward organizations, but also to a widespread organization in the party and, finally--if it is at all feasible--an organization of Poles from all political parties, to promote the welfare of our own nationality.

Without an organization we are lost. United we will be able to regain at least a part of what we lost and perhaps gain some new political positions. This is certain.

We must remember this today, because there is no time to organize when the war

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 10, 1896.

is on. The organization work must be undertaken immediately; the ranks must be filled out and the privates must be armed before the battle.

This is too important a matter to end it with this one article. We will revert to it many times and will discuss the terms and conditions under which such desirable organization of various Polish political entities in Chicago and Cook County could be created.

I F 4
II D 10
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 23, 1895.

POLISH OFFICER FETED

The friends of Lieutenant Joseph Polczynski paid tribute to him on his recent promotion to the rank of lieutenant of the Chicago police force at the home of Thomas Nalepinski yesterday. A large crowd gathered to witness the presentation of a beautiful gold watch, engraved with the following words: "From friends to Lieutenant J. Polczynski--1895."

Among the guests were such notables as: E. Z. Brodowski, F. W. Smulski, J. F. Smulski, F. H. Jablonski, W. Bardonski, I. P. Mikitynski, T. Nalepinski, J. Pyszka, M. A. Drzemala [also Drezmal], J. Deimel, Captain Larson, Lieutenants Hutchinson and Revere, Sergeants Denker, Jurs, Hemming, Krueger, Grant, Theer, Louis Kroll, and Officers Schultz and Sullivan.

A reception followed the presentation of the watch, and a speech of tribute was made by Mr. Brodowski. Many more speeches followed this.

Captain Larson's speech brought the most applause. It was he who suggested a

WPA (11L) PROJ. 30275

I F 4
II D 10
IV

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 23, 1895.

toast to the Poles and proposed a collection for the Rapperschwil Fund [A Polish national fund started by Polish national societies in America about 1870 and the money turned over towards the support of the National cause and museum at Rapperschwil, Switzerland]. The collection brought ten dollars.

WPA (ILL) HQJ.3275

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 18, 1895.

LETTER OF ALDERMAN. J. SCHERMAN RELATIVE TO THE TREATMENT
OF THE POLISH REPUBLICAN DELEGATION BY MAYOR G.B. SWIFT

The editorial department of Dziennik Chicagoski has received a letter from Alderman John Scherman, a Republican and a Pole of the Sixteenth Ward, prompted by the articles written by Louis Roland, also a Republican and a Pole, which appeared in the issues of May 14 and May 16 respectively.

The treatment of the Polish Republican delegation by the Mayor and the humiliation accorded them is a serious matter, and it would not be fair if we did not publish Alderman Scherman's letter. This is being done on the basis that there are two sides to each story; then, too, we wish to be fair.

The letter was written in English and it is only natural, for the benefit of our readers, that it be translated into Polish, adhering strictly to the meaning of the original text.

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 18, 1895.

Alderman J. Scherman's letter reads as follows:

"Dear Editor: I have noticed in the last two issues (sic) [see page 2, line 5] of your paper the articles written by an alleged Republican condemning the present Mayor of Chicago, the Honorable George B. Swift.

"In response to these articles I wish to point out that its author (Louis Roland) was a Democrat from the very day he became a citizen, had a position of inspector in the Water Department of Chicago during Hopkins' administration and lost the same under this regime. When he tried in vain to regain his position, he joined the Republican ranks apparently with the hope of getting some kind of political job.

"As soon as Mr. Swift took office as Mayor, the irate Democrat, Louis Roland, called upon him and demanded the position of water inspector. At that time I told Mr. Roland that he would **not** get this office nor any other, because he did not deserve it. This evidently angered him against the Republicans, and

WFO (LL) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 18, 1895.

resulted in the present articles of vengeance against Mayor Swift.

"If only our Polish citizens will be patient, they will be convinced that Mr. Swift will treat the Poles right and will keep his promises given to them prior to the election.

"If Mr. Roland or anyone else claims that Mr. Swift called the delegation "Polacks," he errs; if they claim that they were received coolly, this may be true, because a member of Roland's delegation assured the Mayor that he represented the Poles of Chicago when he had no right to say such a thing--and the Mayor replied: "You represent nobody."

"I give the Mayor credit for saying this, for the people elect their aldermen for the purpose of representing them, and not any self-constituted committee, formed of chronic office-seekers.

Yours respectfully,
John Scherman
Alderman of the Sixteenth Ward."

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 18, 1895.

Thus writes Mr. Scherman. From our point of view we are compelled to say that we do not agree with all the claims and arguments of the alderman of the Sixteenth Ward--and we feel obligated to take necessary steps in this matter. These steps are as follows:

1. The assertion of Mr. Scherman that Mr. Roland is not entitled to a political appointment because he was formerly a Democrat is not justified in our opinion. John Dahلمان found himself in the same position and yet he received a political appointment from Mayor Swift. There are many more outstanding Polish Republicans in the same category. It is only natural that the Republican party owes gratitude to the Democrats who came to their side and made the recent victory possible. Not to include this group with those of the Republicans that received appointments, especially after accepting their support, is illogical and unjustifiable....It would seem as if the Republicans wanted the votes of the former Democrats only at the time of the election--and that after the election they did not wish to recognize them.

WPA (ILL) Project

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 18, 1895.

2. Being acquainted with Mr. Roland, we do not believe nor have we the proof that he wrote the articles in question for mere vengeance. On the contrary, in his attempt we see an entirely different aim: an attempt to do right by his brothers.
3. As to the audience given by the Mayor to the Polish delegation, we have heard many accounts related by those that were present; all give further evidence that Mayor Swift behaved in an unbecoming manner. Even Mr. Scherman admits that the reception was cold and that the Mayor said: "You represent nobody." In our opinion this is not cold but is plain rudeness, in view of the fact that this statement was made in the presence of others. Even this could have been said, however, in a different form.
4. We are also of the opinion that the alderman is not the only representative of the people. The alderman represents his ward, and citizens of other wards need not have anything to do with him. Under Mr. Scherman's logic, if the Poles do not gain an alderman of their own nationality in the city council then they

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 18, 1895.

have no right to seek an audience with Mayor Swift. It seems to us that any active politician who worked during the last election, and who was especially aggressive in a Polish political club, has the right to speak in the name and for the good of his brothers.

5. The delegation that approached the Mayor was not made up of chronic office-seekers--they were respectable citizens. If their names were mentioned everyone would substantiate this fact. The request that Polish Republicans be considered for political appointments is not a crime, and finally:

6. All the above questions are of lesser importance. The most important is that which Alderman Scherman promises in his letter: that the Poles should have more patience and they will be treated honestly, and that Mayor Swift will keep the promises he made prior to the election. We will overlook in this instance the fact that our patience has been tried once too often, and that the words in Mr. Scherman's letter are sufficient proof that thus far the Poles of the Republican ranks have not been treated fairly, and that Mr. Swift has not as yet

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 18, 1895.

kept his promises. These are of lesser concern. We are more interested in the words of Alderman J. Scherman: that one as well as the other /reference to the promises of Mayor Swift in his letter will come true. If all this comes true through the efforts of our alderman of the Sixteenth Ward--then we will be grateful to Mr. Swift and Mr. Scherman as well. In every instance every impartial witness will admit that in this entire matter the concern is not about party interests but about the interests of our brothers who have been wronged, although they may belong to a different political camp.

The editorial department

I F 4
III F

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 16, 1895.

MR. SWIFT AND HIS BROKEN PROMISES

An article bearing this title was received by us from one of the Polish Republicans, and reads as follows:

"Mr. Swift, prior to the elections, contacted all the wards of the city, attended meetings held by the various nationalities, and begged, pleaded and cried for votes, promising that he would distribute city positions impartially, according to the political influence of each nationality.

"He wrote letters to a couple of outstanding Polish Republican leaders, requesting an audience with them. He conferred with them, and urged them to campaign for him. Finally, he solemnly promised that he would not forget about them and their friends after the election.

"At the final mass meeting before the elections, held at the Holy Trinity

WPA (LL) PROJ. 1044 (770) 24M

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 16, 1895.

Parish hall, which was filled to capacity, Mr. Swift said in his speech that it would please him no end if on the following day he read in the papers that the entire Sixteenth Ward, which was always Democratic, unanimously voted straight Republican--and that he would make an effort to see that this ward would always remain in the Republican ranks, or at least as long as he was in office.

"Practically everything--to the misfortune of the Democrats--happened just as Mr. Swift desired.

"Did Mr. Swift keep at least one of these promises? No! Mayor Swift not only disregarded all promises made to the Polish people, but what is worse he not only humiliated them but slandered the Poles at large, saying to the delegation [a delegation of Polish Republicans paid the Mayor of Chicago (Swift) a visit relative to getting positions in the administration, Saturday, May 11],

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 16, 1895.

in the presence of a large crowd, that the Poles are not fit for anything else "but the pick and shovel."

"This is evidence of the great ignorance of Mayor Swift, evidence of his unfamiliarity with the history and accomplishment of the Polish nation, and, finally, proof of his insolence.

"Mayor Swift is free to break his word, free to ignore regularities, free to issue offices according to his desires, and he is even free to omit the Poles in this respect and give them nothing. But he is not free to treat the Poles, as a nationality, as he did.

"The delegation representing the Polish Republicans did not represent the entire Polish people in the world or in America, or even in Chicago; therefore, Mayor Swift had no right to insult the entire Polish nationality in his reply

WPA (11) 1951-1957

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 16, 1895.

to the delegation. If Mr. Swift was only familiar with the history of the United States, he would not have made such a remark about the Polish people, who were the first, in the past as now, to fight for the protection of civilization and freedom.

"Who were the forefathers of Mr. Swift, and what were they doing when Washington, Kosciusko, Pulaski, and others were fighting against England for the freedom and independence of this country?

"Who is this Mr. Swift, who dares to insult a nation whose deeds are written in the history of the world? Mr. Swift was a ward politician for twenty years; he always worked energetically in his hunt for political offices, and for twenty years stood beside the city manger (sic). These are the qualifications which have placed Mr. Swift in the highest municipal position.

"No wonder, after gaining the mayoralty chair, that he does not even give a

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 16, 1895.

thought to his promises, that he thinks that he is free to tread on everyone and everything that does not belong exclusively to the A.P.A. [American Protective Association] But let Mr. Swift never think that we Poles will permit him to step on our heads.....Never!

Louis Roland".

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 14, 1895.

THE POLISH REPUBLICAN DELEGATION'S AUDIENCE WITH MAYOR SWIFT

(Contribution)

The Republican promises prior to the election have come to naught, for, with the exception of J. Dahlman, no one has received an appointment.

All the positions that were occupied by Polish Democrats have been filled by Jews, Bohemians, Italians, Scandinavians, and people of other nationalities.

Although it is true that two Poles received appointments from J. M. Horn, assessor of West Town, the positions are only temporary--for only two weeks.

Last Saturday, May 11, a delegation made up of Polish Republicans, representing all the wards populated by the Poles, called upon Mayor Swift to find out why Polish Republicans were overlooked during the distribution of city positions controlled by the Mayor (it must be added that these approximate 15,000).

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 14, 1895.

Mayor Swift received the delegation not only coolly, but rudely, and loosed an abusive stream of words. According to past and present custom, the Mayor receives all delegations behind closed doors. When the Polish delegation approached his office, Mayor Swift purposely, for the humiliation of this group before a crowd of politicians, representing a variety of nationalities, which was found in his chambers, permitted it to enter. This body numbered about seventy persons, including several women who are active in Republican political affairs.

As soon as some of the Polish delegates began to speak, the Mayor quickly broke in and said: "It is not true; I know better."

One of the delegates said that he represented the Republican club. Mayor Swift replied to this: "You represent nobody; you are nothing."

The Polish Republican delegate replied thus to the Mayor, "For the past eighteen years I have been a staunch Republican, but from today on I am a Democrat."

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 14, 1895.

To this the Mayor replied, "I don't care for you Polacks, I can get along well without you."

In conclusion Mayor George B. Swift told the delegates that city positions are for Americans; that the Poles are fit only for the shovel and pick.

Mr. Lorimer, an outstanding Republican political leader, who was present and heard everything, laughed heartily at all this, and pointed a finger at the crowd, saying, "Look at the Polacks, they want city offices." Then the entire Republican clique that was present burst into laughter that could be heard on La Salle Street; meantime they repeated loudly: "See the Polacks!"

Mayor G. B. Swift, feeling content with his present victory, bade the delegation farewell with a triumphant voice and yelled: "Get out of here you Polacks!"

All of this is written as it occurred, without any further comments; let everyone judge for himself and reach his own conclusions.

R. I., Republican

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 29, 1895.

MASS MEETING HELD AT ST. JOHN CANTIUS PARISH

A mass meeting was held yesterday by the citizens of St. John Cantius Parish at the school hall relative to voicing a protest against the recent appointments of justices of the peace for West Town.

The meeting was opened by I. Komorowski. Joseph Dabrowski was chosen chairman and Edward Niemierowicz recording secretary.

Among the number of speakers were: Francis Bieszki, Joseph Gieszkiewicz and I. Komorowski. All agreed that the omission of Poles in the appointments for West Town was a grave wrong to the Polish citizens of Chicago. Each speaker urged that something be done about this while there was still time.

The large audience that gathered received all speeches with great enthusiasm.

The following resolution was adopted:

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 29, 1895.

"We, the Polish-American citizens who reside in West Town, are of the opinion that there ought to be at least one justice of the peace of Polish extraction appointed; so that our problems will be given a fair trial, which in turn will be beneficial to the courts; and that is why we beseech the Governor of the State of Illinois and the State Senate to assist us by appointing a justice of the peace who understands our language and customs."

A committee of three, J. Dabrowski, I. Komorowski and John Brzezinski, was appointed to deliver the protest to the authorities, and to consult the previous delegation that went to Springfield.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 22, 1895.

POLES HOLD MASS MEETING TO PROTEST AGAINST THE RECENT
APPOINTMENT OF JUDGES FOR WEST TOWN

The announcement on Saturday of appointments for justices of the peace for West Town provoked the Poles of Chicago, because not one Polish name was listed among the many appointments.

The Poles were aroused to such an extent over this that they held a mass meeting yesterday at the New Polish Hall, Bradley and Noble Streets, which was arranged by a committee of Polish citizens to voice protest against this action. Polish citizens from various parts of Chicago and of different political following attended the meeting.

The meeting was opened at 4 P. M. by John Arkuszewski of the Sixteenth Ward. S. F. Adalia Sathlecki (Ninth Ward), president of the Central Administration of the Polish National Alliance, was called upon to act as chairman, and

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 22, 1895.

August Sawicki of the Fifteenth Ward was chosen as recording secretary.

After a few words by the chairman, Peter Kiolbassa took the stand as the initial speaker. Serious of countenance, Mr. Kiolbassa indicated that the recent procedure of the judges [Translator's note: the district judges of the Circuit Court during this period had the right to appoint justices of the peace] was a gross injustice. The Poles living on the West Side pay taxes and carry all the burdens equally with the other nationality groups; therefore, they should have equal rights. Our nationality should be given consideration. Up to the present time we have had a Polish justice of the peace [M. A. La Buy] in West Town; we should continue to have him. This is a just and necessary demand. Thousands of unpleasant incidents were experienced by the Poles when there was no Polish judge among the large number of judges. In view of the large number of Poles, we ought to have two Polish judges [a justice of the peace also acted as judge]. Consequently, the demand for one judge is not too great a request. There were several Polish candidates for justices of the peace, and if the first one did not prove qualified then the

100-1070-30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 22, 1895.

second or third could have been selected. But this was not done--and we have been wronged.

"I have been a resident of Chicago for a long time, and I have seen many incidents where Poles have been wronged; but the present one is the worst. It is high time that we voice our protest," he concluded.

Other impressive speeches were made by Anthony A. Rudnicki, Francis Bieszki and S. F. Satalecki. A few words were also spoken by the editor of Dziennik Chicagoski, Henry Nagiel.

All the speakers were generously applauded by the audience.

Mr. Miolbassa, J. Arkuszewski and Michael Majewski were chosen to prepare a resolution of protest. At the same time a committee of five was picked out to present the resolution to Governor Altgeld at Springfield during the course

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 22, 1895.

of the week. Similiar meetings of protest will be held in other Polish communities.

The resolution that was adopted reads as follows:

"Because one fifth of the population in West Town consists of Polish people;

"Because the courts of justice would benefit a great deal if all cases appearing on the dockets in which Poles are involved or hold interest were tried by a person who knows their language, habits and custom; and

"Because the district judges of the Circuit Court of Cook County have taken personal interest in appointing four judges of Irish descent, two of Bohemian, one of Scandinavian, one of German, and one American, they have in this way given recognition to the various nationalities; therefore, it is hereby resolved:

"That, not wishing to stir up the racial question, nor refer to nationalistic

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 22, 1895.

prejudices, not less than as loyal American citizens who pay taxes on an equal basis with others, and carry the burdens of the nation, we are of the opinion that a citizen of Polish extraction, familiar with the Polish tongue, should be appointed to the office of justice of the peace of West Town; and that is why we solemnly protest against the procedure of the judges who have selected, among others, two Bohemians who represent a much smaller portion of the population than the Poles, and ignored the aspirations of several Polish candidates, two of whom are not only capable but well trained for such duties.

The resolution was adopted unanimously..

The committee, composed of Peter Kielbassa, Francis Bieszki, John Biniak, and H. L. Piotrowski, will leave tonight for Springfield to present the resolution to Governor Altgeld.

Hope is expressed that such energetic action will bring results, and that

I F 4
IV

- 6 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 12, 1895.

Governor Altgeld will consider the request of the Polish citizens.

6.11.19

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 3, 1895.

THE REPUBLICAN VICTORY

(Editorial)

The unanimous victory of the Republican party in yesterday's city election has become an established fact. (sic) Swift and the entire Republican ticket are enjoying an unexpected victory with a plurality of 41,000 votes. In the city council the Democrats lost eight posts while the Republicans gained the same number. This defeat is very injurious to the Democratic party.

From the general point of view, it is not necessary to grieve over this matter to any extent, nor is it necessary to go into detail about the cause of this defeat.

In politics, as in life, one is on top today and on the bottom tomorrow. Dominance in the political arena is not so much decided by the success of gaining office as by the value of the cause that is being fought for. The two recent defeats

WPA (11) 1 PP21 30276

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 3, 1895.

of the Democrats can be easily discounted by recollecting the not-so-distant victories of 1893 and 1892, and there is hope of another victory in the near future. The cause of this and the previous defeat was the false assumption by the masses that the prevailing hard times have been caused by the Democratic administration.

The misconception of this outlook has been touched upon many times. But from time to time facts are necessary in order to convince the masses that it is their mistake, and that they have taken the wrong road.

For our part, untouched by the momentary misconceptions, we will support the Democratic party as always, including its platform, which greatly favors the people and the needs and desires of those seeking freedom.

The thing that really hurts us is the fact that some of our compatriots have leaned toward the Republican party. This movement is injurious to us and interferes with Polish interests. This is especially true in Chicago, for the Poles will lose many city offices and city jobs, not to mention the loss of political

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 3, 1895.

influence. Every Pole who voted for the Republicans yesterday has helped to whip himself--and his fellow countrymen. This loss will be evidenced within the near future, and then our eyes will be opened--but it will be too late.

The second sad revelation is the lack of our national solidarity. The Polish candidate in the Sixteenth Ward did not get all the Polish votes--that is why he was defeated. The German candidate got all the votes from his side and was victorious. Result: loss of a Polish alderman. This loss was caused by the Poles alone, and we are filled with shame.

In another ward, numbering less than a thousand Polish votes among the eight or nine thousand in the ward, a Polish Populist aldermanic candidate, who did not have the slightest possibility of winning, took away a few hundred Polish votes from the Democratic party which would have been very beneficial to the Poles; in this way we have helped along the Republican victory, although we would like to believe it was through involuntary action on the part of our own countrymen.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 3, 1895.

These are the results of our **immaturity** in city politics, for which we will pay dearly in the near future.

So much for the election results. Besides this, the civil service reform bill passed. A special article covered both sides of this issue recently. Once again we wish to point out that for the time being this resolution is also disadvantageous to the Poles.

WPA (111) \ PPOL.30275

I F 4
IV

POLISH
WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 18, 1895.

POLE MADE MEMBER OF DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE

J. F. Dankowski, of St. Adalbert's Parish, has been appointed a member of the Democratic Committee of the State of Illinois.

I F 4

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 15, 1895.

POLISH BUSINESSMAN NOMINATED FOR ALDERMAN BY THE
PEOPLE'S PARTY IN THE NINTH WARD

The People's Party of the Ninth Ward has nominated a young Polish business-
man, Ladislaus Hledzinski, for alderman in the coming election.

100-411-1 PROJ. 00275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 24, 1894.

NEW REPUBLICAN ORGANIZATION FORMED IN SIXTEENTH WARD

(Correspondence)

A district meeting took place last night relative to organizing a Polish Republican Club of the Sixteenth Ward. M. Groenwald presided and M. Kaczmarek acted as secretary.

Four clubs were accepted into the organization: The Young Men's Republican Club of the Sixteenth Ward. The Kosciusko Club, the Polish American Youth League, and the Polish Republican Organization.

The following were elected to office: V.F. Relewicz, president; Anthony Groenwald and Adam Magdziarz, vice-presidents; A.J. Schultz and Max Kaczmarek, secretaries; A.J. Centella, treasurer; and Joseph Korzeniewski, controller.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 30, 1894.

**POLISH DEMOCRATS OF
SAINT CASIMIR PARISH HOLD MEETING**

Polish Democrats in Saint Casimir Parish held a meeting last Sunday afternoon at Kluczynski Hall, 22nd and Albany Streets.

M. Marcinkowski, president of the John Sobieski Club, opened the meeting and called upon John Rosinski to act as secretary.

J. Rosinski, J. F. Dankowski, and W. Laskowski spoke in Polish; Coody, Teuffy, and Hayes, in English. The speech in Bohemian was delivered by Mr. Herdlicka.

The meeting was very orderly, and the participants showed great enthusiasm for the Democratic platform.

I F 4
I C
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 19, 1894.

POLISH DEMOCRATS OF SOUTH CHICAGO HOLD MEETING

The Polish Democrats of South Chicago held a meeting yesterday at Templin's Hall. Mr. Lederer opened the meeting and called on Mr. M. Wiora to act as chairman.

The first speech, in English, was delivered by Mr. Jones, Democratic candidate for United States senator, who pointed out the great benefits every freedom-loving citizen derives from the Democratic party.

The second speaker was Peter Kiolbassa, who explained why we have hard times and who is responsible for them. "The Republicans are deliberately and entirely responsible for this condition," he said. "The Democrats have proved by their actions that they are interested in the welfare of the working class, which has been benefited by the laws the Democrats have enacted. Miners are greatly benefited by these measures, for mining companies are required to provide them with proper ventilation and safeguards. The Democratic party has

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 20275

I F 4
I C
IV

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 19, 1894.

endeavored to introduce an eight-hour working day; it has assured for the workers the so-called mechanic's lien; it has passed a law to the effect that workmen must be paid in cash and not with slips of paper to company stores, etc. Furthermore, it has abolished the Silver Bill, which was so harmful to the country. The Democratic party cherishes the principles of liberty and equality." Directing his attention to the A.P.A. (American Protective Association), an enemy of the Roman Catholic Church and a friend of the Republicans, the speaker said that its malevolence, is so intense that this group not only conducts an anti-Catholic propaganda but has also attempted several times to damage Catholic schools and churches in Indianapolis, Boston, and Philadelphia.

His splendid speech was received with great enthusiasm and was frequently interrupted by applause. Only one individual, a certain W....ak, attempted to interfere, but was quickly silenced.

Mr. Hendrick delivered a short speech in English. The last and most eloquent speech was delivered by August J. Kowalski, who convinced the audience that

I F.4

I C

IV

- 3 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 19, 1894.

the only party the Poles can depend upon is the Democratic party. "Formerly," he said, "a Pole could not get a city job, while today more than four hundred of them are employed by the city. In Mr. Kowalski's department alone, two hundred and fifty Poles are employed."

This ended a meeting which proved that the Democrats lead even in South Chicago and that a good spirit prevails there.

It should be added that the hall was filled to capacity. The meeting was preceded by a parade led by a band, which attracted many people.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 12, 1894.

POLISH DEMOCRATIC CLUB OF
THE SEVENTEENTH WARD HOLDS MEETING

The Sobieski Democratic Club of the Seventeenth Ward held a meeting yesterday at Kalisz's hall, Sangamon and Front Streets. Polish and English speeches were delivered.

A. J. Kowalski, who spoke in Polish, explained some of the political problems confronting us today and urged his listeners to support the Democratic party. He was rewarded with great applause.

The English speech was delivered by Mr. Noonan, candidate for congressman. The other Polish speeches were delivered by H. Nagiel and W. Tomasik. The second English speech was delivered by Mr. Goering. All expressed good will toward the Democratic party and wished it success.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 12, 1894.

POLITICS IN SOUTH CHICAGO
(Correspondence)

The Poles of South Chicago have never before been so intensely interested in politics as they are now.

All available halls in the Polish sections have been reserved by Polish political clubs, and political meetings are being held every night, including Sundays.

At first most of the Poles in South Chicago were Democrats, later the Republican party made some gains, and now the People's party, consisting of two clubs with about four thousand members, plays a very important role.

The meetings of the Populists are always crowded....The Democratic party also does good work and is successful, but the Republican party is inactive....We do not hear very much about Polish Republicans.

W....ski.

I F 4
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 8, 1894.

POLISH DEMOCRATIC CLUB OF THE SIXTEENTH
WARD HOLDS MEETING

The Polish-American Central Democratic Club of the Sixteenth Ward held its monthly meeting yesterday. The meeting, in which many problems were solved, was attended by a large number of members. The question of naturalization was discussed.

Peter Kiolbassa, candidate for county commissioner, spoke. He received great applause.

It was decided to hold a massmeeting next Saturday at Bradley Street Hall, where prominent speakers will address the audience.

WPA (ILL.) PRO 1 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 12, 1894.

SIXTEENTH WARD POLISH DEMOCRATIC CLUB
HOLDS MEETING

The Poles of the Sixteenth Ward held a meeting last Sunday afternoon at M. Derengowski's Hall, Dickson and Blackhawk Streets, for the purpose of organizing a new branch of the Polish Democratic Club. Jacob Mucha, president of the Sixteenth Ward Polish Democratic Club, said that the purpose of the meeting was to help the Polish Democrats of the Sixteenth Ward organize themselves better than they had been up to then. The Poles, he said, had been led long enough by some politicians, and it was time to stop it. The Sixteenth Ward Polish Democratic Club has decided to organize the Polish Democrats into four branches. These four branches combined would constitute a strong Polish political club.

There were many good speakers, among them Francis Bieszka, L. Roland, and W. Tomasik.

The branches will be located as follows: one on Carpenter Street, another on

Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 12, 1894.

Blackhawk and Dickson Streets, the third on Fry Street, and the fourth on Fox Place.

After the speeches were over and a number of members had been enrolled, the meeting proceeded to elect a president and a secretary.

Matthew Derengowski and Francis Jankowski were chosen as president and secretary respectively.

The name of the club will be Klub Polsko Amerykanski Demokratyczny 16 et Wardy-Odzial Nr. 2.

[Sixteenth Ward Polish-American Democratic Club, Branch No. 2.]

Meetings will be held every second Sunday of the month.

Those who desire to become members, please apply at any time to M. Derengowski, president, 650 Dickson Street, or to Francis Jankowski, secretary, 134 Cleaver Street.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 12, 1894.

SIXTEENTH WARD CIVIC CLUB MEETS

The Sixteenth Ward Civic Club met the other day at Walsh's Hall. Approximately four hundred persons attended the meeting. The administration submitted a report of its activities. Ways and means for reviving the pre-election campaign were discussed. The West Park Board's decision to dismiss all Poles working in the parks was taken up. They were discharged after the removal from office of commissioner E. Z. A committee to interview the West Park Board was chosen, as follows: F. Bieszka, J. Biniak, August J. Kowalski, and J. Arkuszewski.

It was also decided to hold meetings every Friday until election day.

I F 4
I F 5
I C

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 6, 1894.

COMMENTS ON NINTH WARD POLITICS

Poles of the Northwest Side gained a little at the last election, proving that the Poles in that part of the city know how to work.

If we Poles, citizens of the Ninth Ward, would take them as an example, we could in a short time raise ourselves to the level which belongs to us in proportion to the number of votes we command. But conditions in the Ninth Ward are just the opposite at the present time. As a political unit we are almost unrecognized, and the politicians remember us only before elections. At such times they become cosmopolites and promise to treat every nationality equally, but as soon as elections are over they act contrarily. A German politician fills vacant jobs, such as he has at his disposal, with Germans; the Irish fill them with the Irish; and it is something unusual for them to offer anything to a Pole.

The Poles in the Ninth Ward have more than twelve hundred votes, and the Irish

I F 4

I F 5

I C

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 6, 1894.

have less than nine hundred, yet the Irish control eighty per cent of the jobs, while the Poles get only three per cent, which they get just before the election and lose immediately afterward.

Why is it that we Poles, who represent one-fifth of the votes in the Ninth Ward, are almost ignored when the positions are given?

A few Polish professional politicians are responsible for this. These gentlemen, not taking under consideration their own interests and the interests of Chicago Poles, simply sell their votes and the votes of other Poles who do not understand these matters to the one who pays them most. These gentlemen wear the cloak of this or that political party, use beautiful phraseology, and for a few dollars sell their honor and work to a German or an Irishman with a zeal worthy of a better cause.

There are individuals who act secretly. These are perhaps the worst, for they declare openly that they work for a Pole and yet they instruct those Poles who

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I F 4

I F 5

I C

- 3 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 6, 1894.

do not know how to vote in such a manner that their ballots are invalid or given to the opponent. A certain German politician told me once: "We can buy Polish votes; the Irish would rather vote for a German than for a Pole; and the Germans have enough common sense to vote for themselves."

It would be hard to contradict this. At the last elections, the well-known Cullerton used all his influence and the Irish spent large sums of money in order to keep a Ninth Ward Pole out of the city hall. Seeing that they could not elect their man, they chose a Bohemian Jew for their candidate. If he were elected by their money, he would dance to the tune of their fiddle. They were paying for Polish votes, for they desired to show that the number of Polish votes in this ward is very small. This is a very important consideration. Only those votes will be counted as Polish which were cast for a Polish candidate when he was running. And now, instead of twelve hundred Polish votes, we have only three hundred. And the fewer votes the Poles have, the less right to city jobs and any kind of consideration in the ward they will possess.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I F 4
I F 5
I C

- 4 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 6, 1894.

On the other hand, the German candidate also paid well for Polish votes and was not disappointed on account of their zeal, for we could hear how they praised him in Polish districts on election day. It is painful to write about this, but if we remain silent our professional politicians will always mislead our countrymen.

And what happened? A Polish candidate who should have had 1,200 or more Polish votes, and had a splendid chance to be elected on account of the general splitting of the ballot, was defeated.

Moreover, it was proven once more that the Poles amount to nothing in the ward. Not so with the Germans, for they voted for their candidate despite the fact that he was branded a boodler by the American newspapers. They preferred to vote for the worst kind of a German, regardless of political affiliations, than for the best kind of a Pole, and this is the secret of their success.

However, credit should be given to a number of honest Poles who understood the

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I F 4
I F 5
I C

- 5 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 6, 1894.

situation, and devoted their time and spent their money in order to uphold the honor of the Poles of the Ninth Ward, but their efforts were shattered by the money of our opponents and our lack of good judgment. The Bohemians made the following remarks about us: "How can we help the Poles when they vote for a German or a Jew?"

The situation is rather bad in our ward, and the last election taught us a good lesson. Let us hope that it will be effective. Let us reform in the future. If American citizens of other nationalities spend hundreds and thousands of dollars to get our votes and are benefited by them--these votes are surely of great advantage to us.

WPA (111.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 28, 1894.

A FEW WORDS ABOUT
I. F. DANKOWSKI

(Letter)

Dear Editor: In behalf of righteousness, please publish these few words in Dziennik Chicagoski. The undersigned has known Mr. Ignace Francis Dankowski for almost ten years. This period of time and various circumstances gave me an opportunity to assure myself of who Ignace F. Dankowski is.

Through my business and social relations with him, I am convinced that he does not speak very much but thinks a whole lot, and that he has more sense than many people suspect. As a businessman, he is unusually punctual and conscientious. From our social intercourse, I know that he is very accommodating, even if it hurts his pocketbook. He is not wealthy but he is honest.

I underlined the word "honest" because I do not believe that wealth should

WHA (LL) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 28, 1894.

be acquired in a surreptitious manner. From my neighbors who live at St. Adalbert Parish, I have learned that he rendered them great service by helping them in legal matters, by going to court with them, by trying to secure employment for them, devoting many hours of his time without any recompense.

He began to earn his daily bread during childhood, and was always employed by American firms. He is well educated and knows the English language thoroughly. For the last few years he has been holding a position as book-keeper and cashier for one of the largest lumber companies in Chicago. Thousands of dollars pass through his hands every day. Money is a great temptation, but it cannot tempt him, for he prefers honesty to wealth.

Closing my letter, I wish to state openly that if the Ninth Ward elects Dankowski, it will not only fulfill its civic and honorable duty but it also will gain a victory over all corruption. Mr. Dankowski will represent the poor working people faithfully; he will try to improve their condition and help them as much as he can.

WPA (ILL.) FF01.30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 28, 1894.

The Sixteenth Ward will have two Polish aldermen, we are certain. The Fifteenth Ward, though still young, is going for a big thing and will try to elect Mr. Kaszuba, a Pole, its alderman.

It would be hard to believe that St. Adalbert Parish (Sixteenth Ward) will wait until Bridgeport and St. Casimir Parish outrun them in electing Polish aldermen.

Do you think that our hearts on the North Side beat with stronger love than those on the South Side? A little of good will and co-operation and Mr. Dankowski will be our first Polish alderman of the Ninth Ward.

This I wish him from my heart.

(Signed) Teofil Stan,

589 Milwaukee Avenue, Chicago

WPA (ILL.) PROJECT

I F 4

I F 1

IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 15, 1894.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE POLES

The Poles of the Fifteenth Ward have received good news. At the regular Democratic convention held at Wendell's Opera House, 1504 Milwaukee Avenue, Jacob B. Pallasch, a Pole, about whom articles have appeared in our paper, was nominated unanimously for alderman of the Fifteenth Ward, in spite of the fact that he had a strong opponent in the person of George M. Kramer. The Democrats of the Fifteenth Ward are united, and Mr. Pallasch will be elected alderman if the Poles will support him and if no Pole will neglect to vote. Only indifference of the Poles on election day might cause his defeat. We will take up this matter again.



I F 4
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 1, 1894.

POLE GETS CITY JOB

Mr. A. J. Kowalski was appointed superintendent of the Water Pipe Extension Department yesterday in place of the suspended J. Schwoba.

Mr. A. J. Kowalski will be installed today. We wish him success.



I F 4
III H
I C

POLISH
WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 18, 1893.

REGISTRATION

(Submitted)

The Polish population of Cook County is large in number and by this time it should have gained some significance in county politics. Yet, this is not so.

At the last registration, the undersigned was called upon to perform the duties of election judge in the precinct where he resides. Having the registration lists at hand, he counted the number of Poles who had registered and found more than he expected. But what of it? Of all those registered, only one was listed as being born in Poland; the others appeared as natives of Germany, Austria, and Russia.

The political machine distributes jobs in proportion to the influence of a given element, according to the number of registered voters. Every Pole who registered as being born in Germany, Austria, and Russia gave his rights and

I F 4

III H

I C

- 2 -

POLISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 18, 1893.

privileges to the Germans, Austrians, and Russians, and renounced his own Polish origin.....

Every individual, when registering, is under oath to answer all questions truthfully. Whether this oath is in one form or another, it is still an oath, and Poles who say they were born in Germany, Austria, or Russia, are considered as natives of these countries: On the other hand, they commit something very close to perjury.

The registration lists do not require a person to say under whose rule he was born. The answer ought to be: born in Poland, even though Poland is ruled by three different governments. Ireland is in the same position as Poland, yet no Irishman registers as being born in Great Britain. Canadians, though they are English subjects, do not say they were born in Great Britain or in England, but say they were born in Canada.

Polish leaders in American politics, Polish political clubs, and Polish

I F 4
III H
I C

- 3 -

POLISH
WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 18, 1893.

societies ought to take this matter under consideration and see to it that in the future the Polish people do not remain a tool, used for the benefit of Germans. To speak plainly, we should no longer allow Germans to get jobs for Polish votes falsely credited to them.

A voter.

I F 4
I F 1

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 16, 1893.

POLITICS

The Republican mayor pro tem, Mr. Swift, has begun to rule with a vengeance, in spite of his promises that he would make no important changes and that he would probably leave everything as it is until the next mayoral elections.

A number of building inspectors named by the Harrison administration fell victims to his political "broom" yesterday, and among them, naturally, two Poles. These were Julius Stasiowski and Jacob Fruzyna. When he received the order from Mayor Swift to discharge all building inspectors who had not taken examinations, Building Commissioner Toolen thought that he had misunderstood. Two conferences with the mayor were necessary before Toolen decided to take this summary action. But the order was definite; there was no appeal.

Toolen plainly stated that he refused to accept responsibility for the action. Several weeks will elapse before new inspectors can be appointed and examined, and everyone who has had anything to do with politics knows how these exami-

WPA (LL.) 11.01.1916

I F 4
I F 1

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 16, 1893.

nations will be conducted. A candidate will pass even if he can neither read nor write, provided he pleases his politician-examiners; if he does not, no matter how capable he may be, he will fail. Let this be a lesson to the Poles who deserted the Democratic party.

It is only with the greatest difficulty that we can attain any sort of influence in politics; by helping a certain party to victory, we gain a few positions or offices. But if we allow ourselves to be misled by political trouble-makers, we immediately lose all that we have gained, and not only does the party to which we have passed fail to recognize us but it holds us in contempt.

Indifference to politics also harms us. It is definitely harmful to our political status if we neglect our civic duty by failing to vote, or by failing to register in time.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

I F 4
I F 1

- 3 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 16, 1893.

As yet it is not known whether or not another registration will be held before the mayoral election. If there is another registration day, however, let all those who have moved, or become citizens recently, or who failed to register the last time, attend to their duty. Let everyone of us register; those who believe they are now registered should verify their registration for themselves in order to be certain that their names are on the voters' lists. On election day, let us all, without exception, go to the polls and support the one party from which we can expect any benefits: the Democratic party.

WPA (ILL) Proj. 311

I F 4
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 18, 1893.

POLITICAL NEWS

The candidates of the Republican party (one Republican, two Democrats, and one member of the United Citizens party) held a meeting yesterday and appointed a campaign committee. The following Poles are among the members named for the committee: Joseph Kowalski, John F. Smulski, C. Dombernowski, J. Samonski, Michael Osuch, and W. F. Wilk.



I F 4
I F 1

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 28, 1893.

YESTERDAY'S PRIMARIES

(Summary)

Yesterday's primaries resulted in the election of forty Polish delegates to the City Democratic Convention. The total number of delegates to the convention is 681. Our bloc of delegates constitutes a certain amount of power. That power could be considerably greater if the Poles in some wards turned more energetically to politics.



I F 4
I F 5
I F 2

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 5, 1892.

SIXTEENTH WARD POLITICAL MEETING

The Polish Democratic Club of the Sixteenth Ward held a meeting yesterday afternoon at four o'clock in the lower hall of St. Stanislaus Kostka School. The purpose of the meeting was to obtain positions for Polish persons in the Cook County and City of Chicago administrative offices. Peter Kiolbassa, J. A. Kowalski, and S. Kunz made speeches. Mention was also made about securing mail carrier positions for some Polish individuals.

A committee of three was chosen to deal with the matter; it was made up of the men named above. The resignation of S. Kwasigroch from the executive body of the organization was accepted. He was replaced by S. Kunz. The committee was also instructed to prepare a constitution for the Club.

WPA (ILL.) FR01 50275

I F 4

I C

II B 2 d (1) (German) Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 22, 1892.

I F 4 (German)

I C (German)

LOCAL POLITICS

POLISH

The Germans are doing their utmost to prevent a Polish candidate from running for tax assessor. It is a well-known fact that this unfilled office was offered to a Pole who could easily be elected by his countrymen. At a meeting held last week at the central headquarters of the Sixteenth Ward, J. J. Dahlman was unanimously chosen by the Polish citizens. The Germans, however, are now presenting Frank Stauber, a German, who already is on the Trades and Labor party ticket for the same office.

The Illinois Staats-Zeitung, the same German daily which immediately after the Cook County Democratic Convention supported the arguments of Dziennik Chicagoski, and even quoted parts from it, is now reversing its order of support. Ever since the Poles nominated their candidate, this German paper has ignored everything it said before and is now strongly supporting efforts to nominate a German candidate Frank Stauber, for the tax assessor's office. It is evident that this German intrigue was delayed until the Poles had first chosen their own candidate for this vacancy. Since then, efforts have been made to shove in a German.

I F 4

- 2 -

POLISH

I C

II B 2 d (1)(German) Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 22, 1892.

I F 4 (German)

I C (German) Let us do our best to prevent this from happening. Let us not overlook the matter, for it is important. We have done our best to place a German as second committeeman in the Sixteenth Ward, although we have a right to two Polish committeemen. This is the thanks we get from the German ranks. In Politics generosity happens to be a total loss. It is up to us to protect our own interests, since the Germans know how to look after theirs.

I F 4

POLISH

II B 2 d (1)

I F 2

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 19, 1892.

I C

/GROWING POLITICAL ACTIVITY OF CHICAGO POLES/

(Editorial)

Dziennik Chicagoski can proudly state that from the time of its inception an entirely new political life has developed among the Poles in Chicago than had existed previously. The interest in national politics among the Polish citizens in Chicago, and especially the interest in it among the citizens and non-citizens who had previously remained entirely indifferent to it, that interest began from the time when the Dziennik was founded, and although a large amount of credit should be ascribed to some of the more experienced citizens, nevertheless Dziennik was undoubtedly such a valiant assistant that without it, not even an approximation of the results we enjoy today could have been obtained.

A new political life, greater than any previous activity was evident among the Poles as early as the spring of last year. From that time the citizens of other nationalities began to note with increasing wonder how important a role the Poles in Chicago could play in politics, and how remarkably the

I F 4

- 2 -

POLISH

II B 2 d (1)

I F 2

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 19, 1892.

I C

Polish vote had increased. In a few years, by constant advance along this road, we will undoubtedly gain very important influence.

Through the initiative of Dziennik, besides the Sixteenth Ward Club that was formed in the past four weeks, a committee was created whose aim is to unite the Poles in the city, or even in the entire state, into a strong political organization. Indeed, because of petty jealousy or the hostility of one of these committeemen, Dziennik was overlooked when it came to informing the citizens of the formation of such a committee, but this circumstance does not change the situation and cannot harm Dziennik.

Yesterday, however, the Sixteenth Ward formally passed under the administration of the Poles. Listening to those congregated at yesterday's meeting, one could be convinced that a great many of them were thankful to Dziennik, for having learned of the meeting, they attended in that number, and no one will take it as evil on our side when we say that at this time we note this fact with pride and joy, although thus far, in the pattern of other periodicals, we have never proclaimed hymns of praise for our own glory. We did not make public the letters favorable to us nor did we use thousands of methods to elevate ourselves in an ostensibly innocent manner and to lower others.

I F 4

I F 2

I F 5

IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 29, 1892.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING OF THE SIXTEENTH WARD

Last night the Democratic Club of the sixteenth ward held its pre-election meeting at A. Schutz's hall, Blackhawk and Noble Streets. Alderman S. Kunz opened the meeting and named J. Arkuszewski to act as president and F. Murkowski as secretary.

Alderman Kunz made the first speech of the evening, and after him followed City Treasurer Peter Kiolbassa. The following persons also spoke: Joseph Schroeder, L. Roland, John Biniak, A. J. Kowalski, and Attorney M. Kaczmarek.

Mr. Kowalski, who had been supported as alderman of the sixteenth ward by the other fellow speakers, asked the people to tell him frankly if they would support him in the April elections. At his words practically the entire assemblage rose to its feet and amidst the applause was heard the cry of "Kowalski must be our alderman ten times over."



I F 4
I F 2
I F 5
IV

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 29, 1892.

The Poles were informed of the importance of the coming election and urged to cast their vote. Getting a Pole on the West Town ticket would be another step forward in city politics. Keen effort in this direction will probably place one of our men on the ticket for Collector, or some other office.

The Polish citizens of the sixteenth ward showed their interest by filling the hall to capacity. This is a good indication that their vote will be a deciding factor in the April elections.



I F 4

IV

I D 1 a

The Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 9, 1891.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

KIOLBASSA ON TOP

THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK WITHDRAWS FROM THE SYNDICATE

CONTRACT WITH 3 BANKS

KIOLBASSA'S SECURITY IS GOOD AND SUFFICIENT

Treasurer Kiolbassa's actions arouse greater interest at present than those of any other official. Kiolbassa's fight with certain parties concerning the disputed question, "who shall decide about the disposals of money," reached a new stage yesterday. With the aid of his lawyer, he succeeded in inflicting a serious blow to the Bank syndicate, composed of six member banks, by inducing the Corn Exchange Bank to withdraw. He made an independent contract with the Corn Exchange Bank, the Union National, and the American Trust and Savings Bank, wherein he agrees to deposit the City's funds with the above institutions, and to pay $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ for the loaned money, even more, during periods of a money stringency. The three Banks, which now function instead of the original six, selected by the City Council, have subscribed to, and provided 15 million Dollars security for Kiolbassa's bond.

The treasurer reiterated that he will promptly pay all accruing interest, and at present his promise cannot be doubted. He, his lawyer and his bondsmen realized their wishes. They threw the Dixon ordinance over-board. According to Corporation counsel Miller, some of its stipulations were illegal anyway. He brought the facts to light yesterday, so they helped to dissolve the syndicate and upheld their right to select the Banking houses they desire.

I F 4

-2-

IV

WFO (ILL) PROJ. 30275

I D 1 a

The Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 9, 1891.

Kiolbassa is master of the situation, his work is done, so he said. But his adversaries, more correctly speaking the aldermen who believe that the City council alone has the right to select the banks, still have some work to perform. They intend to try again, on Monday evening, to reawaken the controversy over the Dixon ordinance but they do not feel certain that they will succeed. His security amounts to \$15,405,000.

I F 4

I F 1

I F 5

I F 3

I C

IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 21, 1891.

BALANCE OF POWER

The results of the last local elections taught the Poles in the United States and especially those in Chicago an important lesson.

It is a very pleasant lesson and at the same time a very bitter one. The results of the last election in Chicago have both benefited and injured the Poles of our metropolis. [The Polish voters and their system of voting are responsible for this situation.] The Poles are greatly honored by and will benefit from the election of their countryman, Mr. Peter Kiolbassa, as city treasurer. The Poles assured his victory by giving him all of their votes; had they not, he probably would have been defeated.

However the Polish votes were split in the mayoralty contest since some voted for Cregier and others for Harrison.

It may be said that out of approximately ten thousand Polish votes, Cregier received most of them, Harrison, about a thousand and Washburne,

I F 4

- 2 -

POLISH

I F 1

I F 5

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 21, 1891.

I F 3

I C only a few. Cregier lost by three hundred and sixty-nine votes.

IV Had he received all the Polish votes he would have been elected--
there is no question about that. And what are the consequences of
splitting Polish votes? The consequences are: a Republican candidate
was elected, Polish influence will be weakened during the next city ad-
ministration, and the Poles lost the opportunity of gaining many offices
to which they would have been entitled by a Democratic victory.

This is a significant lesson for us. Last election proved that the Poles
in Chicago have the power to turn the tide of victory to the side they
favor, or in other words that they possess the "Balance of Power." Not
to profit by this situation would be imprudent; to profit by it is the
duty of every citizen of Polish extraction. We can profit by our poli-
tical influence if we take an active part in politics and work harmon-
iously wherever it is to our interest to do so.

It is impractical to expect everyone to belong to the same political

I F 4

- 3 -

POLISH

I F 1

I F 5

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 21, 1891.

I F 3

I C party, though this would be very desirable and may be possible when
IV the Poles, after careful consideration, have decided which political
party [most completely represents their interests and convictions.]
However some individuals will belong to other organizations because of a
difference of opinions. Wherever such a matter as a city election is con-
cerned when national politics [are not involved] and [the support of one
or another party] may bring benefit or injury to the people, there should
be unanimity and solidarity.

For this reason the Poles should hold a conference before every election
at which time they should pick suitable candidates [for their support.]

Thus the Poles will gain the "Balance of Power;" by this means they will
gain political prestige [which will merit the consideration of the poli-
tical parties and ensure the growth of their influence and strength.]

As long as the Poles are misled by every kind of politician and the

I F 4

- 4 -

POLISH

I F 1

I F 5

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 21, 1891.

WFF (11-1) PROJ. 50272

I F 3

I C

IV

[paid political advertisements appearing in newspapers,] so long will
their "Balance of Power" be either worthless or of very little benefit to them.

I F 4
I H

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 21, 1891.

ALDERMANIC CAUCUS OF THE
SIXTEENTH WARD

At last the commissioners of the Sixteenth Ward agreed to hold an aldermanic caucus. Democratic voters may choose a candidate for Alderman of the Sixteenth Ward next Tuesday. Only one place has been reserved for this purpose, and those citizens of the Sixteenth Ward who desire to vote must go there. This caucus, however, is not official and will not be controlled by the law. Whoever is not acquainted with political tricks, will wonder why this preliminary election did not take place on the same day when a candidate for mayor was nominated, and why this election was not called under Crawford's Law. This question may be answered in the following way: This caucus was called by the commissioners of the Sixteenth Ward, who were elected by most of Polish votes. These commissioners, although one of them is a Pole, do not favor a Pole for alderman, and in order to assure a victory for the German candidate Sigmund, have set another day



Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 21, 1891.

than the day of the mayoralty nomination for this caucus. This is one of the clever tricks which our high class politicians resort to very often.

If this primary election or caucus were held together with the one for mayor, Sigmund would undoubtedly be defeated, because too many Poles oppose him. The commissioners of the Sixteenth Ward are taking it for granted that if the date of this caucus is changed to Tuesday, a majority of the Poles will not vote. Secondly, the polling place will be located on Milwaukee Avenue, right in the heart of the German neighborhood, where it will be very convenient for them to vote but where many Poles will not care to go. Sigmund will probably be nominated, even though he is not supported by the citizens of the Sixteenth Ward.

But this is not all, for this caucus was not called and will not be conducted under the Crawford's Law; therefore, it will be very easy to cheat. Anyone who cares will be allowed to vote, regardless of whether he lives in that

I F 4
I H

- 3 -

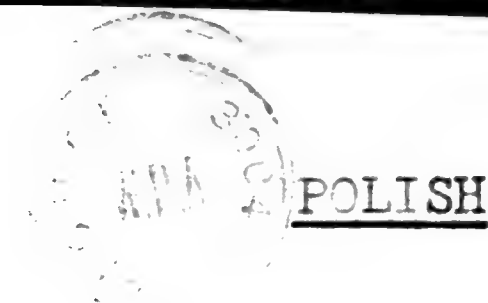
POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 21, 1891.

ward or not, and the judges may cheat if they wish because no ~~one~~ will control them or make them responsible for their actions. The laws in this respect are inadequate. For this reason all Poles should take an active part in this preliminary election and vote next Tuesday, if they desire to express their will as the will of the majority of this ward. The address of the polling place will be announced later.

We wish to remind you that there will be a political meeting at Schulz's hall next Sunday, at which the election of an alderman for the Sixteenth Ward will be discussed.

30045



The Illinois Staats Zeitung, Oct. 16, 1890.

POLISH POLITICS - A VICTORY OF THE POLES

It appears that the Democratic ticket is now complete. The nomination of the ten candidates for the City Council brought considerable objection from many sources and the Executive Committee was flooded with requests for a change.

The Poles wanted a representative on the County Board and many Democrats of the North Side felt that discrimination was shown, since the number of the Commissioners for the North Side had been reduced to only two. A part of the disgruntled constituents could be appeased, since John J. Corbett, one of the nominees, tendered his resignation. He sent the following communication to the committee. "In the interests of, and to promote harmony in the ranks of the Democratic Party, I decided to withdraw my name from the Democratic ticket which proclaims my candidacy as a member of the County Commissioners. I hope that my resignation will be accepted and a Polish gentleman be nominated instead." Nothing could have been more welcome to the Executive Board.

An explanation was published immediately, wherein J. Hutchinson and two others took cognizance of the resignation which had been tendered to further party interests. It was accepted with laudatory comment, and Victor Bardonsky was proposed at the behest of the Committee of Eleven.



The Illinois Staats Zeitung, Oct. 16, 1890.

Mr. Bardonski is a Russian Pole by birth, about thirty-five years of age, and the owner of two drug stores at 707 Milwaukee Avenue and 615 Noble Street.

During the evening the Central Committee held a meeting, and under the leadership of Mr. Hutchinson, Mr. Bardonski's candidacy was ratified. Other topics of the session were confined to campaign matters. A mass-meeting for Democrats has been arranged to take place in the Hall of Battery "D". The voting list contains about 200,000 names at this time.

I. ATTITUDES

F. Politics

5. Political Leadership

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Feb. 2, 1938.

REVOLT IN THE DEMOCRATIC - PARTY

Six protectors held in abeyance the nomination. The non-indorsement of Jarecki is not agreeable to the regular Democrats of the party nor the people of the county. They demand that Jarecki run independent, and show the people that the office of county Judge is not to be used for politics.

The nomination of Mr. Jarecki was assured at the beginning of the caucus by the Central Committee of the Democratic Party. Six members of the committee, made the charges against county judge, Jarecki, that he does not attend any of the Democratic gatherings or meetings. This was either a pretext or a bluff. It is said to be a fact, that during the first few days of the committee the county judge sentenced election cheaters to jail, irrespective of their political preference. This, according to the political protectors of the election cheaters, was an offence, punishable, by the refusal to indorse his candidacy for re-election.

Before it was possible to ask county Judge Jarecki as to his view on the steps taken by the nominating committee, which ordered three members of the subcommittee, namely, Konkowski, Bowler and Szumnarski to find a suitable Pole, on whom they could depend, and place on the Democratic ticket for county judge, instead of Jarecki, prominent Democrats, not entering the committee session presented a problem for the Democratic committee to solve.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 2, 1938.

WPA JUL 1 1961 1970

What reasons will be given to Judge Jarecki and will they be satisfactory? In the vast circles of Democrat and non-committee leaders they offer the following suggestions: Their uppermost thought is that he should be in the race.

All prominent Democrats, Republicans and voters, who have observed Jarecki's conduct in office, declare, that Judge Jarecki, during elections, before elections, and after elections, made it known, that he, the county judge, will not permit his office to be used for political usurpation. The office of county judge should be absolutely non-partisan. The duty of the county judge is to serve the people of the whole county, and not only one or another political faction or party.

Action taken by this Democratic Committee, the opinion being that it is a responsible one; even though six of their number are the cause of this scandalous affair, plainly shows that this is really the action of a "clique-ocracy" and not democracy. To please and satisfy their ambitions, and to further their aims in removing judge Jarecki from the ballot, they have decided to substitute another Pole in his place. They have decided on the spur of the moment to find this new candidate so that his name could be readily presented. Their wishes will be granted. These are the comments of the majority of Democrats. This is what the leaders of the Democratic party say, who were always proud of county judge Jarecki's conduct in office. Of all the existing discord in the Democratic Party, this one threatens to be the most serious. The Cliqueocrats will have what they wanted. Jarecki worked for the good of the county, for clean elections and the sanctity of the ballot, and won. But now, his own party failed to nominate him for re-election.

I F 5

I F 1

IV

III B 2

POLISH

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Feb. 1, 1930.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

PRESIDENT OF SPORT COMMISSION IS A CANDIDATE FOR STATE OFFICE

Mr. Joseph Rostenkowski, popular sportsman, very well known among the hard-working promoters of sports in the Polish Roman Catholic Union, has secured the endorsement of the Democratic party to run for the office of State Representative of the 27th Senatorial District. To date he has been endorsed by many outstanding business and political leaders throughout the city. He is considered as the right man for this responsible position and he hopes that the Poles of his district will rally around him when the primaries come around in the first week of April.

Mr. Joseph Rostenkowski is known to the Polish Roman Catholic Union members and sportsmen as one of the most energetic men connected with the organization. He is a supporter of the Polish youth movement and was appointed as the first president of the present Polish Roman Catholic Union Sport Commission, a position that holds great responsibility. His efforts made the Commission a successful body which has promoted the spirit of sport and responsibility among the Polish youth of the present day in the organization to no small extent. Mr. Joseph Rostenkowski has been actively engaged in matters concerning the welfare of his community, city, state, and his organization for a great many years. Although he has seen service of lengthy

I F 5

I F 1

IV

III B 2

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Ujednoczenia, Feb. 1, 1930. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

duration in important matters, he is still a young and energetic man, whose sole purpose is to help the people of the 27th Senatorial District. He surely does qualify for the position for which he seeks the nomination as a Democratic candidate.

To Mr. Joseph Rostenkowski, the sport bodies of the organization wish the best of luck in his worthy and commendable pursuit of an office that demands the responsibility of a man that will do all in his power to aid the cause of those who cast their ballots for him.

I F 5
I F 1
IV

POLISH



Dziennik Jednoczenia, Mar. 17, 1938.

POLISH LAWYERS IN CHICAGO

In proportion to the Polish population of Chicago there is a shortage of Polish judges. Taking into consideration the total number of votes cast by us, and the number of judges seated in the local courts, we begin to realize that our number of representatives is very small and rather weak. We have many able men, prominent in all fields of business, as also a great number in the law field. These men, because of their education, their fine character, and understanding of conditions, have qualifications necessary to perform the duties of a judge. Yet there are only three that are seated: J. Marlowski, Circuit court judge; in the county chair we have M. Jarecki; and Peter Schube in the Municipal Court.

In the Municipal court we should have at least six Polish judges. The Polish people of Chicago should, therefore, elect another judge to this court. The Grove-Thompson Republican group has selected one of our own men from the lawyer ranks to run for office; Marian G. Udlick has been selected as a candidate on the Republican ballot. It is a privilege and an honor for the Polish voter to be able to vote for his own countryman. All Polish-American voters, both men



Dziennik Niezależnia, Mar. 17, 1936.

and women, should go to their polling places on Apr. 10 and vote for Marian Kudlick. This should be done with pride, for they deserve to have their own representative in office.

Mr. Kudlick was born of Polish parents who resided on the Northwest side of Chicago. He attended the Polish schools until he went to the John Marshall Law School where he received his degree.

After passing the bar examination, Mr. Kudlick found employment with the well-known firm of Conkling Price and Webb in the law department, where he remained for thirteen years; he then founded the law firm of Nyka and Kudlick. Judge Himes, who is Counsellor of the Northwestern Trust and Savings Bank, was his assistant.

Mr. Kudlick is a member of various organizations, fraternal and political. He served during the World War and helped to organize the Holly Post, No. 339 of the American Legion. He served as a commander. He is married and resides with

Dziennik Jednoczenia, Mar. 17, 1923.

his family at 5480 Hutchinson Street, in Portage Park.

The primary election will be held Tuesday, Apr. 10.



Dziennik Jednoczenia, March 31, 1923.

JOSEPH RUSZKIEWICZ, AN ACTIVE CITIZEN

The one person who has been and who is energetically working continually for the benefit of Poles in Chicago is Mr. Joseph Ruszkiewicz. In spite of the fact that he was born in America he is a sincere Pole, which rarely is the case.

Mr. Joseph Ruszkiewicz was born March 19, 1880, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. At the age of ten years he came with his parents to Chicago and has permanently resided here ever since. He has been in the real estate business for the past sixteen years.

Mr. Joseph Ruszkiewicz has been very active not only in national affairs but also in politics. He has held office as city treasurer for six years, having under his control local funds exceeding thirty million dollars. Clayton F. Smith appointed him to this office to serve a period of two terms.

Dziennik Jednoczenia, March 31, 1923.

During the years 1911 to 1915 Mr. Joseph Ruszkiewicz was a director of the Polish Roman-Catholic Organization; later he was appointed treasurer of this organization for two years. He was a member of the Illinois State Tax Commission for a period of four years, during which time our taxes were much lower than at any other time.

Mr. Joseph Ruszkiewicz is known to everyone as a man possessed of extraordinary ability, the qualifications which are demanded of a financier, and because of his ability and honesty he reached the rank of president in the Polish National Alliance Bank, a bank which has in circulation the vast sum of three million dollars.

As we previously mentioned, Mr. Joseph Ruszkiewicz is also active in politics. He is the first vice-president of the Central Democratic Organization of Chicago, to which belong all Democratic committees in the city. Many times during the past, through efforts of Mr. Ruszkiewicz, the Democratic Party has

Dziennik Jednoczenia, March 31, 1923.

given the Poles many positions in the various offices. Mr. Ruszkiewicz continually fights on, so that the Poles may be placed on the same plane with citizens of other nationalities.

Mr. Ruszkiewicz was the first Pole who filled the office of sanitary trustee in the Cook County Commission. In 1916 he performed these duties for six months.

In spite of the fact that much of his time is taken up with political affairs and business, he likewise endeavors to take interest in many organizations of which he is a member. He is a member of the known and popular Iroquois Club in Chicago, a member of the Polish Roman-Catholic Union, and the Polish National Alliance. Besides these, Mr. Ruszkiewicz also belongs to the Knights of Columbus (Lafayette Council), and to many other benevolent societies.

Dziennik Jednoczenia, March 31, 1923.

Although being active in so many affairs, Mr. Jos. Ruszkiewicz does not evade giving any necessary help, when it is needed by anyone.

He gained the recognition and respect of the Poles for his kindness, being one of their prominent representatives.

POLISH

I F 5

IV

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. IIVII, No. 7, Jan. 9, 1923.

POLITICS

Political activities in the 31st ward have already begun, but to date, the number of candidates for alderman is uncertain. It is said that two Poles will try to gain admission to this office.

The democratic party, as everyone knows, supports alderman S. Walkowiak, well-known in political circles, who so energetically has guarded the interests of the citizens of this ward. The opposing party is strongly supporting another well-known Pole, Mr. S. Adamkiewicz, a former alderman. Naturally, we may expect a great battle between these rivals in the 31st ward. Alderman Walkowiak, who for the past twelve years represented our ward, is a lawyer. In him we place much confidence. We do not wish to detract from the good name of Adamkiewicz, but we do feel that Walkowiak is better qualified for this position than any other candidate running for office at this time.

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. XXVI, No. 283, Dec. 4, 1922.

JUDGE EDMUND K. JARECKI.

Yesterday marked the entry into office of the newly elected Cook County Judge. Cook County is the second largest county in regards to population in the United States. The judge is an American of Polish descent, Mr. Edmund K. Jarecki.

It is the first time in the history of this state and country, that a Pole has reached such a high office, the highest in Cook County. The most important, not only from a judicial character, but mainly because the whole election department comes under the jurisdiction of the County Judge.

Judge Jarecki possesses those good qualities of character, which have mainly helped him work himself up to this responsible position. He was elected by, not only his own countrymen, but by all honest fellow citizens, without whose support one could not even dream of gaining the office of County Judge. In Jarecki they have confidence that he will clean up the spoils system regime that has held sway in county politics up to this time. That is why, not only



Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. XXVI, No. 283, Dec. 4, 1922.

the Democrats voted for him, but also the Republicans.

The new judge will not deceive this confidence of his fellow citizens. We believe in him, and we know at the start, that he will answer to his task with dignity in all respects. Judge Jarecki will lay out the path to higher offices for other Poles. That is why his election has an added meaning to the Poles in America.

To the many congratulations that Judge Jarecki is receiving today, due to the occasion of his installation, are added also the best wishes from "Dziennik Zjednoczenia": Success in office and the ascending of still greater heights.

I F 5

POLISH

I F 4
IV

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. XXVI, No. 282, Dec. 2, 1922.

JARECKI PROCLAIMED COUNTY JUDGE

County Judge, Edmund K. Jarecki, elected Nov. 7th by a large majority of votes, is today officially proclaimed County Judge and immediately after taking the oath, he takes over the office for the next four years.

The installation ceremonies for County Judge Edmund K. Jarecki will take place in the offices of the County Court, Room 602, City Hall, on Monday at 10 A.M.

The program of installation, as usual, will be under the auspices of the Bar Association. Representatives of all law organizations will take part, as well as a large circle of friends and acquaintances of Judge Jarecki; also the Central Democratic County Committee with its president at the head.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 4, 1922.

ONE OF OURS

There are many outstanding citizens in our community who enjoy the esteem and the respect of the general public; we have many leaders in patriotic and political affairs. Still, everybody must admit that those deserve the first place who through their own efforts and in their struggle with difficulties have attained important position and have gained the confidence of their fellow emigrants. Among such people, members of the class here accurately called "self-made men", belongs Maximilian Adamowski, for the third time alderman of the Twenty-eighth Ward.

Maximilian Adamowski was born on January 24, 1880, in Zurawo, in the province of Posen, western Poland. As a six-year-old boy he came with his parents to America; they settled in Chicago. For a long time he lived in St. Stanislaus Kostka's parish. There he graduated from the parish school. As a fourteen-year-old lad he began to work in a basket factory, earning \$1.20 a week. In the course of time he learned the printer's trade. While

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 4, 1922.

working as a printer in various shops, he also helped his father in his barber shop. But Adamowski, even though still a young man, had already a much higher ambition. Everywhere he was known for his modest, pleasant, and friendly character.

After he had moved to St. Hedwig's parish, he opened there his own real-estate office and entered a new field of activity. In the course of time he became so popular that the Democratic party, seeing that the Polish population was growing rapidly in the Twenty-eighth Ward decided to put up Mr. Adamowski as a candidate for alderman from his Ward, but he, feeling that he was not fit for this office, declined it. The committeemen, however, would not be convinced. Again they explained to him this opportunity to serve his own sadly neglected fellow countrymen. Finally Mr. Adamowski consented and accepted the nomination for alderman of the Twenty-eighth Ward. And so he began his career in an office which he did not seek, for which he was not looking, but which was forced upon him against his wishes as the reward of his honest life.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 4, 1922.

This first victory was in 1916, when he beat his opponent for the office of alderman by a tremendous majority. He was re-elected in 1918; in 1920 he began his third term. He is the first Democrat to be elected for the third time in this Ward; he is also the first Pole to become chairman of a committee in the city council [see translator's note at end]; he is also a member of the city finance committee. It is probable that Mr. Adamowski will go even higher in his political career. The well-informed predict that he will be elected a trustee of the Sanitary District.

Mr. Adamowski married Miss Mary Wejnerowska in 1899. They have six children, three of whom are dead. He lives at 2863 Logan Boulevard, and his real-estate office is located at 2812 Fullerton Avenue.

[Translator's note: In an interview with Mr. Jakicic, city editor of the Dziennik Chicagoski, I learned that Mr. Adamowski never was chairman of any committee in the city council, although member of several. Perhaps that was

27

I F 5
IV

- 4 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 4, 1922.

the reason why the author of this short biographical sketch did not, or I should say could not, be specific and name the committee of which Mr. Adamowski was supposed to be chairman. Reference: Daily News Almanac, 1922.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I F 5

III B 1

I A 2 a

IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 7, 1922.

ONE OF OURS

[Joseph] Petlak was born in Posen in 1878. When six years old, he came to America with his parents. At first he attended the St. Stanislas parochial school and later the public grammar school. He devoted himself wholeheartedly to politics, which he entered early in his life. He was elected to the Illinois State legislature for the first time in 1901. Since that time he has been steadily elected as a State representative in Springfield, and only recently he won for the third consecutive time; this is because as a member of the legislature he conscientiously represents the people of his district, and as a Pole he sees to it that no harm is done to us through the passage of unfavorable legislation.

It is to his great credit that only recently, when the American jingoists decided to abolish parochial schools, which are conducted to preserve the spirit and the language of immigrants, and had the bill to this effect ready in the legislature, Mr. Petlak, seeing in it a blow to the Polish parochial schools,

WPA (11) 100-10000

I F 5

- 2 -

POLISH

III B 1

I A 2 a

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 7, 1922.

IV

fought against it so valiantly that he, together with others, succeeded in defeating the bill. He was assisted in this fight by the generous help of his conationals, by the Polish societies, and by the Polish press.

Mr. Petlak married Rose Nosek. He has one son, Edward, who goes to Lane Technical High School. Besides belonging to many American clubs, the Royal Arcanum and others, Mr. Petlak is also a member of a great many Polish organizations, among others the Polish Roman Catholic Union, the Polish Alma Mater, and the Polish National Alliance. He is also president of the Democratic organization of the Sixteenth Ward.

A man of great popularity and a good worker, Mr. Petlak is liked and respected by everybody.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 20275

I F 5
III H
III C
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 5, 1922.

OUR OWN

Mr. John Czekala was born in 1861 in Rosek, in the province of Posen, Poland. He came to America with his parents in 1868 when only seven years old. At first his parents settled in Toledo, Ohio, but in 1872 they moved to Chicago and established themselves in Stanislawowo (the section around the St. Stanislas Church, in the northwestern part of the city). He received his initial schooling in the St. Stanislas parish school; later he attended evening classes in American schools, working at the same time at various jobs.

In 1896 the Reverend Vincent Barzynski, appointed him to the St. Stanislas parish committee, of which he is still a member. In the political life of Chicago Mr. Czekala plays an important role. From 1899 to 1903 he held the office of deputy coroner; in 1909 he was appointed deputy sheriff; in 1911 he was elected alderman of the Sixteenth Ward for the first time. From 1914 to 1918 he held office as a keeper of records in the City Hall;

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I F 5

III H

III C

IV

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 5, 1922.

later he was elected alderman of the Sixteenth Ward for the second time, and he has represented the Ward in the City Hall ever since.

Mr. Czekala belongs to many different societies and organizations such as the Polish Roman Catholic Union, in which he held the office of treasurer from 1909 to 1913. He was elected director of the Union for four years by its national convention. He has been member of the St. Cecilia Society for the last thirty years, a member of the St. Stanislas Church choir for more than thirty-five years, and a member of a dramatic club for thirty years. For the last fifteen years he has been president of the Building and Loan Association in St. Stanislas' parish; he has been a director of this financial institution since its foundation.

In 1899 Mr. Czekala married Miss Cecily Solinska, the daughter of old settlers in St. Stanislas' parish. They have two daughters, of whom one is married, and four sons, the youngest of whom, Edward, is a student at Northwestern University. Mr. Czekala always takes a very active part

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I F 5
III H
III C
IV

- 3 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 5, 1922.

in the social and political life of the community.

He is also interested in patriotic work. The success of the Polish Loan campaign is due in great measure to his efforts. He made many speeches connected with this campaign for Poland before various organizations and assemblies.

As an alderman he has always been a strong and worthy representative in the City Hall of the Chicago Polonia.

He is a fine, agreeable type of Polish-American, a man always courteous and obliging, always smiling, a man with many true friends in our local Polonia.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

I F 5
I F 2

POLISH

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. XXV, No. 70, Nov. 1, 1921.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30273

POLITICS

Elections will be held the coming year for county officials, judges, congressmen, etc. We have a notable group of intelligent Poles in our city and county, who could qualify in these positions. When will they organize?

Will it be as in the past when at the last moment they staged a few meetings at which they passed resolutions demanding recognition from the political machines?

The Polish politicians should push themselves to the top in ward organizations because these organizations only receive consideration from the central party committee. Ward gatherings create political leaders who later enter the field of candidacy for higher recognition.

For this reason let us hope that in the future a greater number of Poles will regularly attend ward meetings sponsored by their parties.

I F 5
I F 2

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. XXV, No. 70, Nov. 1, 1921. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

With this assurance we can look forward to leadership in the field of politics against our foes.

Let us stop creating various leagues and immediately take an active part in the work of our ward organizations.

I F 5
I F 4
IV

POLISE

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 7, 1918.

NEWS FROM THE POLITICAL FRONT

The news that the qualifications and the meritorious work of a young Polish attorney have been recognized by the leaders of the Republican party in their selection of Mr. Frank Peska as their candidate for the municipal court bench is indeed an honor and a distinction. Mr. Peska was born on Noble Street, on the site now partly occupied by Holy Trinity Church. His parents removed to Hamlin Avenue, in the Twenty-fifth Ward, when he was barely five years of age.

Since they wished him to have the education which only Polish environment can impart and to inculcate in his young mind the ideals of a true Pole, his parents sent him to the Holy Trinity parochial school despite its great distance from their residence. This primary education had a great influence in the formation of Mr. Peska's character. It made of him a man who has wholeheartedly dedicated himself to the Polish cause and to Polish ideals. In his untiring work in

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I F 5

I F 4

IV

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 7, 1918.

numerous Polish literary circles as well as in other organizations he has given incessant proof of his profound love of the literature of his forefathers. In his stage presentation of a few of the best creations of Polish literature he has touched the innermost depths of the Polish soul.

To those who have carefully watched the progress of [our] Polish youth the name of Frank Peska is not unknown. Neither have others, not Poles, failed to recognize the true value of his character, his sincerity and his knowledge of the law. This has been practically manifested by the fact that the number of his clients has increased among people not Polish as well as among Poles.

Mr. Frank Peska if elected to the bench will remain a source of pride to the Poles because of his profound knowledge and understanding of the law and of

WPA (ILL.) FRANK PESKA

I F 5
I F 4
IV

- 3 -

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 7, 1918.

human nature. It is, therefore, the duty of our people, as true Poles, to cast their votes in his favor.

This important political significance of Mr. Peska is the natural result of his untiring willingness to come to the assistance of the working people of his Ward. But our people, in general, regardless of what ward they reside in, should place Mr. Peska in a position in which he can be more useful to the Chicago Poles.

The Poles here have complained frequently in the past that they have not received their proper share of recognition. Our people have blamed the Republican party for this. In the person of Mr. Frank Peska we have a man of whom we can be justly proud. **Every** Pole, therefore, who is solicitous for the Polish cause and who **is desirous** that we shall have our own people in important official positions--every Pole, I repeat--should aid in the election of Mr. Peska to the municipal court bench. Our people are therefore urged to do

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I F 5
I F 4
IV

- 4 -

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 7, 1918.

their duty. They should feel their obligation to go to the polls at the forthcoming primary election and cast their ballots for Mr. Peska. By so doing we shall assure him a place upon the ballot in the regular election, when we shall be able to elect as judge a young man who represents in himself the noblest qualities of the Polish character.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 29, 1918.

NEWS FROM THE POLITICAL FRONT

A meeting sponsored by the regular Republican party of the Seventeenth Ward will be held today, August 29, 1918, at its ward headquarters, Noble Street and Milwaukee Avenue. All local organizations are cordially invited to attend.

The following candidates will be there to present their platforms: Carl Ringer, candidate for county assessor; Bernard I. Barasa, candidate for judge; Emil Jenish, candidate for county commissioner; John A. Pelka, candidate for clerk of the municipal court; Max L. Kaczmarek, candidate for representative to Congress; and Albert Rostenkowski, candidate for State senator.

It is expected that in view of the fact that as many as three Polish candidates will speak, the Polish voters will gather en masse and will thus demonstrate that they are deeply concerned over the results of the forthcoming primary election.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 17, 1918.

NEWS FROM THE POLITICAL FIELD

Mr. Max Kaczmarek, the prominent Chicago attorney, was the principal speaker at a political rally held on Friday, August 16, 1918. The meeting was sponsored by the regular Republican organization and was held at the party's headquarters at Noble Street and Milwaukee Avenue. Mr. Kaczmarek is the Republican candidate for Congress. In his speech he discoursed at length on all questions of importance that are to come under discussion at the forthcoming session of Congress. In addition he gave a rather interesting review of the international situation. His arguments were rewarded with an outburst of applause.

After Mr. Kaczmarek's able speech Mr. Joseph P. Kruppa, representing the Deneen faction in the Seventeenth Ward, was so much impressed that he assured Mr. Kaczmarek of his party's undivided support.

Mr. Joseph Pelka, candidate for clerk of the municipal court, will begin his campaign in the very near future.

I F 5
IV

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 17, 1918.

The prospects of the Polish candidates in the political field appear more promising every day.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Jan. 29, 1918.

CANDIDATES FOR ALDERMAN IN CHICAGO

According to the announcement made by City Clerk James T. Igoe, the list of candidates for alderman is smaller this year than in previous years. The first petition to be received by Mr. Igoe was to announce the candidacy of Max Adamowski, who will run on the Democratic ticket in the 28th Ward.

.

The list of candidates for alderman is as follows:

Republicans:.....[No Names listed]

Democrats: [All other names except those of Poles omitted by translator].
4th Ward, Joseph Mendrycki, 1046 West 32nd Street; 11th Ward, C. L. Hettkoske, 1718 South Ashland Avenue; 16th Ward, M. J. Orlikowski, 1365 Bauwans Street and John A. Piotrowski, 1459 Blackhawk Street; 17th Ward, Stanley S. Malkowiak, 1310 Cornell Street; and 28th Ward, Max Adamowski, 2410 Fullerton Avenue.

I F 5

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Jan. 29, 1918.

At the city hall, the general lack of interest in the primary elections is attributed to the war. Petitions may be submitted to the City Clerk until February 6.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I F 5
I B 4
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, July 17, 1917.

ALDERMAN SZYMKOWSKI RECEIVES MAGNIFICENT FUNERAL

The funeral of the late John Szymkowski, alderman of the Sixteenth Ward, who died at St. Elizabeth's Hospital after a short but severe illness, was held today. It was a funeral such as is rarely seen, surpassing in splendor any before it.

The funeral cortege set out from the residence of the deceased at 1500 West Division Street and proceeded to Holy Trinity Church at Noble and Chapel Streets, where **requiem** mass was said. Upon leaving the church the cortege moved through the principal streets of the Sixteenth Ward. Forming in front of the church, it moved along Noble Street to Division Street, on Division Street to Holt Street, on Holt to Blackhawk, on Blackhawk to Paulina, on Paulina to Wabansia, on Wabansia to Wood, on Wood to Cortland, and thence to St. Adalbert's Cemetery in Niles. Automobiles awaited the aldermen and city officials at Wood and Cortland Streets.

I F 5

I B 4

IV

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, July 17, 1917.

The funeral procession was headed by fifty mounted policemen carrying banners, followed by a company of policemen and firemen on foot, followed in turn by the Kipkowski Brothers' orchestra, consisting of thirty-six musicians.

The guard of honor consisted of members of the regular Democratic organization of the Sixteenth Ward and officials of the Eagle Brewing Company, of which the deceased was a stockholder and the treasurer. Following the guard of honor came five automobiles bearing flowers, and beyond these the Polish Cavalry Society.

Then came the members of the societies of which the late Szymkowski was a member. These were the **Pulaski** Club of St. Stanislaus Kostka's parish, the Fraternal Harmony Society (Group 993 of the Polish National Alliance), the St. John the Baptist Society of St. Stanislaus Kostka's parish, St. Adalbert's Society (Group 260, Polish Roman Catholic Union, the Polish Alma Mater), the Association of Poles, the Kosciuszko Club (Council 260 of the Catholic Foresters), and the Michael Reese Society of the Royal **Arcanum**. These were followed by

402 411 - 2201 30275

—

POLTS.

Biennik Wiadkowy, July 17, 1917.

the members of the city council, headed by Mayor Thompson. The organists, [B.] Rybowiak and [S.] David Pocz, and eight priests followed. The remains were escorted by the Reverend Father M. Munk, who was followed by the hearse, behind which a horse was led.

The friends of the deceased sent many floral wreaths, among which we noticed the names of Mayor William Hale Thompson, the [Chicago] City Council, State Senator Frederick, Roger Sullivan, A. Moralesi, Al's Brothers' Department Store,.... the Polish Democratic Club, the Eagle Brewing Company,.....and a great many others.

The farewell address over the open grave was delivered by the Reverend Father Capala. A great many friends and acquaintances participated in the funeral; the procession consisted of some hundred automobiles.

May the late John Szynkowski rest in peace, and to his bereaved family our sincere condolences.

1275

I F 5
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, July 14, 1917.

ALDERMAN SZYMKOWSKI DEAD

John Szymkowski, alderman of the Sixteenth Ward, died at 4:45 this morning at St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Le Moyne and Claremont Streets, after a short but severe attack of pneumonia.

The late Szymkowski was born in the Grand Duchy of Poznan on February 26, 1874, and came to America with his parents when he was seven years old. After graduating from local schools with honors he worked for his living.

Szymkowski was first elected alderman of the Sixteenth Ward on April 7, 1914, and continued in this capacity until his death. He is survived by his widow, Mary, a son, George, twenty-two years old, and a daughter, Clara, nineteen.

Szymkowski was generally liked and was a member of the following societies: Fraternal Harmony Society (Group 996 of the Polish National Alliance, of which he was one of the organizers), St. Adalbert's Society (Group 260 of the Polish

WPA (111) PROJ. 30275

I F 5
IV

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, July 14, 1917.

Roman Catholic Union), Kosciuszko Society of the Catholic Foresters, Polish Cavalry Society, and Pulaski Citizens' Club. The funeral will be held on Tuesday, July 17, at the residence of the deceased at 1502 West Division Street and at Holy Trinity Church. The remains will be interred in St. Adalbert's Cemetery.

The staff of this newspaper extends its sincere condolence to the bereaved family. May the late Szymkowski rest in peace.

WPA (111.) PROJ. 30275

I F 5

I F 1

IV

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 7, 1916.

THE CONTEST FOR CONGRESSMAN IN THE EIGHTH DISTRICT.

This Polish newspaper, the Dziennik Zwiazkowy, [recently] printed a photostatic copy of an agreement entered into between Messrs. Z. H. Kadow and Nicholas L. Piotrowski. These two gentlemen are Poles; both aspire to be nominated congressman from the Eighth Congressional District of the State of Illinois, and both are candidates on the Democratic ticket. The text of the agreement is as follows:

"It is hereby agreed by Nicholas L. Piotrowski, party of the first part, and Z. H. Kadow, party of the second part, both candidates for the office of Congressman, that at a meeting to be held on Thursday, September 7, at 8 P.M., at Schoenhofen Hall, called by the regular Sixteenth Ward Democratic organization, of thr citizens of the Eighth Congressional District of the Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Seventeenth Wards, we agree to stand by the majority vote, and that [one of us] will withdraw in favor of whichever receives the larger vote.

I F 5
I F 1
IV

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Sept. 7, 1916.

"And we hereby, upon our honor as gentlemen, will ask our friends to vote for and support the candidate who receives the indorsement of the majority vote at this Ward meeting. In the presence of witnesses we hereby attach our signatures.

"N. L. Piotrowski

"Z. H. Kadow

"Witnesses: Stanley H. Kunz
Alexander Sikorski"

Reel 11, Pro. 37

I F 5
I F 1

POLISH



Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 22, 1915.

STANLEY KIELCZYNSKI CANDIDATE FOR ALDERMAN OF 17th WARD

Stanley Kielczynski, who is a candidate for the office of alderman of the 17th ward, was born in Chicago in 1881, attended the St. Stanislaus parochial school and college and is at the present time engaged in the coal business.

He is married and is the father of two children. His family belongs to the pioneers of Chicago, having settled in Chicago in 1876. He is energetic, loyal, and courteous, in all of his business transactions, is a worthy candidate for the office of alderman, and he deserves the support of all Poles residing in the 17th ward.

IF 5
IF 1
IV
IV

IIII

1. The first of these is the

2. The second of these is the

It is not, however, a simple matter to determine the exact date of the origin of the first of these, as the evidence is not clear. It is, however, certain that the first of these is of a very early date.

The second of these is a more recent one, and is of a date which is not known. It is, however, certain that the second of these is of a date which is not known.

With the first of these, the second of these is a more recent one, and is of a date which is not known. It is, however, certain that the second of these is of a date which is not known.



I F 5
I F 4
I F 6

POLISH

Narod Polski, Vol. XIII, No. 47, Nov. 24, 1909.

LOCAL CHRONICLE

NEWS ITEM

The news has been spread through our press that Mr. John Smulski, known for his honorable political activities, is desired as the future mayor of Chicago.

On one side, we would like to see such honor bestowed on one of our fellow-countrymen, but on the other side, we would not gladly see him in this position, on account of the conditions that now prevail in the city administration.

The all-powerful local politicians, and robbers of public funds, would besmirch his great future, so it is better that the leading control over local dirt and rotten morals is in the hands of one who does not know how to rule honorably.

I F 5
IV

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Dec. 1, 1908.

[POLES CONFIDENT SMULSKI WILL BE RE-ELECTED]

John F. Smulski is the choice in prominent Republican circles for city treasurer. His term of office as state treasurer expires in January, 1909, and because of his efficient and conscientious service, he is the most outstanding personality in the minds of the people throughout the State. If Mr. Smulski decides to accept the renomination, his election is almost certain.

Biernik Chicago, Vol. XIX, No. 167, No. 2, 1908. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, CHICAGO, ILL., JANUARY 15, 1908

Certain newspapers and parties are circulating a story to the effect that Phillip H. Ksycki, Republican candidate for Congress from the 8th Congressional District of Illinois, appropriated money belonging to Wood County, while he was County Clerk for that County from 1895 to 1897.

This is real slander and the lowest kind of political mud slinging, if the charges were true.

Mr. Ksycki would have been indicted under the Criminal Statutes of Wisconsin and would now be serving a sentence, instead, we find him a hard working, trustworthy and honorable gentleman who has the respect and esteem of thousands of his own nationality as well as that of many thousands of men of other nationalities.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XLV, No. 157, Nov. 2, 1903. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

His accusers have not produced a single word of evidence of an official nature that would show that Mr. Myski ever defrauded Wood County out of one penny. The reason is that there is no such evidence. The local clique which he helped to defeat the previous fall made a mountain out of a molehill.

It is a fact that Mr. Myski's book did not balance, but an official investigation it was found that this was not caused by his having appropriated public funds to himself, but solely by an error in accounts. No criminal intent has ever been shown neither has any one suspected the same.

I have known Mr. Myski since 1894 at Grand Rapids, and from such acquaintance I believe him to possess those qualities that will make him an excellent representative in Congress.

He is well thought of at Grand Rapids, and is greeted by a host of

Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XIX, No. 257, Nov. 2, 1908. WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Friends every time he visits there.

J. C. Lipperman.

J. C. Lipperman, being first duly sworn on oath, says and deposes that he resided in the City of Grand Rapids, from October 1892 to September 1907.

That he is personally acquainted with William J. Ksycki, Republican Candidate for Congress from the Eighth Congressional District of Illinois, such acquaintance dating back to 1894.

That he recalls Mr. Ksycki's election to and incumbency of the office of County Clerk for Wood County, Wisconsin.

That he remembers the incident of reported shortage to Mr. Ksycki's accounts during his term of office.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XLX, p. 157, Nov. 2, 1908.

PROJ 30278

That no action has ever been started by any officer or person against Mr. Ksyeki because of this reported charge and that there is no evidence in any of the records of Cook County that Mr. Ksyeki ever appropriated one dollar to his own use unlawfully.

That Mr. Ksyeki is at liberty to go to and from his and has done so repeatedly since the incident referred to but no effort has been made by anyone to bring him before the court.

Further affidavit says not.

Richard G. Wipperman.

Personally appeared before me the undersigned R. G. Wipperman this 31st day of October, 1908, and executed the foregoing affidavit.

John S. Sawilinski, Notary Public
Cook County, Illinois.

1115
IV

- 7 -

1115

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30274

Wieśnik Chicagoski, Vol. XIV, No. 157, No. 2, 1906.

Now you know, dear fellow countrymen, the best evidence of the greedy, devilish methods used by our enemies to prevent a Pole to be elected to Congress. Will you allow them to succeed with their devilish work? No, I do not think so! Tomorrow all Polish voters step out as one great Polish man and give our votes to our compatriot Mr. Mysicki, regardless of our party, and tomorrow night from the shores of one ocean to the other will be heard the cheer from the chests of all us Poles.

Long live the first Polish congressman! Long live the valiant Poles in Chicago!

I F 5

I F 3

IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XIX, No. (?), Oct. 10, 1908.

WALTER SCHROJDA

Walter Schrojda, Republican candidate for the office of county commissioner.

The Central Republican officials of Chicago and the County of Cook combined their efforts by nominating by an overwhelming majority Mr. Schrojda for the county commissioner's office.

His work in the past few years in the office as county commissioner was devoted mostly to the aid of the suffering and poor hard workers.

He himself, as a young man, had suffered from hunger and cold, that is why he has done everything in his power to seek out the poor and needy and offer them aid. He has made it his personal business to check up on the needy people himself, to see that only those that are hard pressed really get what is coming to them.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XIX, No. (?), Oct. 10, 1908.

A true Pole in flesh and blood, he felt that it was his duty to help his fellow countrymen, the Poles in their hour of need. Thousands of Polish families can thank Mr. W. Schrojda because it was through him that they received help.

Through his efforts hundreds of sick and neglected have been placed in hospitals free of charge; hundreds of parents have been saved from tears and hours of grief, suffering and shame, by having their children freed from various reformatories, and many from being sent to jail. Mr. W. Schrojda is not only known and respected by the Poles but by all other nationalities for his splendid work as a Samaritan.

It will be our duty on election day to give him our votes, regardless of the party we stand for, because he did favors for all people regardless of their political party, so please all voters go to the polls and cast your votes for Mr. W. Schrojda, so that he may be victorious over his opponents by an overwhelming majority.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XIX, No. (?), Oct. 10, 1908.

Therefore all Poles on the third of November cast your vote for the Republican candidate for the office of County Commissioner; he is Mr. W. Schrojda. Show the other nationalities that the Poles believe in solidarity.

Dziennik Ludowy, Aug. 18, 1908.

A CAPITALIST WILL NOT VOTE FOR A POOR MAN

Do you think, dear working men, that a capitalist will vote for a poor man even if he is with him on one ballot? Oh, no. He votes only for a rich man. It makes no difference whether the candidate is a Republican or a Democrat, as long as he is a millionaire.

They reject a poor man; they do not want a poor man for a senator or a governor; they do not even want him to be a justice of the peace, for they say that a working man is not a human being.

Working men! Open your eyes and vote for your own men.

Sztukowsk.

Dziennik Zwiaskowy Zgoda, April 8, 1908.



LOCAL ELECTION

Poles lose one office in local election. Republicans win majority in aldermanic contest. Frank Koralewski and John Golembiowski elected as aldermen.

Yesterday was election in Chicago. They voted on two issues, first, election of aldermen, second, on a bond issue for the construction of a home for the aged and infirm at Blue Island, Ill. The bond issue was voted on by over 85,000 votes of which 63,411 were against the bond issue. The total vote cast was some 157,850.

The result of the aldermanic vote was as follows: There are 70 aldermen in Chicago, 2 in each of the 35 wards. In the past year the city council was composed of 36 Democrats and 34 Republicans. Yesterday's election proved a victory for the Republicans the new city council will seat 43 Republicans, 26 Democrats, and 1 Independent. From the newly elected aldermen, 23 are Republicans, 11 Democrats and 1 Independent.

There were 4 Polish candidates running for office in the 16th ward, Frank Koralewski and John Scherman, in the 8th ward, John Derpa; and in the 27th ward, John Golembiowski. From these Frank Koralewski, a prominent attorney, and John Golembiowski were elected as aldermen. The Poles lost one seat in the city council.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XIX, No. 37, Feb. 13, 1908



MR. SMULSKI TO BE APPOINTED

Yesterday, from the officials in Springfield, we were informed that Mr. John Smulski is to be appointed president of the South Park Board Commission, to succeed Mr. E. A. Eckhardt, who in the past two weeks informed the officials in Springfield of his intentions to resign, in order to devote more of his time to his private business.

According to the information received by Governor Deneen of Mr. Eckhardt's resignation, the governor asked Mr. Smulski whether or not he would accept this position. The governor is sure Mr. Smulski is the best suited man for this responsible and reputable office. After inviting Mr. Smulski to Springfield, Governor Deneen, after a two-hour talk, persuaded him to accept this office.

Today's newspapers show a portrait of Mr. Smulski, Chicago's best Polish political figure, and a brief story of his rise in the political field; his honorable and faultless work in behalf of all his followers.



POLISH (2)

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 13, 1908

Mr. Deneen is convinced that under the leadership of Mr. Smulski, the South Park Board will continue its work of distinction.

For this work Mr. Smulski will not receive any salary.

I F 5

POLISH

IV

Narod Polski, Vol. XI, No. 8, Feb. 20, 1907.

LOCAL CHRONICLE

Citizen N. S. Budzban will run on the Democratic ticket for the office of Municipal clerk.

On the Republican side Mr. A. Czarnecki, known to the Poles as "an English" news reporter, will run for the same ticket.

The 16th ward presented three candidates for aldermen: P. Nowicki, J. Kondziorski and X. S. Kunz.

Narod Polski, Vol. X, No. 16, April 8, 1906

• WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

LOCAL CHRONICLE

News Item

Last week there was held the inaugural meeting of the new city council. Eleven new aldermen participated in it, and among them were three Poles. The public was well represented. The Poles entered into the following committees:

Streets and alleys on the West side, Nowioki; harbors and bridges, Nowioki, Golombiewski; taxes, Schermann; Health, Golombiewski, Nowioki, Schermann; City Hall and public buildings, Derpa; printing, Derpa, Golombiewski.

1 F 5
I F 4
I V
II A 1

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol.16. No.240. October 14, 1905.

Henry M. Shabad.

Democratic candidate seeking office as a member of the
Drainage Board.

Henry M. Shabad was born in the town of Wilna in the year 1861. The use of the Polish language was forbidden because Poland at that time was under the rule of Russia.

In the year 1877, at the age of 16 he came to America with only \$1.30 in his pocket.

He worked until 1882 in a print shop at 5th Ave. where he was paid \$4.00 a week, he was an apprentice printer. Later he opened a print shop of his own under the name of Henry M. Shabad and Co. While continuing his enterprise, he attended law school with Julius Smietanka, also a candidate on the democratic ticket for Judge of the Superior Court. They both graduated from Kent College in May 1894.

Mr. Shabad, at present, is a lawyer, but has never sought any political office.



Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. 16. No. 240. Oct. 14, 1905.



The city council selected him to represent Chicago in the convention at New Orleans in October in the year 1903; this convention was held to try and form a system and build a waterway connecting Chicago with New Orleans.

Soon after his arrival in Chicago he had the misfortune of losing both his children in the Iroquois theatre fire.

Mr. Shabad is living with his wife at 4041 Indiana Ave. in the neighborhood of Hyde Park.

He promises solemnly that if he is elected he will support and encourage all Polish movements and activities.

I F 5

IV

I F 1

III A

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XVI, No. 122, May 25, 1905

BANQUET IN HONOR OF JOHN F. SMULSKI

About two hundred prominent and esteemed Polish citizens from different sections of the city of Chicago gathered yesterday at the Sherman House Hotel to pay honor to the counselor of our city of Chicago, John F. Smulski, for his wonderful representation of the Polish people in all city affairs and our congratulations for his remarkable victory in the past election and best wishes for success in the future.

Among this great mass were many prominent women who paid tribute to this Polish idol. After the banquet at these beautifully decorated tables there were toasts. Then began the speeches about different subjects introduced by the members of the committee in charge of this banquet Mr. W. Bardonski. Dr. A. Sz wajkart was master of ceremonies, who spoke after each speech introducing every new speaker.

The following made speeches in this order: Most Reverend Father Casmir Sztucko, spoke about "Our Obligation," Mr. M. Steczynski spoke about "Fourth column"; Mr. A. Czarnecki spoke about "Young Poles"; Mr. R. Klarkowski spoke about "America, our new country" (after his speech was finished he gave a toast for the United States, and for its President, Theodore Roosevelt); Reverend Father Kosinski gave a speech, "Counselor of Chicago," a very interesting talk that was applauded for many minutes. At the finish of this speech, Mr. Bardonski gave an emotional and affectionate speech, "Love each other,"

Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XVI, No. 122, May 25, 1905.

then handed Mr. Smulski a silver dinner set donated by the guests. It consisted of ninety-one pieces of the best grade of silverware obtainable, in a cedar case, with a plate which bore the inscription, "John J. Smulski - As a remembrance, April 6, 1905. Fellow citizens."

Mr. Smulski took this opportunity to thank all his guests for the wonderful ovation, their speeches, their true love for him and, most of all, for their gift; he also stated that they should remember him as a true representative of all Polish people in Chicago and not forget his name at the coming election.

This beautiful banquet came to a close at 1 A.M., and showed the interest of the Polish people in a true representative. All the guests were Poles; the programs, tickets, and invitations, were printed in Polish, and all the speeches were in Polish which shows that the true hearts of these citizens are for their native tongue and for the support of their true brother.

Narod Polski, Vol. IX, No. 15, April 12, 1905

FROM THE EDITORIALS PORTFOLIO

The result of the city election here in Chicago was very advantageous to our Polonia; it has brought it great honor and esteem. There remains only one ward that hasn't supported a Pole for an office, but aside from this Polonia in general is pleased and completely satisfied with the election of Mr. John F. Smulski, as city advocate, which is in order of importance the third greatest position in our city.

The excellent and great services rendered by Mr. J. F. Smulski to the general public is known to us as well as his genial sincerity and his energy. Not only have the Poles supported him, but everyone in general, that is the Americans, Irish, Italians, even the Germans.

Today many write about the electoral result of our elected fellow countryman, that is every newspaper editorial, congratulating him upon his election and wishing him an everlasting success for the future; we also add our greetings and wishes to the wishes mentioned above, to one of the greatest men the Polonia has ever known of in the city of Chicago.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XVI, No. 81, April 6, 1905

CITY CHRONICLE

ABOUT SMULSKI

Today's Record Herald writes: "The victory at the past election of John F. Smulski, Republican candidate for the office of city attorney, gave indications of the beginning of agitation to nominate Mr. Smulski for mayor in the year 1907. Great success for Mr. Smulski is indicated for the next two years in the office of city attorney.

"His victory on the Stewart ticket by a majority of 17,506 votes, gave the politicians great hopes for a good and strong Republican ticket for the future. A few leaders of the party made it known that Mr. Smulski's popularity among all the people and his record in the past stand out as unblemished, and that upon this record the Republican Party, after his term as city attorney is over, will nominate him as candidate for mayor of our city."

Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XV, No. 226, Sept. 26, 1904 WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

NEW POLISH CANDIDATE

Our fellow-countryman, Andrew J. Schultz, is known in the political circle of the Sixteenth Ward. He received the Republican nomination as candidate for the State Board of Equalization of the Eighth Congressional district, covering the 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th and part of the 15th Ward.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Polish Daily News, Vol. 15. No. VI. January 8, 1904.

Greenhorn Politics.

The Polish persuader of the Republican party, through the unfit talk of a greenhorn in his speech of yesterday, is claimed to be impressing on the minds of the republicans, the catastrophe and suffering of the people caught in the Iroquois theatre fire.

He also advised the Polish people to vote for the Republicans. It is the least we can do, because the daily tricks of politics in this country are legitimate, but are not as crazy as the Polish National Alliance claimed.

The English republican newspaper claims that on the first page of this Polish newspaper the illustrated story about the C. Harrison museum was copied and reprinted. It will take careful consideration and thought on the part of the editor, in this case, because it involves our prominent Polish citizen Peter Kiolbassa, thus it will be injurious to his social and business affairs.

I am refreshing your memories, that when Mr. Kiolbassa was building commissioner,

I F 5

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 8, 1904.

POLISH

WPS (ILL) PROJ 3027

American newspapers would always find fault and criticize him when some great mishap has happened. I admit that this is a kind remembrance.

But this Polish newspaper adds, that the other newspapers were writing this at the request of our mayor Harrison, who wanted Mr. Kiolbassa removed from his office as building commissioner.

What a foolish request. Who appointed Mr. Kiolbassa as fuilding commissioner? Wasn't it Mr. Harrison? Who during all this scandalous talk spoke in behalf of Mr. Kiolbassa, and kept him in office as long as possible. Wasn't it Harrison?

After Mr. Kiolbassa resigned who defended Mr. Kiolbassa's good record and behavior; and placed him in a different office, so as not to jeopardize his own political standing. Wasn't it Harrison again?

What kind of newspapers have we; that were constantly criticizing Mr. Kiolbassa when he was building commissioner. Now that an American is holding that office,

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

nothing is said about it. Nevertheless it is the work of the Republicans, but not the Democrats. Is this a warning to the Poles that in the future they must support the Republicans, not the Democratic party, also to refuse to support the Democratic Mayor, because in face of the Republicans scandals, he is supporting and striving to help Mr. Kielbassa a Polish political figure.

Is this the means of fighting the Republicans are using against the Democrats? What a foolish procedure.

Wlad. T - - -

1 F 5
IV
II A 1

ENGLISH



PRINTED IN GREAT BRITAIN: June 6, 1967 W.L. 11 No. 150

Tales in which -

Process of Justice To Buy

My administration as a justice of the peace ended the 1st of June. In closing of my court of course, I wish to thank my friends and fellow-men for their brotherly support that I have received for the past 21 years that I have been in office.

I wish to say that while in office I tried my best and most sincerely to serve all of you people.

Our poor fellow-men, who must suffer so much, not knowing the English language and needing "lawyer" advice, always have found in my court a free consultation. All the time and everywhere I tried to serve my nation sincerely. For the past 21 years of court service, I haven't benefited much financially, but to me today it seems a great deal more to have served you for nothing, than to have received a steady financial income.

During my long term in office I have seen to know what a great deal of annoyance and what big losses our Polish people suffered in other courts. I have known of affairs, where our Polish people were arraigned for the rest of their lives and could have secured from 10 to 15 thousand dollars as a compensation but no, they settled for a few hundred, because they could not speak English, and they engaged incompetent lawyers in the case.

I F 5

I F 4

I F 1

POLISH

Narod Polski, Vol. VI, No. 15, March 9, 1902

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

"Remarks"

The Municipal League took under consideration the qualifications of state representatives for their office. It seems that many of our lawmakers in Springfield are very meagerly equipped mentally and inadequately prepared educationally for the important office that the people elect them for. The state representative should know absolutely more than "how to mend shoes or wash the glassware." It wouldn't interfere with proper and efficient performance of his assumed duty if the legislator had a better education and was making those occasional trips for legislative sessions in Springfield, not for the sake of the remuneration, but for the good he was able to do for his community.

Because Poles elect few representatives to the state legislature it would be well to keep in mind that in future elections they should send men to represent them who are worthy of esteem and have a certain amount of education.

Among our young people there are so many really capable individuals that we could easily elect proper candidates for political office.

We, personally, know a few who are able to express themselves beautifully orally and in writing in both the English and Polish languages, who also take active part in patriotic and church activities, possess the

I F 5
I F 4
I F 1

POLISH (2)

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Narod Polski, March 9, 1902

necessary qualifications; in short, they are energetic, active, earnest, willing workers for the good of the community. Only such people and no others should we send to the legislature because only they will be able to bring honor and glory to our Polish name.

Zgoda, Vol. XIX, No. 27, July 5, 1900

NOMINATIONS

At the Democratic county convention Mr. P. Kiolbassa received the nomination to seek the office as county assessor. The term for this office is five years at a yearly salary of \$6,000

Mr. J. Czekala received the candidacy for the county commissioner's office. At this convention the names of candidates seeking the senatorial office were settled.

From the 19th district Mr. Joseph Nelminiak received the nomination. He is member of the Harmony, Z. N. P., group number 4. From the 6th district, Mr. John M. Novicki received the nomination.

Up to the present date only three Polish candidates are seeking high offices.

I F 5
I F 6
IV

POLISH

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Narod Polski, Vol. IV No. 6, Feb. 7, 1900.

"CHICAGO CHRONICLE"

Former owners of the houses of prostitution on Milwaukee Avenue are forming a coalition against the reelection of Ald. Kunz because he was instrumental in closing the houses of disreput.

This action not only should but will help to reelect him.

Zgoda, Vol. XVIII, No. 15, April 13, 1899

AFTER ELECTION



At the last election three Polish candidates were victorious. Mr. J. Smulski, Republicoan, was elected alderman of the 16th ward; Mr. Kiolbassa, a Democrat, was elected supervisor of taxes in West Town; Mr. Z. Szmit, Democrat, was elected clerk of South Town.

The second day after election the engagement of Miss Jadwiga Mikitynska, daughter of Mr. Ignatz Mikitynski, one of Chicago's prominent Polish citizens, to Mr. John F. Smulski, was announced.

At the present time she is employed as a teacher in one of our public schools.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 9, 1897.

ALDERMAN KUNZ CHALLENGES ELECTION
OF ALDERMAN LUDOLPH

Alderman Stanley Kunz of the Sixteenth Ward does not concede victory to Henry Ludolph, Democratic candidate. A protest was made to the Election Commissioners, which alleged that Ludolph was passing out money to election officials in the various precincts of the Ward. Alderman Kunz asserts that because of this many of the ballots were marked void that were cast for him.

According to him he received eighty-six more votes than his closest opponent. Alderman Kunz consulted with a hundred precinct captains yesterday, and this evening he is going to hold an indignation meeting in Andrew Schultz's hall, where all the facts of this matter are to be presented.

We are eager to learn the result.

I F 5
I F 4
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 11, 1897.

POLE NAMED ON COMMITTEE OF COOK COUNTY DEMOCRATIC PARTY

(Summary)

August J. Kowalski was appointed to the naturalization and special organization committees last night at a meeting held by the Central Board of the Cook County Democratic Party, at 76 W. Randolph Street. The appointment was made by Thomas Graham, president of the organization.

I F 5
I F 4
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 26, 1896.

A CONTEST IN THE ELECTION OF MR. PETER KIOLBASSA

Some of our readers know already, that Mr. John F. Smulski, defeated by Mr. Peter Kiolbassa for the office of alderman of the Sixteenth Ward, has filed a complaint with the city council as to the legality of Mr. Kiolbassa's election.

According to the official recount Mr. Kiolbassa's majority was only seventy-two votes, so the opposition hoped that somehow this majority would be cut down.

But this hope is not being realized.

Yesterday, after many legal skirmishes, in the presence of election officers and a committee of the city council, a recount was begun.

The first fourteen precincts were recounted. And what was the result?....Mr. Kiolbassa not only did not lose a vote in these precincts (in spite of the many

I F 5

I F 4

IV

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 26, 1896.

attempts) but he actually gained three votes.

So he has a majority of seventy-five, not seventy-two votes.

Tomorrow the other fourteen precincts will be canvassed, and we are convinced the results will be the same.

At any rate the contest will prove a fizzle.

Mr. Smulski began it, we understand, mainly on the demand of the Republican city machine, whose members supported him with a vigor worthy of a nobler cause. These gentlemen hoped something unforeseen might happen so that, by trickery, enough votes might be thrown out to change the result; they have miscalculated.

That a Pole should permit himself to be used for such a purpose is very incomprehensible to us....

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 22, 1896.

FOURTH EDITION OF GAZETA POLSKA DISAPPEARS

Victor Karlewski, 654 West Division Street, former editor of Gazeta Polska and ex-member of the Illinois State House of Representatives, has been missing for the last sixteen days.

On March 4th he reported for work in an unfit condition at Mr. Dyniewicz's office and was sent back home. Mr. Dyniewicz thought that Karlewski would return the next day, but he didn't....Karlewski remained in Chicago until April 3, leaving home as usual every day. He told his wife he was working in a factory at 211 State Street.

It was first on April 3, that he disappeared completely.

His wife has inquired about him at the 211 State Street factory, but they never heard of such a man there.

Some express the opinion that Mr. Karlewski has been the victim of some unfortunate accident. Others claim that he went to Cleveland, Ohio, where he had previously expressed a desire to go.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I F 5
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 7, 1896.

EXTRA--KIOLBASSA IS ALDERMAN OF THE SIXTEENTH WARD
Democrats Win--Voting in the Sixteenth
Ward--Anderson Elected in the Fifteenth Ward

We print herewith the report on the votes cast for the Democratic and Republican candidates for alderman of the Sixteenth Ward. It was a savage battle. Mr. Peter Kiolbassa won by a slight plurality. Here is how the votes were cast:

| Precinct | Kiolbassa | Smulski | Kiolbassa's plurality | Smulski's plurality |
|----------|-----------|---------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | 72 | 127 | | 55 |
| 2 | 30 | 153 | | 123 |
| 3 | 47 | 158 | | 111 |
| 4 | 56 | 72 | | 16 |
| 5 | 94 | 181 | | 87 |
| 6 | 97 | 97 | | |
| 7 | 113 | 157 | | 44 |
| 8 | 149 | 90 | 59 | |

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 302/5

I F 5
IV

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 7, 1896.

| Precinct | Kiolbassa | Smulski | Kiolbassa's
plurality | Smulski's
plurality |
|----------|-----------|---------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| 9 | 64 | 79 | | 15 |
| 10 | 193 | 107 | 86 | |
| 11 | 163 | 106 | 57 | |
| 12 | 261 | 112 | 149 | |
| 13 | 63 | 121 | | 58 |
| 14 | 191 | 66 | 125 | |
| 15 | 152 | 79 | 73 | |
| 16 | 145 | 131 | 14 | |
| 17 | 78 | 178 | | 100 |
| 18 | 243 | 62 | 181 | |
| 19 | 163 | 60 | 103 | |
| 20 | 99 | 124 | | 25 |
| 21 | 121 | 136 | | 15 |
| 22 | 140 | 81 | 59 | |
| 23 | 153 | 147 | 6 | |

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

I F 5
IV

- 3 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 7, 1896.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

| Precinct | Kiolbassa | Smulski | Kiolbassa's
plurality | Smulski's
plurality |
|----------|-------------|-------------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| 24 | 86 | 124 | | 38 |
| 25 | 34 | 159 | | 125 |
| 26 | 32 | 174 | | 142 |
| 27 | 194 | 62 | 132 | |
| 28 | 104 | 131 | | 27 |
| Total | <u>3337</u> | <u>3274</u> | <u>1044</u> | <u>981</u> |

Kiolbassa's plurality was 63 votes. So Mr. Peter Kiolbassa was elected alderman of the Sixteenth Ward by the small plurality of 63 votes.

The Democratic West Town ticket was victorious in the Sixteenth Ward also. We have no information as to the results in other wards.

In the Fifteenth Ward Mr. Anderson, the Republican candidate, was elected alderman. The Polish candidate, Mr. Pallasch, received very few votes.

I F 5

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 28, 1896.

[POLE NOMINATED FOR ALDERMAN IN SOUTH CHICAGO]

(News Item)

We are informed that Mr. Martin Wiora, a Pole, has been nominated for alderman in South Chicago.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 20275

I F 5
I F 4
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 24, 1896.

THE LIST OF POLITICAL CANDIDATES FOR ALDERMAN
IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO

The time for candidates for alderman to enter their names with the City Clerk of the City of Chicago expired yesterday, at twelve o'clock noon.

Altogether there are 157 candidates for alderman. In this list are included 36 Republicans, 37 Democrats, 33 Populists, and 51 Independents.

The six Polish Candidates are:

Sixteenth Ward: Mr. Peter Kiolbassa, Democrat, and Mr. John F. Smulski, Republican.

Eighth Ward: Mr. Stanislaus J. Halik, Democrat.

Fifteenth Ward: Mr. John B. Pallasch, Independent Democrat.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

I F 5
I F 4
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 24, 1896.

Thirty-third Ward (South Chicago): Mr. Charles Witkowski and Mr Robert Lenart, both Independent Candidates.

A complete list of candidates will be published later.

Here we wish to note that there are 36 aldermen to be elected out of a list of 157; hence 131 must eventually be defeated.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

I F 5
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 23, 1896.

MUNICIPAL VOTERS' LEAGUE
ENDORSES CANDIDACY OF MR. PETER KIOLBASSA

The Municipal Voters' League, an organization which has for its purpose the instilling of greater purity in municipal political affairs, has endorsed just a few of the group of over one hundred candidates for alderman in the city of Chicago; men whom they consider honest and faithful.

Among the few that were endorsed we note with pride that both of the Sixteenth Ward candidates, Mr. Peter Kiolbassa and Mr. John F. Smulski, were included. The Municipal Voters' League considered both of them qualified, but added, "On account of his age and greater political experience, Mr. Kiolbassa should have preference".

We are publishing this for the information of our Polish politicians.

WPA (111) PROJ. 70275

I F 5
I F 4
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 11, 1895.

AUGUST J. KOWALSKI RESIGNS FROM CITY POST

August J. Kowalski, superintendent of the Water Pipe Extension Department, has resigned his position in the City Hall to which he was appointed by the former Democratic Mayor, J. P. Hopkins.

Mr. Kowalski left an admirable record. He sincerely helped his fellow men through his influence. Many Poles had either steady or part-time employment in his department.

Because of this the Poles will always remain grateful to him and will not forget him in the future.

Mr. Kowalski relinquished his position because of the change in administration.

It has been rumored that two or three Polish Republicans are making an effort

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30276

I F 5

I F 4

IV

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 11, 1895.

to fill this vacancy. In view of this, no matter which one of this trio gets the position, it is hoped that he will emulate Mr. Kowalski's record, and will support the Poles when it comes to the distribution of city jobs.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 36274

I F 5

I F 1

I C

I E

IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 27, 1895.

WHO STANISLAUS KUNZ IS--AND WHY WE SHOULD VOTE FOR HIM
AS ALDERMAN OF THE SIXTEENTH WARD

Those hostile to Stanislaus Kunz, present alderman of the Sixteenth Ward and candidate for re-election to this office, are spreading an uncomplimentary rumor about him, stating that he is not a Pole. These individuals are primarily the ones who are ready to sell the Polish ward to the German candidate, Lanke, for a few paltry dollars.

This sort of impudence has gone far enough. A reply to this rumor would probably not be made, if everyone in the Sixteenth Ward knew Mr. Kunz personally; however, this is not the case, and that is why his enemies are able to spread adverse publicity about him.

As idiotic as this gossip may be, it is even worse when those that hear it are ready to believe it. That is why we feel it our duty to make it known publicly that Mr. Kunz is Polish in birth and upbringing, in

I F 5

I F 1

I C

I E

IV

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 27, 1895.

language, feeling, and above all in adherence to the Catholic faith. He was born on September 26, 1864, on Polish soil in the province of Posen, of Polish parents. When he was but two years old Mr. Kunz was brought to America. It was here that he lived and was educated among the Polish people (at St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish). He attended the parish school and received his first Holy Communion in the parish church. He married (the daughter of the well-known Polish citizen, Kortas) and he has remained a member of St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish to this day. His children have been reared in a Polish atmosphere and can speak Polish. Mr. Kunz received higher educational training at St. Boniface and St. Ignatius high schools and at the Business College. He is well versed in the Polish and English languages. Mr. Kunz has not only lived among the Poles but for them, and has worked for them in the political field. Who has not heard his speeches at the various political meetings? Everyone knows that not only politics but our affairs interest him a great deal. He made donations willingly to various Polish causes. Amid all this, who dares to say that he is not a Pole? Only the most shameless

I F 5
I F 1
I C
I E
IV

- 3 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 27, 1895.

liar.

To all this it must be added that he is a good citizen and a good Pole, because he has always worked in public office for the interest of his brothers and fellow citizens of the Sixteenth Ward. He accepted his first public office when he was appointed to the State legislature in 1889. It was during the tenure of this office that he showed his aptness for public work, which brought him recognition. He defended the people's interest against the monopolies of the railroad corporations. In 1891 he was elected alderman of the Sixteenth Ward, and from that time to the present he has been working for the good of the ward and the Polish people. Suffice it to say that five years ago the Poles had only three Poles in the city hall; today they have forty. Years ago nothing was heard about Poles holding city jobs; today there are hundreds. All this, of course, was not brought about by Alderman Kunz, although he accomplished a great deal even during the Republican administration when Washburne was Mayor. The citizens of the Sixteenth Ward know only too well that if they need help in civil, court

I F 5

I F 1

I C

I E

IV

- 4 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 27, 1895.

and other matters that it is only necessary to go to
Alderman S. Kunz and everything will be all right.

Kunz, as an alderman, has always made an effort to have the streets, alleys, etc., improved. In 1893 he supported the proposal to have the Northwestern railroad tracks elevated, so that its trains would not run over our children, and this will shortly be realized; he managed to get an appropriation of fifty thousand dollars for building a bridge at Blackhawk Street; he helped in having the street lights on Noble Street, Chicago Avenue, and other streets electrified--this project will soon be completed. We could mention many others, but they would take up too much space.

All his achievements in public office are worthy of consideration, at least to those who are honest and supporters of truth, for they are convinced that no other candidate should be elected alderman of the Sixteenth Ward. It is their contention that a Pole should hold this office--and this Pole is Mr. Kunz.

I F 5

I F 1

I C

I E

IV

- 5 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 27, 1895.

All Poles without exception, and regardless of party beliefs,
ought to support a Pole, and not a candidate of another
nationality.

I F 5
I F 1
I C
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 26, 1895.

STANISLAUS KUNZ, CANDIDATE FOR ALDERMAN
OF THE SIXTEENTH WARD

The future alderman of the Sixteenth Ward should be none other than Stanislaus Kunz, present alderman and well-known Pole of Chicago. All Poles of the Sixteenth Ward must agree upon this.

No matter what their political affiliations may be, or what personal sympathies they may hold, they ought to vote for Mr. Kunz because he is a Pole. If they act otherwise they will elect a German, George C. Lenke--thereby acting directly against their own interests, and the national solidarity will be betrayed.

At the present time our ward has two Polish aldermen. [Translator's note: under the old setup there were two representatives from each ward in the City Council.] Relinquishment of these offices to Germans should not be permitted, for they oppress our countrymen. [Translator's note: Specific reference is made to the Germans or Swabians of Swabia or Schwaben--a province of Germany.] There is no alternative. He who is a Pole will vote for a Pole.

2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

I F 5

I F 1

I C

IV

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 26, 1895.

It is only too well known to us that our enemies are capable of intrigue. As a consequence such persons will work against their own kind for the gain of a few dollars. Such persons should be driven away and their damaging whisperings ignored.

Stanislaus Kunz has worked hard to get his name established in the Sixteenth Ward; he has many friends and holds office in many organizations. Because of his abilities and activities he deserves to be re-elected. But even such people as he, through being in the public limelight, have enemies who do not stint to flay and cast slander at them.

Such calumny, which is directed at diverting the people's interest, will be treated in the future issues of the Dziennik Chicagoski. A biographical sketch of Mr. Kunz will also be given, from which you all will be convinced that he is just as sincere a Pole as any of us.

In the meantime we say: Vote for Kunz! Do not listen to Schwabian agitators.

WPA (H.L.) PROJ. 30275

I F 5

II B 2 d (1)

II C

IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 19, 1893.

FRIENDS FETE BRODOWSKI

Park Commissioner Presented With Star

On Saturday evening, a group of prominent Poles presented a beautiful golden star to E. Z. Brodowski, park commissioner, at a banquet held in his honor at Nalepinski's Hall on Noble Street.

Readers of Dziennik Chicagoski know that Mr. Brodowski has always used his influence for the good of his brethren, and that he has already found employment for many Poles; because of this, Brodowski's friends and acquaintances have long felt that he deserves acknowledgement.

A committee was organized....and it was decided that a star be presented to Brodowski. Once organized, the committee went rapidly to work; several hundred dollars were collected, the beautiful memento was purchased, and the formal presentation made at Saturday's banquet.

Nalepinski's Hall was well filled with representative Poles. List omitted



I F 5

- 2 -

POLISH

II B 2 d (1)

II C

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 19, 1893.

IV

by translator7.

Mr. Brodowski was greeted enthusiastically when the committee escorted him into the hall. He was seated in the place of honor and formally presented with the gift. The star is of pure gold; at the top, it is inscribed with the name: "E. Z. Brodowski"; a laurel wreath and the words "Chicago Park Commissioner" appear in the center, while on the opposite side, the inscription "From Friends, June 17, 1893," in Polish, is engraved.

Leon Szopinski made the presentation address in the committee's name. He lauded the park commissioner for his unflagging energy and his zeal for the welfare of his countrymen. He added that the deep gratitude expressed in the gift just presented was entirely earned. Mr. Brodowski replied to this address with emotion. He expressed his sincere thanks for the gift and explained that in taking his oath of office, he made an oath to himself. He swore that he would always strive his utmost for the welfare of his countrymen.....Not a golden star nor any gift can give him such pleasure as the hearts of his friends, in which was born the thought of honoring him



I F 5

- 3 -

POLISH

II B 2 d (1)

II C

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 19, 1893.

IV

with this fraternal offering, he said. Needless to say, Mr. Brodowski's speech was warmly applauded. The formalities of the occasion were concluded with these speeches. There followed a series of informal speeches and toasts, both in Polish and in English. Judge [M. A.] La Buy was an excellent toast-master; he called upon and introduced speakers with inexhaustible humor. In his own speech, he spoke of how he happened to meet Mr. Brodowski, and how he immediately recognized political qualifications in him. The list of speakers who praised Mr. Brodowski in glowing terms, calling forth much merriment with apt witticisms, is a long one; we can mention only a few of the names. There were speeches and toasts by the engineer Marynski of California, a former schoolmate of Brodowski, M. Drzemala, H. Nagiel, and R. Kotlowski. W. Smulski, A. J. Kowalski, John F. Smulski, and Alderman Stanley Kunz also spoke. A. Sherman, one of Chicago's oldest residents, and Alderman Ellert spoke in English. The latter touched upon the recent honorable action of Mr. [Peter] Kiolbassa, and expressed his opinion that Brodowski, as a business partner of Kiolbassa, is a man of the same caliber.



I F 5

- 4 -

POLISH

II B 2 dc(1)

II C

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 19, 1893.

IV

Mr. Kiolbassa's speech was an extensive one. He spoke of old times when there were but few Poles in Chicago and pointed to the promising development of the colony. Such development could result only from hard work and unshaken honesty. We can move along various paths to a common goal, but we should always keep that goal in sight, he said. The speaker admitted that he had not always agreed with Mr. Brodowski, but he had always seen in him a man who is honest, capable, energetic, and sincere in his desire to help his brethren. Let us all follow this example of smoothing out disagreement, of broad-mindedness and harmony, and we will attain excellent results.

The address by Doctor Casimir Midowicz is worthy of attention. He said that here in America we are all struggling with fate and that Mr. Brodowski has shown unusual strength in this struggle. Besides this, he has always been kindly, sincere, and ready to give help to anyone who needed it, with no regard for partisanship. Dr. Midowicz concluded his speech by calling for a collection for the Kosciusko Memorial Fund, of which Brodowski is



I F 5

POLISH

II B 2 d (1)

II C

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 19, 1893.

IV

president. The collection exceeded expectations, totaling \$44.27. The merry gathering broke up at midnight.

.

Mr. Brodowski was born in Poznan in 1852. He finished gymnasium in Szrem and later attended the university at Wroclaw. In 1876 he came to America, settling in New York, where he became editor of the Kuryer (Courier). Later, he migrated to California, where he was elected to public office. Brodowski came to Chicago in 1884. At one time, he was editor of Zgoda, both here and in Milwaukee. In 1889 he retired from journalism to enter business. Today, as a partner of Peter Kiolbassa, he is one of the foremost Polish businessmen in Chicago.



I F 5
I F 6
I C
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 22, 1893.



PROCLAMATION TO THE POLES OF CHICAGO

The noble deed of the former City Treasurer Peter Kiolbassa, who since a few days ago has become the city's greatest hero in the eyes of friends and enemies alike, reflects great honor upon us his countrymen. We expected this from Mr. Kiolbassa. We have known him for several decades and we know him to be a man of exemplary character, a man whose actions are motivated by only the very highest civic ideals. We knew that he took his campaign promises seriously, not as others who regard campaign promises simply as a means of getting into office. Where, without exception, his predecessors have found the office of city treasurer a veritable gold mine, he entered it a poor man and left it a poor man, maintaining, however, the honor of his Polish name.

We desire to pay him the homage his deed has earned him, though we know that we can never do so to the extent that he deserves. We would like--to give vent to our feelings at least in part--not merely to acknowledge this action of his, which after all was but a natural one to a man of his sterling character, but also to pay respect to his civic virtues. We propose a banquet in his honor,

I F 5

I F 6

I C

IV

- 2 -

101131

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 22, 1893.

to show him our respect, our sincere admiration, which he values more highly than servility.

With these thoughts in mind, the undersigned have formed a committee. We invite all those who wish to attend such a banquet to signify their desire by applying to the committee not later than Thursday, April 27, for further information. At the present time, we have agreed upon Tuesday, May 3, as the date for the banquet. This date, however, is not final.

M. Z. Brodowski
Stanley Sz wajcart
Andrew Schultz



1 F 5
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 29, 1895.

[POLISH REPORTED AT MEETING OF WEST PARK BOARD]

Officers were elected at yesterday's meeting of the West Park Board. The commissioners are Billings, Blount, Boikniew Brodowski, Graham, Garvey, Koll, and Townsend. Mr. Brodowski was elected auditor.

I F 5

I F 4

IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 15, 1893.

ZBIGNIEW BRODOWSKI APPOINTED
PARK COMMISSIONER

A few weeks ago, we intimated that the newly elected governor of Illinois, Mr. Altgeld, would probably name a Pole to the office of Commissioner on the West Park Board. We said that this Pole would probably be Mr. Zbigniew Brodowski, former editor of Zgoda, a partner of Mr. Peter Kiolbassa and a highly respected Polish businessman. A telegram from Springfield brought the news yesterday that Mr. Brodowski has been formally appointed to the West Park Board. This is very heartening news to the Poles in Chicago, for a park commissioner is one of the important officials in the State's administration. This position is ordinarily sought by men of high standing, and in truth the competition at this time was unusually keen. The Bohemians did what they could to gain the appointment for one of their own countrymen; there had been three Bohemian candidates for the office.

In appointing a Pole, Governor Altgeld proved that he is guided by a sense of right and justice and that he recognizes the value of Polish service in

I F 5

I F 4

IV

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 15, 1893.

the Democratic Party. Finally, Governor Altgeld's appointment is entirely proper. Mr. Brodowski is well known as an intelligent, capable, and honest Pole. His willingness to lend assistance, as well as his kindness, has won him a large circle of friends and well-wishers. Undoubtedly, his new office will place him in a position to render important services to his countrymen. Since the parks employ a great number of people, and since the Board takes charge of employment, we know that Mr. Brodowski will see to the employment of as many Poles as possible. At any rate, the appointment of Mr. Brodowski to so important a position is as much an honor to the Poles in Chicago as it is to himself.

I F 5

I F 4

IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 24, 1893.

NOMINATION OF MR. STANLEY KUNZ

The Democratic aldermanic convention took place in the Sixteenth Ward yesterday. Although there were certain misunderstandings at the caucus, the convention met without mishap, nominating the incumbent, Mr. Stanley Kunz. This nomination seems to comply with the wishes of a majority of Polish citizens in our ward. Proof of this was the enthusiasm with which the nominee was greeted at the mass meeting last night.



I F 5

I F 6

IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 21, 1892.

THE CITY COUNCIL AND MR. KIOLBASSA

The finance committee of the City Council passed a motion to assign a sub-committee to examine the books of the City Treasurer, Mr. P. Kiolbassa, and to ascertain what amount of interest he did collect. At the same time legal advice is to be obtained, that is, the committee has a right to conduct an investigation of such nature. Alderman McGillen is to name a committee of that type today.

The Democrats were of the opinion that the City Council would pass a resolution of gratitude to Mr. Kiolbassa in behalf of the city for his patriotic and civic action; instead, the Council harasses him by ordering an investigating committee to examine the books. If Mr. Kiolbassa retained the \$18,000 and all the interest--legally nothing could be done to prevent him from so doing.



Dziennik Chicagoski, May 19, 1892.

THE PRESS AND MR. KIOLBASSA

The action taken by Mr. Kiolbassa relative to the City Council, of which incident we have previously written, has been widely publicized in other papers. Truly, the Democratic press is replete with praise of the first City Treasurer of Chicago who acted honestly toward the city and saved large sums of money for the municipality. Moreover, in comparison with his predecessors, it can be said that he donated vast amounts to the city. The Republican press, on the other hand, is to a great extent treating this matter in an unbecoming manner. Not favoring the obvious significance of Mr. Kiolbassa's report, they create evil comment about him, distorting the entire case.

This incident is interesting, and it also casts an equally interesting light upon the local press, hence we cannot allow ourselves to miss the opportunity to answer some of the criticism of such papers. First, to fully understand the matter, we offer a verbatim translation of Mr. Kiolbassa's report. The account is as follows:

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 19, 1892.

"Gentlemen, the banks in which the undersigned deposited the money belonging to the city, have paid to the undersigned the sum of \$44,500.70 in interest for the municipal funds for the year ending May 1, 1892. It has cost the undersigned \$16,600 for salaries of the officials and for other incidental expenses. Adding to this the yearly [treasurer's] compensation \$15,000, we have an entire expenditure of \$31,600 for the year just mentioned, which leaves \$12,900.70 as the balance of the unused interest money, which amount will be used to pay the expenses for the ensuing year, since the City Council did not appropriate funds for the maintenance of my office for this year. The sum of \$18,000, appropriated by the City Council for the past year, was not paid out and the undersigned could not make use of it; consequently, it is left as the City's property. The expenses of the bureau have increased considerably in the past year because of the increase of business and the weekly payments of pensions.

The undersigned is not legally bound to present this report, nor has the City any legal right to the interest accrued from the city funds. This accounting is, therefore, merely a courteous gesture toward the Council and the remainder of the interest is set aside, because the undersigned promised the voters be-

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 19, 1892.

fore his election that he would return all interests accrued from the municipal monies, which would be left after paying the expenses of conducting the office and his personal compensation."

Peter Kiolbassa,
Treasurer.

I F 5
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 14, 1892.

REDESKI ELECTED PRESIDENT OF 22ND WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB

Paul Redeski was elected president of the Twenty-Second Ward Republican Club at a meeting last night. Other officers elected are Fred A. Busse, Thomas Warnecki, and E. G. Flynn.



I F 5

III C

III D

I F 1

I F 6

I C

I M

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 2, 1891.

POLISH ACTIVITIES

Polish Democrats Hold Meeting

IV Last night, Polish Democrats held a political meeting at the Polish hall on Bradley Street. Last Monday there was also a political meeting held by Polish Democrats at Walsh's Hall, located at Milwaukee Avenue and Noble Street. As we have already reported, the hall was only half filled. We thought that this happened because many persons were not aware of the meeting. For this reason, in the Saturday issue of our journal, we called the special attention of our readers to last night's meeting. In spite of this, the Polish hall at Bradley Street was only half filled. It is very sad that the Poles are so little interested in politics, in which they should take an active part, because it is for their own good and the good of the working class.

Mr. August J. Kowalski opened the meeting by inviting Mr. Peter Kiolbassa to



Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 2, 1891.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

speak; he was greeted by a storm of applause. The latter made a suggestion, which was accepted, that Francis Wleklinski be made secretary.

Mr. Peter Kiolbassa began his speech as follows: "Let us vote a straight Democratic ticket and show our strength. Let us remember that there are many intrigants in the Republican party; not only intrigants but also enemies of our faith. With these we must struggle, and we wish to conquer them. Every citizen of Chicago has his privileges, but he also has his obligations. It is the duty of every Pole to vote for a candidate friendly towards us and from whom the working class can expect some help later on. There are candidates on the Democratic ticket who are friendly towards us despite the fact that they belong to a different nationality. These candidates should get every Polish vote." Mr. Kiolbassa's speech was received with a great applause.

The next speaker was Alderman [Stanley] Kunz of the Sixteenth Ward. He made special reference to the election of aldermen and commissioners by stating

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 2, 1891.

NOV 10 1891 PROJ. 30275

that five delegates are elected from every precinct and these later on nominate the candidates. Therefore, every Pole should know for whom he is going to vote. The next speaker was Mr. Cooley, who was followed by Mr. Bogle. As both were candidates for trustees of the Sanitary District, their speeches were alike. "All contagious diseases, such as typhoid fever, diphtheria, scarlet fever, etc., are caused by contaminated water. We throw into the river all kinds of rubbish, which flows into the lake from which we drink water. If we construct a sanitary canal to the Mississippi River, the polluted water will be diverted into the river, and this will purify the drinking water and avert many diseases. Secondly, if we construct such a canal, commerce will increase, for the canal will be navigable, and, since transportation by water is cheaper than by railroad, trade would increase." Both candidates assured us that if we elect them drainage trustees, they will force through the provision which provides for the building of this canal.

Mr. Kiolbassa spoke once more. He said, "It is reported that someone by the

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 2, 1891.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

name of John P. Farwell is supposed to have said that no foreigner should hold a public office or be allowed to vote. And who made John P. Farwell rich? Foreigners, of course. Who are the biggest swindlers, foreigners or those who were born here? The latter, of course. Who fought for the independence of the United States if not the foreigners? Show us citizens more loyal than the Poles, of whom the majority were born in the old country. They pay their taxes without murmuring, elect their public officials honestly, and when it is necessary to defend the adopted country, a Pole is first to give a helping hand." These words penetrated very deeply into the hearts of the listeners, who expressed their approval at the end of the talk by hearty applause.

The next speakers were John S. Cooper, candidate for president of the County Board; Mr. Wall, candidate for County Commissioner; Mr. Rolan, Mr. McDonald, and Mr. Kowalski.

As one of the speakers attacked the Irish and carried it too far, Mr. Kiolbassa

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 2, 1891.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

took the liberty of defending them, for they were recently very friendly towards the Poles and proved it by furnishing a bond for Mr. Kiolbassa in the sum of seven million dollars [see note]. Therefore, we should respect and support the Irish as our friends.

As it was quite late and neither Mr. De Witt C. Cregier nor Mr. Harrison had arrived, Mr. Kiolbassa adjourned the meeting.

(Translator's note: According to Mr. Jozwiakowski, one of the editors [of Dziennik Chicagoski], who knew Mr. Peter Kiolbassa, the Irish Catholics--Democrats--wished to show the Republicans that they wanted Kiolbassa, a Catholic, and to prove it they signed a seven-million-dollar bond. It is understood that it was a real-estate bond.)

I F 5
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 27, 1891.

A GREAT POLITICAL MEETING AT POLISH HALL

Next Tuesday night there will be a great political meeting at the Polish hall on Bradley Street, where the candidacy of Peter Kiolbassa will be discussed. One of the speakers will be the newly elected senator, (elected by the State Legislature) Mr. Palmer, who is a great representative of the Democratic party in the State of Illinois.

Senator Palmer, after thorough investigation, came to the conclusion that the nomination of Harrison was illegal, and he is coming to Chicago to give his personal assistance to the regular Democratic candidate. Tuesday night he will speak to the Poles at the Polish hall on Bradley Street.

Together with Senator Palmer there will arrive the one hundred and one estimable Democrats from Springfield whose firm solidarity and courageous perseverance assured the election of a Democratic candidate from Illinois to the United States Senate.

Among them is a Polish leader, Mr. Jan A. Kwasigroch.

I F 5

I F 4

I F 1

IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 23, 1891.

CURRENT POLITICS

The Democrats held their convention last Saturday, and the caucus at which they chose their delegates for the convention was held last Friday. Every one knew what would be the result of the convention, because the number of delegates representing Cregier was the largest. However, the supporters of Harrison did not lose hope, notwithstanding the fact that they were denied a voice at the convention and were ridiculed. They separated themselves from the party, accused the Democrats of unfairness, left the convention, gathered at Uhlich's Hall, and nominated Harrison for mayor of Chicago.

This split the Democratic party into two factions, one nominating Cregier and the other Harrison for the mayoralty. Such split is of no benefit to the Democratic Party, for if Elmer Washburn would renounce his candidacy in favor of Hempstead Washburn, about which we hear rumors, the Republicans could win this year. The Democrats belonging to the old party nominated

I F 5

I F 4

I F 1

IV

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 23, 1891.

Mr. De Witt C. Cregier for mayor, George A. Weiss for city treasurer, Jacob J. Kern for city counsel, and James C. Strain for city clerk. The separatists, or faction which nominated Harrison for mayor, did not make any other nominations. This will be done later.

We cannot discuss this matter in detail right now; however, we will have an opportunity to do so two weeks from now. This will give us time for a deep consideration, after which we will predict who will get the votes on the 7th of April.

Here is some more information. Last Saturday the Democrats also held a special convention for the West Side of the city. The preliminary caucuses to nominate aldermen have already been held in many wards and will be held in others. The 16th Ward will have it to-morrow.

The Poles held a political meeting last night at Schulz's hall, where

I F 5

I F 4

I F 1

IV

- 3 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 23, 1891.

they had an opportunity to hear discussions about the primary elections. The speakers discussed the aldermanic caucus of the 16th Ward, which will be held to-morrow at 1 P.M. The voting will take place at 206 Center Avenue, near Milwaukee Avenue. Every one who declares himself a Democrat and states that he is registered will be allowed to vote. Short talks were delivered by Kozlowski, Kowal, Bardonski, and Kunz. The speakers recommended Kunz for alderman of the 16th Ward, and stated that he will be elected if all Poles will vote for him. Kunz is the only Polish candidate for alderman of the 16th Ward.

All Polish voters will gather Tuesday, between 10 A.M. and 12 noon, at the appointed places, from where they will march to the strains of a band to the polling place at 206 Center Avenue, where they will cast their votes. At last night's meeting, the citizens of the 16th Ward nominated Kunz for alderman.

I F 5
I F 4
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 19, 1891.

CURRENT POLITICS

(Editorial)

To-morrow's Democratic caucus will most probably be very active. The most important office of the city, the office of the mayor, has two strong candidates. One of them is Mr. Cregier, the present Mayor of Chicago, and the other former Mayor Carter H. Harrison. This will be quite a fight, because both candidates have many supporters. Caucuses will be held in many wards for the purpose of finding the strength of the aldermanic candidates, and some wards have a few strong candidates.

In the 8th Ward, Alderman Bunker has two opponents, Martin Morrison and J. J. McMahon, but the caucus will be held on Monday. In the 9th Ward there are two aldermanic candidates, John Denver and Max Kirchmann; in the 15th Ward, Michael Ryan and Otto Huelsman; in the 16th a Pole, Stanley Kunz, and two Germans, R. H. Sigmund and Peter Mueller are running for the aldermancy.



I F 5
I F 4
IV

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 19, 1891.

Personal Rights Advocate publishes an article about Carter H. Harrison, candidate of the Personal Rights League, saying that he stands a good chance to get the nomination for mayor on the Democratic ticket. The article goes on to give the reason why the Personal Liberty League considers Mr. Harrison a better candidate than Cregier.

Last Tuesday's registration brought unusual results, as it disclosed 45,826 new voters. Last fall there were 50,000 new voters. It is very strange that in so short a time so many citizens changed their minds and decided to vote.

It is reported that the Democrats have gained many supporters at the last registration.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 17, 1891.

CAUCUSES AND CONVENTIONS

(Editorial)

Before every election, each political party in the United States holds a preliminary election, called a caucus, which is followed by a convention of the party, at which candidates are nominated and the platform of the party is adopted. The party is supposed to adhere to its platform and it is the duty of every candidate, when he is elected, to defend the principles embraced by whatever platform be adopted.

The purpose of the caucus, which is not official or obligatory, is to find out which candidate is the strongest and best qualified to represent the entire party, and to prevent the splitting of the party's vote at the general election.

The city elections will be held on April 7th of this year. In the mean-

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 17, 1891.

time, there will be held other caucuses and conventions.

There are several political parties in our city, but the strongest and most important of them are the Republican and the Democratic.

The Republican Party held a caucus last Friday and a convention on the following day; the Democratic Party will hold theirs next week, on the same days.

At their last caucus, which was held last Friday, the Republicans chose their candidates for city officials. They nominated Hemsted Washburne for mayor, Jacob H. Tiedeman for treasurer, B. F. Richolson for city counsel; and J. R. B. Van Cleave for city clerk.

Since these men are respectable and capable, they will be of great opposition to the Democratic candidates, who probably will be defended by

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 17, 1891.

the majority, to which most of the Poles belong. At their caucus, the Republicans nominated thirty-four candidates for alderman. Besides these, there are other city offices for which candidates were chosen. At the last convention, the Republican party formed its platform, which will be discussed in to-morrow's issue of our paper.

I F 5

I F 3

I E

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 13, 1891.

POLITICAL PARTIES IN AMERICA

(Editorial)

Besides the two major political parties in the United States, that is, besides the Republican and the Democratic parties, there is also a newly organized Farmers Party, or third party. This party is getting more and more supporters every day; in other words, it is becoming important. This importance is strengthened by the circumstance that the two old parties are at present equally strong. It is quite true that here and there one of the major parties predominates over the other, but this predominance is so insignificant in some places that a third party, even if small, may very often precipitate a victory for one of the major parties. Sometimes, on account of discord or antagonism between the two old parties, the third party may, by stubbornness or solidarity, gain a complete victory over the old ones.



This was almost the case at Springfield, Illinois, during the last United States senatorial election, for, during the first few days of this week,

I F 5
I F 3
I E

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 13, 1891.

it seemed as if Mr. Streeter, a representative of the Farmers' Party, would be elected United States Senator. Even though the Farmers Party had only three candidates running for the Legislature, an insignificant number if it is considered that the Democrats had one hundred and one and the Republicans one hundred, there was the danger that the farmers might win, even when Mr. Streeter was abandoned because of betraying his own party by yielding to the Republicans in order to gain their support. The Republicans have promised to give all their votes to Mr. Moore for not voting for Mr. Palmer, but Moore resisted the temptation and was honest enough not to break his promises and Mr. Palmer was finally elected.



In this particular case the candidate of the majority has been elected, but there are instances in which a very small group of people may gain a victory over a very large party or over a large majority representing the entire nation.

I F 5
I F 3
I E

- 3 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 13, 1891.

It is apparent that the system of electing a United States senator, who is a representative of the entire state (and we would add: and the system of electing the President of the United States; because some day we may have a similar experience at a presidential election), is fundamentally wrong and ought to be changed. Such an important representative of the State should be elected by the citizens themselves and by a majority of votes as it is only then that we may rightly say that he is elected by the will of the people. Senator Palmer is planning to change this system.



We know from the history of the United States, that some of the Presidents were elected by a minority of votes from the people, just because this minority had a bigger representation in Congress.

Adams, Polk, Taylor, Buchanan, Lincoln, Hayes, Garfield, Cleveland, and Harrison did not get half of the popular votes. Besides, Hayes and Harrison received less votes than their opponents. In other words, if our presidents were elected by a majority of the popular votes, Tilden, a Democrat, not Hayes, a Republican, would have been elected in 1876, for Tilden received

I F 5
I F 3
I E

- 4 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 13, 1891.

more votes than all his opponents. Also instead of Harrison, we would have Cleveland as president now, for he received 107,438 more votes than Harrison.

We are not going to discuss the platform of any political party or try to point out which party has a better policy, for this is not time for it. However, we wish to point out to every conscientious citizen that a party cannot be judged by its name. It is an established fact that the policies of political parties change so much in the course of time that they degenerate into something different from our convictions.



The principles adopted by the Democratic party are accepted later on by the Republican party, and vice versa. Consequently, there is nothing steady about a political party, with the exception of its name.

It is not a good policy to adhere to one political party all the time just because we are affiliated with it. It is not true that it is treason to abandon one political party to join another. However, it

I F 5
I F 3
I E

- 5 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 13, 1891.

is very important to know the platform of a party before making our decision to join it.

The most respectable people, the most honorable citizens, and the most brilliant statesmen have left their parties and joined the opposite camp as soon as they realized that the principles of the opposite party was better and more useful to the country. They should not be condemned for such an act; on the contrary, they deserve admiration for their good sense and courage, because such an act could only be condemned by ignorant masses or unscrupulous politicians.

Such example of good judgment and wonderful courage was given to our nation by Mr. John M. Palmer, who has been just elected United States Senator from our State. He is seventy-three years old now. Originally belonging to the Democratic party, he took an active part in it; but when the Republicans took very vigorous measures against slavery in the United States, a thing which once was favored by the Democrats, John M. Palmer left the Democratic party and, as a Republican, joined the ranks of the Union Army against the Democrats, fighting so bravely that he was made a major-general. After



I F 5
I F 3
I E

- 6 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 13, 1891.

the Civil War, when the Democratic party changed its policy in respect to slavery, John M. Palmer, then a Republican governor, seeing weak points in the Republican party and better principles in the opposite camp, left the Republicans and joined the Democrats. By this decision he displayed his great courage, good judgment, and his firmness of principles even under the presence of the unsteady principles of his former party.

The example given to the citizens of the United States by John M. Palmer is worthy of imitation, and the state of Illinois should be congratulated for electing him United States Senator and for not electing Streeter, who proved by his conduct to be unsteady in his principles.



Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 23, 1891.

THE COMEDY IN SPRINGFIELD

(Editorial)

The conduct of the Democrats in Springfield deserves great credit, regardless of any objections one may have against their platform and their candidate to the United States Senate. Up to now the Democrats have performed their duties faithfully, and present indications are that they will continue to do so in the future in spite of the obstacles put in their way by other parties. From the very beginning, General Palmer has been receiving uninterruptedly, 101 votes from 101 Democrats.

This being the case, the Republicans are acting queerly. They have a few candidates, but for some reason or other there is a discord among them, some voting for one candidate and others for another. They have convinced the whole nation that out of a hundred Republicans more than ninety could be persuaded to change their minds in regard to any of their candidates, whether the candidate is imposed upon them or even if he does not support their cause,



Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 23, 1891.

provided that no Democrat will be elected. A few Republicans still hold together, but the honor belongs only to themselves as individuals; the party itself is apparently tottering.

Minor parties stringing with the Republicans are by no means faultless, yet they may be excused on the ground that they still hope to have one of their candidates elected. Ten days ago two of these candidates stated emphatically that they do not trust the Republicans, and that in order to end this shameful comedy and save money to the State, they will give their votes to Palmer. They promised to do this within two days, but so far they have not done it.

The comedy taking place in Springfield is a disgrace to the State, and it could be avoided if each party would firmly support its candidate. Even if no senator were elected, which would be a very unfortunate circumstance, it would not be a disgrace to the party. As the Republican Party has a few candidates, the whole comedy is only a dishonor to that organization.



I. ATTITUDES

F. Politics

6. Graft and Corruption

I F 6
IVDziennik Zjednoczenia, Oct. 6, 1927.JARECKI RECEIVES RECOGNITION FOR HIS WAR ON
ELECTION CHEATERS

Citizens' organizations are requesting the general public, to give Judge Jarecki their full moral support. County Judge E. K. Jarecki, who for over a period of months, relentlessly fought the election cheaters, has received recognition from the Chicago Citizens' Associations.

An editorial by Mr. S. M. Singleton, representative of one of the oldest citizens' organizations in Chicago, brings to light, some very interesting facts relating to Judge Jarecki's war on these cheaters. We are now assured of clean elections in the future. States Attorneys C. C. Case, and G. C. Niemeyer are also to be highly commended, for their efforts in bringing these culprits to trial; and thanks to Judge Jarecki for sending them to prison. We have analyzed the whole problem very minutely; the point is to inform the average voter, of the existing evil, affecting not only the lives of the voter, but the whole state. We believe that if the average citizen is informed of this menacing situation it will, in a measure, awaken in the community a responsibility and result in clean elections, without which, it is impossible to elect honest officials.

The Honorable Jarecki, our county judge, is guardian of the public ballot, and has, under these unusual and difficult circumstances, proved that his courage was not lacking, when he sentenced 15 election judges and clerks to prison, as election cheaters

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Oct. 6, 1927.

POLISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

He deserves especial commendation for this action. Our case, was very carefully presented with facts and evidence obtained by special prosecuting attorney C. C. Case; yet, after these cheaters were sentenced to prison, various judges, took it upon themselves to **issue writs** of habeas corpus, turning them free. This is a sad and unpleasant state of affairs, and it is our aim to bring it to public attention.

These are facts that should be of interest to every patriotic citizen, so that public officials may be chosen by honest electors. To conduct clean elections is one of our government's most important obligations, and will insure in each citizen the right-of life and liberty in his pursuit of happiness, to which he is entitled. 169 cheaters, or election law violators were found, through an investigation conducted by the afore mentioned citizens' organizations.

After indictment, these cheaters filed applications in the Circuit and Superior Courts, in order to obtain their freedom. All but 2 of them have been released. If the honest efforts of Judge Jarecki are to bear fruit it is necessary that he and the two prosecuting attorneys, Case and Niemeyer, receive the full support and cooperation of every honest citizen.

I F 6
IVDziennik Zjednoczenia, April 4, 1927.

... (ILL) PROJ. 30275

NULLIFY BALLOT STEALING

(Editorial)

As the head of elections in Chicago and Cook County, Judge Jarecki had an excellent opportunity to analyze the methods, used by ballot thieves in Chicago. Judge Jarecki brings to light the methods, so successfully used by cheaters. This fact should be brought to the attention of those voters who presume, that because of their negligence to perform a civic duty by failing to appear at the polls to vote for candidates of their choice, they merely lessen the number of votes for this candidate. The result, however, is far worse. The ballot thieves, before each election, arrange to hire people, who cast votes for their particular candidate in place of those who fail to vote on election day.

A non-voting citizen not only, deprives his candidate of a vote, but makes it possible for the ballot thief to vote for his. This method of cheating can be prevented entirely if all people who have registered, and are allowed to vote, will perform their duty. Let us not permit these ballot thieves to use our votes for the benefit of their candidates, so that in the future we must suffer for our negligence. Let every Pole who has the right to vote perform his duty on election day, thereby forcing the attention of office holders in our direction.

I F 6
I F 2

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 3, 1922.

ST HYACINTH'S PARISH

Members of the Avondale Improvement Club expressed their indignation in the meeting held last Sunday afternoon in St. Hyacinth's parish hall and condemned the actions of some street and alley inspectors and garbage and ash collectors for their demand of payment by householders for collecting garbage and ashes from the rear of buildings in the Avondale district. Indignation reached such a point that a proper resolution was passed condemning the practice of graft extorted by the street and alley inspectors and the drivers under their supervision. It was decided to send a copy of this resolution to Mayor Thompson, to the superintendent of public works, to both aldermen of this Ward, to the committeeman, to the Ward superintendent, and to all the Polish papers in Chicago.

The Avondale Improvement Club was organized a little more than a year ago when some private companies had sent exorbitant bills to householders for the pavement of alleys in the Avondale district. This newly organized Club

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 3, 1922.

was forced to take action against the exploitation and cheating of the citizens, frequently practiced by politicians. The Club is striving to enroll in its membership all the right-thinking citizens of Avondale.

A committee was also elected at this meeting for the purpose of improving streetcar transportation in the district, especially during the morning hours when people going to work are forced almost invariably to hang on to the streetcar platforms.

The following officers were elected for the year 1922: A. J. Plocinski, president; J. Rezmer and Mrs. J. Rossow, vice-presidents; T. Piskorz, secretary; M. Jasiewicz, collector [sic]; F. Rezmer, treasurer; Messrs. F. Winkleman, J. Kielbasa, L. Stankowicz, J. Haydis, and A. Rospond, directors; A. Adamik and B. Wolf, marshals; S. Adawis and J. Paliwoda, press committee; A. Kloska, H. Cholewszczyński, A. Pokornowski, A. Zalugo, and A. Dudek, welfare committee; and T. Jaskowski, A. Tworek, and J. Niemiec, streetcar committee.

The above-mentioned resolution is as follows:

I F 6
I F 2

- 3 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 3, 1922.

Whereas, many of our members made complaint at our last meeting that some street and alley inspectors and the garbage and ash collectors who are under their supervision demand payment for collecting garbage and ashes from the alleys in the rear of their houses and insult those who refuse to pay them graft, therefore, be it

Resolved, that we, members of the Avondale Improvement Club, [do hereby] express our indignation at such actions and condemn the low and contemptible conduct of the above-mentioned street inspectors and drivers in demanding graft for work paid for by the city from funds paid to the city treasury in taxes by the householders of our district; and be it further

Resolved, that a copy of this resolution be sent to Mayor William Hale Thompson, to Mr. Charles Francis, commissioner of public works, to both aldermen of the Twenty-seventh Ward, to the committeeman of the Ward, to the superintendent of the Twenty-seventh Ward, and to the Polish newspapers in Chicago, that they may put a stop immediately to such abuses, and that

44-1111-P-001.3127

I F 6
I F 2

- 4 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 3, 1922.

the city employees may treat Polish citizens in Avondale decently and with respect, since at present the citizens of Chicago pay enough to the city treasury, and in fact taxes are higher than ever before, and that the cleaning of alleys may be accomplished without graft or special payments, since payments for such services has previously been made, as required by law, by the citizens.

Avondale Improvement Club

A. J. Plocinski, president
Theophil Piskorz, secretary
2845 North Central Park Avenue.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 3, 1917.

ELECTION OF ALDERMEN

Today is election day for aldermen and other city officials--a very important day for Chicago. Whether the city is to go forward along the road of progress and general welfare or go backward depends upon the election of the right candidates. A great deal depends on the aldermen, since it is they who can put an end to innumerable abuses by passing appropriate ordinances and by seeing to it that they are not violated by the people and the police.

The city needs a City Council, but this Council must be efficient and honest. To vote for candidates with dirty, repulsive records is a crime which will affect all the people.

There are a great many things which should be done in Chicago. To begin with, an end should be put to the robbing of the people by speculators. The police

APR 11 1917

I F 6
III A

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 3, 1917.

should not be permitted to beat innocent people over the head with their clubs or to protect prostitutes, pimps, and thieves. The working class should be aided in its fight for a better standard of living. The city should be cleaned of dirt and rubbish. These are the problems which it should be the main purpose of the new aldermen to solve.

We need people with a clear conscience and impeccable character in the City Council. Remember this, compatriots, when you go to the polls to cast your vote.

We Poles need our own people in the City Council; therefore, vote only for your own people. The polls will be open until 4 P. M.

APR 4 (LL) PROJ. 36275

I F 6
I F 4
I F 1

POLISH
WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 9, 1914.

GO TO THE POLLS

By the time this issue of Zwiazkowy reaches you, many of you, no doubt, will have done your duty and others will be about to go out to cast their votes. Still others will not have voted and will have no intention of doing so.

On election day you are free to do as you please with your vote. You may vote or refrain from voting. "For refraining from voting," as a smart aleck, who thinks that he knows everything, said yesterday, "no one will be put into jail."

It is obvious that for refraining from voting on the day of the primaries or the election, no one will be brought before the judge; but on the other hand, a citizen, man or woman, who has the right to vote and does not go to the polls to perform this duty should not complain later when dirt, swindling, graft, and bribery crop up in the circles of the elected politicians.

It is especially the duty of Polish voters to take advantage of the right to vote,

I F 6
I F 4
I F 1

- 2 -

POLISH
WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3027

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 9, 1914.

because there is no nationality in America which enjoys less political influence than the Poles and there is no nationality for which such influence in American politics, especially at the present time, is of such great importance. Therefore go to the polls and help by your vote to nominate this or that candidate.

Here is another thing: Zwiazkowy, as the semi-official organ of the Polish National Alliance, supports no party, declares itself to be for none, but merely wants to emphasize that the Poles should in the first place support Polish candidates. On this premise Zwiazkowy yesterday published the names of all Polish candidates, regardless of party and party factions. In publishing the names of the Polish candidates, through an error we omitted the name of candidate Walter Schrojda, who is running for the office of Ward Committeeman of the Sixteenth Ward on the Republican ticket. Therefore we are pleased to add this name to the list published yesterday.

Zwiazkowy cannot and may not support any American political party, but it can voice a few remarks which it considers just.

I F 6
I F 4
I F 1

- 3 -

POLISH
WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 9, 1914.

The voters, whose only power is the poll, should understand that they must not vote for grafters and protectors of the moral decay in which the city of Chicago and its environs are immersed up to their neck. Chicago for the past few years has been America's center of moral decay and the scandals which have been noted in the past few months should teach everyone that every citizen, man and woman, should protest with his vote against nominating for office protectors of vice, grafters, and acceptors of bribes. It is high time that the voters cried, "Away with graft and bribes!"

There are an unusually large number of candidates supported by grafters and all sorts of bribe seekers, running for office this year, thanks to the powerful influence of organized vice and bribery. In some districts silver and gold are flowing in streams. They are taken from sources of very questionable moral value and showered upon voting hyenas of the worst order to help them push their own candidates through. Later these candidates, having been elected to office, show their gratitude by closing their eyes to the disgraceful prevalence of vice.

I F 6

I F 4

I F 1

- 4 -

POLISH
WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 9, 1914.

The people have the right and the duty to watch carefully to see to it that bad and debase people who pay homage to vice and bribery do not get political offices.

"To watch" means to go to the polls to vote against them. "To watch" means to vote early in order not to lose one's vote by chance. "To watch" means to vote for candidates whose honesty and impeccability cannot be doubted.

Watch then--because the elections depend on the primaries.